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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Mansfield Supports Tobin; Roosevelt Asks Strike Halt; Eden: No Negotiated Peace

The World's Day—October 25, 1941

New England: Mansfield Backs Tobin for Mayor

Former Mayor Mansfield called for re-election of Mayor Tobin in Boston's mayoralty contest. [Page 2.]

Intensive search for Kenneth A. McLean, Jr., two-months-old baby kidnapped in Fitchburg, was underway today. [Page 2.]

Kostas Kortzias, former Mayor of Athens, gave Hitlerism two winters before collapse. [Page 2.]

Gasoline dealers confused over lifting of night closing ban. [Page 2.]

Washington: Roosevelt Urges Halt on Strike

President Roosevelt requested John L. Lewis, C. I. O. United Mine Workers President, to call off a scheduled strike of 53,000 "captive" coal mine workers. [Page 3.]

Settlement of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) strike at the plant of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J., was announced by Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management.

In Europe: Eden Bars Any 'Negotiated Peace'

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden pledged full aid to Russia and spurned any negotiated peace. [Page .]

The German High Command claimed capture of Kharkov, Russia's "Pittsburgh." The Nazis assert that Moscow's zero hour is near, but admit tough going, while the Russians say Germans have been driven back in fresh attacks on Moscow's defenses.

Mussolini, in the widest shake-up in years, transferred or replaced 60 officers of his Fascist Guilds. [Page 7.]

British women born in 1913 were summoned to register for war work as the Government pressed its program to enroll all those up to the age of 31 before the end of the year.

Hostages: Roosevelt Condemns Nazi Reprisals

Nazi reprisal executions were vigorously condemned by President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

Vichy voted stringent measures to repress further attacks on German soldiers. There was no announcement of details.

The Pétain Government announced that it would make an urgent appeal to the Nazis to halt reprisal executions of hostages.

Rumors that Marshal Pétain wished to become a hostage himself to cut short the reprisal executions were neither confirmed nor denied by the Vichy Government.

Far East: Tokyo Press Sees Knox Bluffing

Assertion by Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, that collision with Japan is inevitable unless it abandons its "plans of expansion" was characterized by the Japanese press as a bit of American bluffing.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, was reported about to return to Tokyo to confer with the new Tojo Cabinet.

Air and Sea: British Raiding Enemy Convoys

Britain is destroying or damaging up to 50 per cent of all enemy convoys attempting to carry fresh supplies to the Axis armies in Libya, the Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, declared.

The British destroyer Broadwater, formerly the U. S. S. Mason, has been torpedoed and sunk while on escort duty in the North Atlantic, and an American volunteer, Lieut. John S. Parker of Boston, Mass., killed, the Admiralty announced.

The German Air Force sank 16,000 tons of British and Allied shipping space in operations around England, informed Germans claimed.

Americas: Mexico and Britain Name Envoys

Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, Mexican Minister to Venezuela was appointed as Minister to London in a resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Mexico. Charles Harold Bateman was named by King George as Britain's Minister to Mexico.

Argentina's Radical Party, which holds a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, directed its Chamber representatives to demand that Acting President Castillo be impeached on the ground he exceeded his authority in dissolving the Buenos Aires Municipal Council.

Central American sources reported that Panama's deposed President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, had applied for permission to establish residence in Canada.

Argentina's Government oil company cut off gasoline supplies to the Italian trans-Atlantic Latin Air line and it is expected that the line will have to abandon operation.

The Costa Rican Government barred the bi-weekly newspaper La Epoca from the mails on grounds that it had been spreading totalitarian propaganda. The newspaper recently attacked Arthur Bliss Lane, new United States Minister here.

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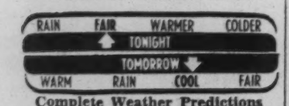

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: How Safe Is the Western Hemisphere?

Americas Move Toward Solidarity.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Split Vote Ends Legislature's Plans to Quit

Deadlock over Coakley successor forces Bay State session into another week.

The marathon session of the Legislature, which already has been marked as the longest in the State's history, was carried over into next week, when both Houses came to a deadlock over the choice of the successor to Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

A definite effort to prorogue the General Court yesterday came up against a blank wall of dominant Republican opposition to indorsement of John M. Cunningham, a Democrat, for the vacant post. The Senate selected Frank L. Brier, Republican, a former State Representative.

But when the House indorsed Mr. Cunningham, legislators postponed the conflict until next week. Filling of the post requires a majority vote of both Houses.

Modified Age Bill

The Legislature's Pensions Committee drafted a modified old-age-assistance liberalization bill to comply with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's demand for elimination of provisions for a $10 boost in minimum monthly payments and a $2 "head tax" on persons more than 20 years old to pay the costs.

The modified bill would base old-age assistance payments on a living scale laid down by the State Welfare Department, based upon need, with no maximum, and would substitute for the head tax a one quarter of 1 per cent tax on earned income over $1,000.

A bill giving the Governor emergency powers in time of war was approved by the House, but the Representatives eliminated provisions to give the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety power to enforce peace-time blackouts by court fines.

Other Powers Curbed

Various other peacetime and some wartime powers for the committee also were stricken from the bill.

The Governor, meanwhile, signed a bill placing the Massachusetts Milk-Control Board on a permanent basis as a division of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Senate killed a House-approved bill to boost the State tax on pari-mutuel dog track betting to a flat 8½ per cent of the take.

The action followed an assertion by Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham that increased taxes would legislate the tracks out of business, while Senator Jarvis Hunt from North Attleboro argued that "everyone is being taxed more, and there should be no exemption for the tracks."

Fore River Shipyard Election on Nov. 19

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, a member of the Senate Labor Committee, has notified Fore River shipyard workers that the National Labor Relations Board election at the shipyard will be held Nov. 19 and the scheduled election will not be postponed again.

24-Hr. Loading Of Lend-Lease Cargoes Asked

Boston's longshoremen undoubtedly will vote favorably tomorrow on an "around the clock" loading of lend-lease vessels entering this port for cargoes to Britain and Russia, Daniel J. Donovan, International Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, predicted today.

A favorable vote to go on a 24-hour working basis by the longshoremen will virtually assure Boston of a steady flow of lend-lease vessels as Government officials said yesterday that business for this port in lend-lease shipments would be based on the ability of the dock workers to provide rapid loading facilities.

Just how the 24 hours will be divided among the workers is a question which will be decided at tomorrow's meeting, Mr. Donovan said, but, he added, it is quite likely that working hours will be brought in line with normal working hours in such ports as New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Government circles, it was pointed out, indicated a 24-hour day or a "relief gang" system, whereby longshoremen would work 17 hours and be relieved for four. A two-shift system, it was said was not favorable from an efficiency standpoint.

While Boston's eyes will be focused on the action taken by the dock workers tomorrow preparations are going forward to receive the first lend-lease ship.

A bit of disappointment was registered in some local circles yesterday when it was learned that Boston was not to receive all of the ships carrying goods to Russia, as first reported. However, this quickly subsided when the Maritime Commission revealed that Boston would receive its share along with the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia. New York, with its tremendous dockage facilities, will receive 50 per cent of this shipping business.

Prices and Your Purse: *South Leads Costs Flight*

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 25

Three southern cities—Savannah, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., are leading the march to higher living costs. All three reported a 5 per cent jump or more in the last three months.

The reason: presence of Army camps and increased pay rolls in industrial plants that have greatly increased demand for consumer goods and services.

Soldiers' Fare

Cut rate train fares for soldiers will be continued another year under an agreement just reached by the railroads and the Quartermaster Corps.

Soldiers in uniform travel in coaches for 1¼ cents a mile instead of the regular 2-cent rate, provided they can produce a furlough certificate.

Silk Maneuver

Silk is slippery stuff, Office of Production Management officials are finding. Having difficulty to get hold of supposedly frozen stocks for parachutes, powder bags and other military items, they have about decided to place orders for all silk in the country.

Here's one way silk slipped out of their hands. A manufacturer, bent on getting his silk supply unfrozen quickly, dumped his bales into a river beside his mill and fished them out downstream. Silk that has been "wetted down" is considered "processed" and can be used for civilian trade.

Copper Cents

As long as they have a penny in their pocketbooks Americans will still have copper, the Priorities Division notwithstanding.

Copper that went into one-cent pieces in the last fiscal year was 3,262 tons.

If the copper shortage gets worse, they could put in more tin and zinc, but these are strategic metals, too.

'If the Shoe Fits . . .'

The Bureau of Home Economics is exploring a new way of sizing shoes, involving contour shape as well as sole measurement.

Present practice of progressing by one-sixth of an inch in length and one-fourth of an inch in girth, they believe, is unsatisfactory since the body does not grow in such regular progressions. Even when size standards were adopted in 1886 manufacturers protested that shoes sold in the South needed to be two-eighths of an inch larger around the instep than those for other parts of the country.

First step in a new system would be measurement of large numbers of feet and analyses of data obtained.

Glass-less Slippers

Cinderella's slipper may have been glass, but vinylite shoes in the stores today are not. A fashionable New York store was called down by the Federal Trade Commission this week for implying that there is glass in vinylite, which it says is a synthetic resin product, made by heating and mixing petroleum or coal and salt with chemicals.

Salesgirl Ethics

Convince customers they can be satisfied with substitutes.

Ask them to carry small packages.

Be truthful in "talking up" goods.

Never scare anybody into hoarding.

And never forget to smile.

These are rules for salesgirls written by Beatrice Pollock of Philadelphia, who won commendation this week from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for winning first prize in a nationwide contest for department store clerks

Snowy Corners

Cutting corners in snow clearance this winter is being advised by OPM when city officials come seeking priorities on snow-cleaning machinery.

FDR Assails Killing Hostages; Hitler Enslaves Baltic Europe; Nazis Claim Kharkov Taken

Autonomy is denied to conquered areas in Reich's plans for new province.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sweeping Nazi plans for incorporation of vast areas won from Russia in the ever expanding German state, do not include the restoration of any measure of autonomy to the small Baltic states.

On the latest Nazi political maps Latvia and Lithuania and Estonia together with White Russia now constitute a brand new German province of Ostland, with one central administration under a Reichskommissar stationed in Riga, the Capital, and its own currency, the Ostmark, 500,000,000 of which have already come off the German presses.

German soldiers are provided with ample amounts of this paper which the local inhabitants, peasants and shopkeepers are forced to accept as legal tender, though its only basis is Nazi brutality and it is worthless in Germany proper or German-controlled territory.

Entire Economy Seized

This currency swindle is only one item of the heavy ground rent the Baltic peoples have to pay for the doubtful privilege of living in the path of invasion.

The whole of their economic resources both industrial and agricultural have been placed under the absolute control of the Wirtschafts Kommando Nord, or Northern Economic Command, which has unlimited powers to requisition, confiscate or expropriate. The first measures of the Wirtschafts Kommando included seizure of motor-cars and other means of transport, house to house collections of rubber goods and metal fixtures, including fences, confiscation of all woolen clothing, furs, boots and shoes above a certain very small minimum.

Even cab or droshky horses have been taken from the cities, leaving the inhabitants with no means of transportation besides their feet, since street car services have not been resumed owing to damage to equipment and power shortage.

Peasants Become Serfs

The droshky horses have mainly been requisitioned for agricultural work since few of the original draught animals survived the blitzkrieg. No move has been made by the Germans to divide up the collective and state farms that were formed under the Soviet occupation and to restore the land to the peasantry. On the contrary these large units are now to be operated under Nazi overseers while the native peasants are reduced to the status of serfs. In the cities, too, apartment houses and other real property nationalized by the Soviets are to be re-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Where Nazis Seek to Re-establish Middle Ages

Areas affected by Germany's establishment of an Ostland region, bringing the Baltic area and its former Hanseatic cities under control of a Nazi commissioner and descendants of the oppressive Baltic Barons of medieval times.

Moscow Siege Tightens; Zero Hour Believed Near

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 25 (AP) — Lieut. Col. Ivan D. Yeaton, military attaché of the United States Embassy, was recalled today for consultation. Maj. Joseph A. Michela, Assistant Military Attaché, was placed in acting charge of the office here.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 25 (AP)—Russian military dispatches declared today that despite the loss of 300,000 men in the first three weeks of the battle for the Soviet capital, powerful German forces have launched a new attack along the whole Moscow front.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Oct. 25

The German High Command today reported the capture of Kharkov—Russia's "Pittsburgh"—in the center of the Donets River industrial basin, and simultaneously German war reports claimed Moscow's zero hour was near.

Unconfirmed elsewhere, a British Exchange Telegraph dispatch quoted the Vichy (French) radio as broadcasting a German report that Nazi troops were now less than 20 miles outside Moscow.

This roundabout report contrasted with official Soviet dispatches which described the fighting as more than 50 miles away at the nearest point.

Drive Enters Russia

German capture of Kharkov, a severe blow to Russia's war foundries, gave the Nazis control of almost the entire Ukraine except for a corner bounded by the Donets River from Kharkov to Rostov-on-Don.

The rail town of Belgorod, 47 miles north of Kharkov, also fell in the German sweep that now has driven clear through the Ukraine into Russia proper, the German Command said.

This might indicate that the German southern armies were turning north to bolster the right flank of the drive against Moscow, since Belgorod lies on the main Kharkov - to - Moscow Railroad, about 350 miles south of the Capital.

Dispatches from Kuibyshev, auxiliary Capital of Russia, said vast numbers of German troops were pouring into small villages around Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, and that near-by towns had changed hands several times in the savage ebb and flow of battle.

Soviet front-line dispatches said the entire battleground was blanketed with snow.

Russian correspondents declared the Germans' big push was directed at the Mozhaisk salient, but that heavy fighting also continued near Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, where 4,000 Nazis were reported killed on Oct. 24.

Challenge to Nazis

Marshal Semyon Budyenny and Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, the latter the commander of the armies about Leningrad, were assigned to raise vast new armies among the millions of Russian men who have yet seen no action and the challenge was issued to the Germans by the official Soviet spokesman:

"We shall see how long they can last. We can last for years!"

Of Soviet man power there was beyond question no shortage, present or prospective, but of Soviet armament nothing was said.

An official Soviet spokesman declared that the present German drive "if not the last, is one of the last large-scale German offensives," and that Hitler's objective of quick victory in the east could not be realized.

"We know our strength continues to grow while the Germans' goes down," said S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

It's Lieutenant Fairbanks Now

By a Staff Photographer

President's Son Greets Film Star

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (left) an Ensign in the United States Navy, welcomes Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. (right), and Mrs. Fairbanks (center) as the movie actor and his wife step from a train at South Station this morning. The Fairbanks spent the last few days at the White House as guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The actor will spend today with his mother, Mrs. Jack Whiting, at the Touraine Hotel and later will be inducted into service in the Navy as a Lieutenant, junior grade.

Brands Nazi reprisal executions as 'acts of desperate men who cannot win.'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Nazi reprisal executions were vigorously assailed today by President Roosevelt in an unexpected formal statement released by the White House. Pointing to the Nazis "new order" tactics of shooting hostages as "acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they can not win," the President termed the situation as revolting to a world already inured to suffering and brutality.

The President's statement was the latest in a mounting number of events of recent days that have brought the United States nearer to Europe's total war than at any time since Germany invaded Poland in Sept., 1939.

This opinion is the frank judgment of high Government officials with respect to latest developments in the Far East, on the high seas, and at home It is a judgment widely shared by other Washington observers.

Four specific developments, now rapidly coming to a head, paint the picture of difficult position—the position of a powerful country openly and earnestly seeking to win a war without actually participating in it. Whether the United States will participate in it—totally—may well be resolved as these events are themselves resolved:

1. Relations between Japan and the United States are so uncertain that a member of the Cabinet views a collision between the two countries as "inevitable" and is likely to come on very short notice.

Knox's Statement

When Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that the situation in the Far East was "extremely strained" and that Japan is showing no signs whatsoever of abandoning its policy of forceful expansion, he is simply stating more bluntly what has been known to be the view of the White House and the State Department for some months.

The United States does not want war with Japan but it is not likely to view with complacency any action by Tokyo to take advantage of Russia's grapple with Germany to gain control of the Pacific Coast of Siberia.

It is only candid to state that the issue of peace or war is at stake in what transpires in the Far East in the near future and Washington is awaiting Tokyo's move.

Neutrality Act

2. Virtual repeal of the neutrality act is now considered to be imminent. Whether or not the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stops at recommending only part revision, namely, the arming of merchant ships, the issue of further revision to permit American vessels to ignore so-called combat zones will come to the floor of the Senate for a decisive test and latest polls of senatorial opinion show that all-out repeal can have 53 to 56 votes.

Repeal of the Neutrality Act does not necessarily mean war but it does mean fuller participation in the war and the acceptance of greater risks of war. Certainly repeal or radical revision of the law will symbolize an end to "neutrality" which has existed in name only.

While the issue of war or peace is not directly at stake in the neutrality revision, the repeal of the Act would mean that Congress has fully joined the executive in placing the winning of the war ahead of staying out of it.

Sweeping Arms Expansion

3. President Roosevelt's announcement of plans to double the tank production of the United States for its own armed forces is only the beginning of a sweeping expansion of the whole armament program. The intention is not to double merely one item of ord-

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Roosevelt Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in his statement assailing Nazi reprisal executions in Europe today, said:

The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another.

Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter 50 or 100 innocent persons. Those who would "collaborate" with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning.

The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their "Lebensraum" and "new order" by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before.

These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution.

Boston Mayoralty Campaign Turns on Issue of Prudent or Thriftless Spending

ansfield's Support of Tobin Based Upon Careful Policies

Contending that Boston will be in "greatest danger" if a mayor of spendthrift policies is elected Nov. 4 to replace the "careful and conservative" policies of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today was urging the voters to return the Tobin administration for another four years at City Hall.

Mr. Mansfield's entry into the fray added strength to the Tobin candidacy even as former Mayor James M. Curley scored the alleged "inefficiency" of Mr. Tobin's administration, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and School Committeeman Joseph Lee, the other two candidates, hurled charges at their opponents in the battle for votes.

Target of Mr. Mansfield's initial campaign speech last night was Mr. Curley, whom most observers consider the most dangerous opponent of Mr. Tobin.

Obviously referring to the former Mayor, Mr. Mansfield warned the voters against electing a man "whose only plea for your votes is a claim of reckless expenditure in the past and a promise of even more reckless expenditure in the future."

Tax Rates Analyzed

Replying to Mr. Curley's repeated assertion that "the tax rate under Curley was $7 less than it is under Tobin," Mr. Mansfield, who succeeded Mr. Curley in the Mayor's chair in 1933, declared that "as a result of lavish expenditure in administrations preceding both mine and Mayor Tobin's, taxes were high."

Mr. Mansfield flatly denied Mr. Curley's recent assertion that at the end of the last Curley administration there was a "surplus" of $8,000,000 in the City treasury. Pointing out that in the early months of his administration he was forced to borrow money to run the City, Mr. Mansfield held the $8,000,000 was only a "paper surplus" which didn't actually exist.

Launching a new barrage at the Tobin administration, Mr. Curley scored Mr. Tobin's retrenchment policy with the assertion that "I have always heard the purpose of government is not to accumulate money, but the wise expenditure of money."

"If the present Mayor had his way," Mr. Curley told members of the Junior Elementary Teachers' Club at Teachers' College auditorium last night, "we would not be gathered here tonight. This place would be boarded up. Tobin did not want the children of the poor to go to college. He wanted to close Teachers' College. Then new teachers in the Boston schools would come from Wellesley College and institutions of that character."

Boston is likely to have a case of "London Bridge falling down," only it will be "Broadway Bridge," and "Dover Street Bridge" and some of the other bridges in the City, if the "neglect and inefficiency of the present administration are continued," Mr. Curley went on, in referring to the aged condition of many of Boston's Bridges.

Lee Criticizes Curley

School Committeeman Lee directed his attack at the night's rallies at Mr. Curley. "Boston has suffered enough at Curley's hands," he asserted. "The voters admired the Curley who spoke so feelingly of work and wages. But they were disillusioned by Curley the aristocrat of the Jamaicaway and Scituate who careened over the highways in the Juggernaut S-1 [a reference to Mr. Curley's big limousine] revealed himself as the ruthless hatchet man in dismissing faithful public servants, inflated his gubernatorial expense accounts, and brought ridicule upon . . . Massachusetts."

Referring to arguments between Mr. Tobin and Mr. Curley as to who is responsible for Boston's high taxes, Mr. Lee declared, "There has been too much talk by candidates, most of it insincere, about lowering taxes. The time has come to talk about raising income of the people."

Former Mayor Nichols scored what he described as the intermittent interest in the port of Boston displayed by Mayor Tobin, and set forth his achievements on behalf of Boston's shipping industry when he was Mayor. He was responsible, he said, for the legislative act creating the Boston Port Authority.

But following his administration, which closed in 1929, "Boston went to sleep," Mr. Nichols went on. "The ships went back to New York. Almost all the big shipping lines have left Boston. Another goes on Saturday of this week. It is the Merchants and Miners line, which will cease all passenger and freight operation from the port."

Admitting he is in a "tough fight," Mr. Nichols, who also spoke at the Teachers' Club meeting, told his listeners, "I need your help," and expressed confidence he can win if he can get his message to the voters.

By a Staff Photographer

Girls' Sector of Springfield Trade School Trains Women in Varied Trades

Upper left—Not sewing machines, but Universal coil winders. Women operators are in great demand in defense industries. Upper right—Mrs. Margaret C. Ells, Assistant Director, in charge of girls' work at Springfield Trade School. Lower left—With the aid of this indicator, which measures to within 500/1,000 of an inch, and the sensitive fingers of the young woman, these wrist pins are tested for munitions factories. Lower right—Waitress in training takes an order at the Trade School's tea room, open two days a week for practical operation by the girls' division. Next week the young lady will take her turn at preparing the food.

Greek Leader Sees Collapse Of Nazi Rule

The Nazi regime can last at best only two more winters, Kostas Kortzias, former Mayor of Athens, told a group of Boston newspapermen yesterday.

The Mayor, who comes to Boston at the invitation of some 40 Greek organizations, was so convinced of his conclusions that Naziism could not survive another two years that he urged that Poles, Greeks, Czechs and Yugoslavs police the Reich when the war is over.

Once on conversational terms with Adolf Hitler, Mr. Kortzias is still something of an enigma to local Greeks who are not yet sure of his status as an opponent of Hitlerism. Yet when the visitor drew himself up to his full 6ft. 4½in. and spoke with sharp emphasis on every word, he seemed to speak the will of the Greek people to stop Hitler.

He paid his respects to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the City Hall and last night attended a dinner in the Hotel Statler given in his honor. He also visited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House, inviting him to visit Athens when the war is over.

He summarized the attitude of the Greek people as follows: "We have no hostility for the Italian or German people. But we are utterly opposed to both Fascism and Naziism."

Local Greeks, however, remember Mr. Kortzias as a former outspoken Nazi sympathizer who, up to the very day when Italy invaded his country, claimed the personal friendship of Adolf Hitler. In 1937, he was photographed with the Führer on a visit to Germany.

During the summer of 1940, when friction first developed between Greece and Germany, the German press is said to have "advised" Premier John Metaxes to hand over the reins of government to Kortzias, a man in whom the Axis claimed full confidence. The Boston visitor is said to have founded his whole political career on the advocacy of Facist methods.

Under the circumstances, it is not held surprising that local Greeks raise serious questions against the visitor and his present advocacy of democracy.

Fitchburg Posse Hunts Stolen Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 25—Intensive search for two-months-old Kenneth A. McLean, Jr., stolen from his baby carriage on a downtown street yesterday afternoon, got under way today as a posse of several hundred volunteers scoured vacant buildings, vacant lots, swamps, and other hiding places on the theory the child might have been abandoned by his kidnaper.

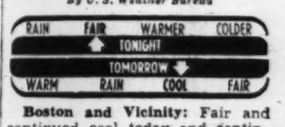
The baby was kidnaped on the street as its mother, wife of a machinist's helper, talked with a clerk inside one of Fitchburg's downtown department stores.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was keeping in touch with the situation, but only as an observer, since there is no evidence of a Federal violation so far.

Fitchburg police searched all last night, but volunteers were held until this morning on the theory search would be more effective in daylight, Police Chief Thomas J. Godley stated. Volunteers included Boy Scouts, American Legionnaires, and citizens of the surrounding area.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool today and continuing through tonight and Sunday. The highest temperature today will be about 56 degrees, the lowest temperature near 40. Moderate northwest winds today diminishing tonight, yesterday's main temperature was 47, the 8:30 temperature was 45.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing and slightly cooler today. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Maine: Fair in the southwest portion today, considerable cloudiness in the east and north portions with snow flurries in the extreme north portion and continued cool. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow. Moderate to fresh northwest winds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	43	New Orleans	87	70
Chicago	60	39	New York	59	49
Denver	65	43	Norfolk	61	42
Kansas City	64	57	Philadelphia	60	48
Los Angeles	67	53	St. Louis	64	44
Miami	89	69	San Francisco	61	53
Minneapolis	61	35	Washington	63	53

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 25.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:46 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Sunday, 3:25 a. m., height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:45 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Monday, 4:27 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 3:17 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:16 p. m.

Wheeler Meeting To Be Picketed

Possibility of excitement at tonight's rally of the America First Committee at Mechanics Hall developed today when Henry Cabot, Boston Chairman of the Fight for Freedom, Inc., announced that 400 pickets representing 26 different organizations will picket the gathering. United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, isolationist leader in the Senate, is the featured speaker of the affair.

"We disagree fundamentally with Mr. Wheeler's point of view on the issues confronting the Nation," Mr. Cabot declared in announcing the picketing. "Now is a time to get behind the President and stop obstructing him."

Women Needleworkers Aid Munition Work

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25—It was during the first World War that they started paging Nellie.

Factories wanted her. For Nellie, they'd heard, was an expert with the needle. She could do the finest of fine embroidery. That was why they wanted her.

Not that there was much relation, on the surface, between needlework, and the fitting of fuses into shells. Yet they both required the same special kind of skill—that of steady, accurate fingers, fingers that could gauge up to 1/10,000 of a inch.

Men had failed on the job. It was an experiment, this call for our Nell. But it was an experiment that succeeded beyond all expectations!

Thousands of Nellies

Again, the dexterity of feminine fingers is as vital to national defense as battleships and bullets, and today thousands of Nellies are in service and in training for these same exacting jobs.

Take the Springfield Trade School. Here girls are engaged in a course of training as important in its way as military maneuvers for the boys. They're learning to solder, assemble, to handle micrometers, to wind coils. The School can't turn them out fast enough to fill the ever-increasing call of industry.

Mrs. Margaret C. Ells, Assistant Director in charge of the Girls' Division, has seen it all happen—the coming of women into industry and trade. "In trade training for girls, we've only begun to scratch the surface," she predicts optimistically. "We're still in the pioneer stage. Much lies ahead."

Women will never replace men in industry. She hastens to explain that she doesn't mean that.

For instance, girls are going into the men's machine shop for training now. The demand from local defense industries has made it necessary.

Temporary Necessity

"But that class is only temporary, due to the present emergency." Mrs. Ells leaned forward over the desk earnestly to make her point.

"Girls and women are not adapted to running heavy machines. They may do it temporarily, but they won't like it!" She nodded wisely.

Mrs. Ells has found that "big money" isn't everything in a woman's eyes. When it comes right down to it, "a woman in the long run wants to do a woman's work!"

She saw them take their first faltering steps into industry years ago. She studied the start of trade schools for women. She helped to establish the first multi-occupations course for women in this country—a course which taught women in the fundamentals of coil winding, soldering and assembling.

And another thing: Women haven't begged to be taken into industry. Industry has begged for them. Back in 1922 factories were calling for women winders, solderers and connecters. The demand continued and grew through the years. "That was why in 1934 we started the multi-occupations course," Mrs. Ells related.

Since then the Girls' Division has placed thousands of trained women in industry. Mrs. Ells is disturbed when people take it for granted that the placement of women in industry is something as new as national defense. There has been "a tremendous demand" for women right along, she avers, "even during the depression."

It isn't always the young girls they want, either. The State laws prohibit girls under 14 from trade school training, but there's no ceiling in the other direction. Women over 50 have entered Girls' Division courses — and they've been placed, too.

Cake Frosting Course

Some employers even prefer the older, more mature woman. A Springfield factory recently planned to take on 60 women and specified "older women." They were to be placed in the same workroom with men. The employer didn't want a lot of young gigglers. He wanted women of poise and dignity.

Don't get the idea that factory training is the end and all of a girls' trade school. Even while we were talking, a call came in for a cake froster. "I've got just the girl for you," came the director's quick response.

Fancy cake frosting was a new course added last year, she explained. It was added to the curriculum because of the call of local caterers for girls trained in that work. The same is true of the beauty culture course, retail selling, and scientific laundering.

In the tearoom at the school, the girls get practical experience in both cooking and serving. Every Wednesday and Thursday the tearoom is open for reservations. And it's crowded.

On other days there's menu-making, food studies and baking. They cannot train girls fast enough to meet the demand in this department.

Relation and academic work parallel the shop work at the Trade School. In the field of science this year the Foods and Home Making Classes are emphasizing Nutrition to continue the work started by the President's National Nutrition Council, held May, 1941.

The laundry science includes fabric testing and identification, effect of hard and soft waters and strong soaps on fabrics.

Decorative art and costume design are trade school subjects, too.

Influence of Local Demand

Trade school courses are keyed to local demand always. More than that, local manufacturers and businessmen have come to rely on the Girls' Division to turn out workers who are not only well trained, but who are well adapted to the trade they have taken up and who are courteous and well-mannered.

That is what impresses one most at the Springfield school. Even between classes when the broad corridors are a swift stream of bobbing heads, there's no confusion, no raucous laughter. The girls are orderly and dignified.

Mrs. Ells explained this. She pointed to a paragraph on the printed folder of the Girls' Division. "The main requirement for every girl is, that she be neat, courteous, orderly, and never forget to be a lady." It's the most important requirement in the school, she says, and one that employers value more highly than any other. The first thing they ask is—"Is she co-operative? Is she reliable?" After that, they inquire, "What can she do?"

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Anti-War Rally sponsored by the America First Committee. Former Ambassador John Cudahy and Senator Burton K. Wheeler will be the speakers on the program. At Mechanics Building, 8:30 p. m. Admission is free.

Sunday

All-day hike over the Blue Hills' Sky Line Trail, under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club. Trek will be from the base of Great Blue Hill, Milton, to Mt. Moritz, Quincy, and return to starting point. Persons desiring auto transportation meet at Mattapan Square, just beyond bridge, not later than 9 a. m.

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. There will be two afternoon lectures, the first entitled "Mural Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, and the second, "Japanese Art," by Mrs. Tomita. Free to the public at 3 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum. This week's lecture will be by Max Lerner, Professor of political science at Williams College, who will have as his subject "A Fighting Faith For America." At John Hancock Hall, 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

Illustrated lecture, "Finland, My Native Land" by Mme. Aino Saari. At the Lecture Hall of the Central Library Building, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

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YD to Discharge 35 Who Remained A.W.O.L.

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 25 (AP)—Thirty-five Yankee Division soldiers who remained A. W. O. L. in Massachusetts when the 26th Division left for Southern maneuvers will be discharged for desertion.

Gas Dealers Blame Ickes For Confusion

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator lifted the gasoline curfew with no preliminary warnings to the industry, the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association complained today.

Declaring that the industry has taken months to become geared to the 7 p. m. closings and apply itself to what Mr. Ickes has reiterated was a definite gasoline shortage, the Association said that now it was being asked overnight to dismantle the machinery the program has required distributors to set up in these parts.

Result was that last night most of the gasoline stations closed as usual at 7 p. m. regardless of the lifting of the curfew by Mr. Ickes. The Association could not say how long this would continue, but explained that night closings constituted an economy measure in station operations that were highly acceptable to the industry as a whole.

Mr. Ickes has left the issue up to the stations. They can close or not, just as they like. This leaves the distributors in as much of a dilemma as did the early rumors of gasoline shortages. Motorists, generally, remained indifferent about the whole thing. Having become accustomed to filling their tanks before 7 p. m., they continued to do so last night, taking no chances on the confusion of the moment.

The possibility was cited by the Association that independent companies would stay open to capture all the business they could and that such a policy probably would force all distributors into a return to nightly openings.

The Association is prepared to demand that any gasoline curtailments in the future shall apply to the Nation rather than to the Atlantic Seaboard only. This is based on the assumption that transportation facilities are adequate to meet any emergency and that future curtailments necessarily must be based upon an actual gasoline shortage and not upon a shortage of transportation facilities.

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Cities Found Well Prepared to Meet Crises

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—The American municipality is in a better position today than ever before to meet the shock of both the defense crisis and the postwar adjustment period, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Federal Budget, told delegates to the convention of the American Municipal Association here.

"The administration of our city governments," he declared, painting an altogether heartening picture for these local government technicians, "has greatly improved since the last war. There are better city charters and better municipal laws. There are improved administrative techniques and procedures. There is better selection of personnel and increased training for the public service. City finances are better; accumulated deficits are being liquidated."

But perhaps more important, he noted, cities have improved in "self knowledge" in the exchange of information and experiences, and in general cohesion. In the past 20 years, he said, during a period of great advances in municipal affairs, "the greatest single advance has been in the field of municipal co-operation."

Looking back over documents bearing on the early development of municipal organizations, he said he found "the most startling fact revealed was that municipal unity, the Co-ordinated local effort which we seek in the emergency of today, was almost totally lacking during the first World War."

Better Prepared

"We are better prepared than ever," he said, "to act in concert respecting defense, inflation, and postdefense readjustment. The great need is to act firmly, to act quickly, and to act in unity."

In respect to the effectiveness of the municipality in making itself and its needs felt in Washington, Mr. Smith pointed out that while "complete confusion" developed during the last war, today cities can make their voices heard without difficulty in the National Capital.

All of which sets these local governmental units up in a place where they can help in the national objectives on three fronts. First they can, he said, help to counter inflation during the current phases of the defense program. Second, they can assist in transformation to a defense economy. Third, they can ease postdefense readjustment.

In helping the fight against inflation now, he said, state and local governments also can strengthen their own finances immediately and in preparation for the difficult period ahead. This, he suggested, can be done by freezing surplus revenues in dormant bank deposits or Federal bonds. Retirement of debt he found to be almost equally effective, while reduction of taxes, on the other hand, is almost certain to contribute to inflationary pressure, since it releases consumer purchasing power.

Local government, he continued, can further combat inflation through improved purchasing procedures, by simplifying specifications, reducing stockroom inventories, and making repairs and substitutions instead of buying new equipment.

Municipalities Can Help

In helping along the defense program itself, he urged, municipalities can postpone or minimize all expenditures not directly connected with defense, and take part in such activities as those outlined under state defense councils.

In the postwar adjustment field, Mr. Smith pointed out that it is toward the financing of this future program that governmental surpluses should be accumulated at present. This accumulation now, he said, will be anti-inflationary.

"We can absorb the potential postwar shock," he said, "but in order to do so we shall have to get ready for it, and get ready now."

In this postwar period, there will be an accumulated need for public as well as private spending, and here, he said, is where long-range development planning—social, not merely physical planning—finds its place in the present picture.

"Fortunately for us," he concluded, "we have learned from the last depression and the fate of European nations that we must band together or we shall fall separately."

Roosevelt Awaits Reply From Lewis on Coal Strike

President Roosevelt today awaited John L. Lewis' reply to a White House request for cancellation of a midnight strike call affecting 53,000 workers in "captive" coal mines owned by steel companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, gave no immediate indication of his course of action after the President's request was made public last night.

Should the walkout occur at midnight tonight, as scheduled, there were fears that a fuel shortage might affect important defense production and even eventually tie up steel plants.

But as the captive mine dispute approached a showdown, defense officials welcomed word of settlement of a long-standing strike at the Bendix, N. J., plant of Air Associates, Inc. High Federal officials announced that the plant management had agreed to return striking employees to the payroll Monday.

Union Shop Is Issue

The only issue in the captive mine controversy was the United Mine Workers' insistence upon a union shop contract—that is, a requirement that any miner employed in the steel companies' coal mines join the U. M. W. after a probationary period.

The President not only asked that Mr. Lewis call off the strike, but proposed that Mr. Lewis and Myron C. Taylor, former Board Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, take the lead if direct negotiations were required to settle the difference between operators and miners.

The agreement reached last night covering the Air Associates Plant at Bendix, N. J., ended a 25-day strike, which, for the past two days, had been marked by mass picketing and some violence.

Settlement Announced

The firm has about $5,000,000 in orders for aviation parts needed in the national defense program. The settlement was announced by Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management.

The latest walkout at the factory was called Sept. 30 by a group of C. I. O. workers who charged the company with unfair labor practices and failure to sign a contract. The management attempted to keep the plant in operation, but was forced to shutdown yesterday.

The Mediation Board considered the dispute and proposed a settlement which included immediate reinstatement of the strikers, but to this the company's president demurred.

Findlay, Ohio — American Federation of Labor machinists voted to end their strike against the Buckeye Traction and Ditcher Company, which holds contracts for $3,000,000 worth of gun mounts and tank parts. The walkout was called Thursday in a dispute over a union shop clause in the machinists' contract.

New York—Eighteen steamship companies represented by the American Merchant Marine Institute reached a new two-year agreement with the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), providing basic wage increases of $10 a month for all unlicensed personnel. It also provides an increase of five cents an hour in the emergency overtime rate. Ordinary seamen will receive $65 a month and able seamen $82.50.

Seattle, Wash.—Spread of the welders' jurisdictional strike in Pacific Northwest defense industries continued, but Business Agent R. D. Fowler of a local of the A. F. of L. Boilermaker Welders' Union said a membership meeting voted last night to return to work Monday.

The strike spread yesterday to five more Tacoma plants and a sympathy walkout was called at Florence, Ala. In addition to two plants of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, the dispute has affected half a dozen smaller Seattle yards and several shops in Tacoma, as well as welding work on Mud Mountain Dam, near Enumclaw, Wash.

Akron, Ohio—The C. I. O. won a Labor Board consent election at the Goodyear Aircraft Corp. by a margin of more than four to one.

The C. I. O.'s United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers Union polled 860 "yes" votes against 198 "no" votes among the 1,058 valid ballots cast.

Oneida, N. Y.—Oneida, Ltd., announced a 7½ per cent wage increase for 3,000 factory employees at its Sherrill and Kenwood plants effective Monday. It had given a 5 per cent boost May 5.

The company manufactures silver-plated kitchen utensils and silverware and holds army contracts for knives, forks and spoons and surgical instruments.

Birmingham, Ala. — An agreement ending the strike of 15,000 of the 23,000 idle Alabama coal miners was reached at a joint conference of operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

The mines resume operations Monday.

William Mitch, district president of the U. M. W. A., and David Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the Commercial Operators Negotiating Committee, said the agreement embodied the recommendations of the National Defense Mediation Board.

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'Kittens for Britain'

Elmer Davis With 'General Gray'
The radio news commentator and his cat which has been designated President of "Kittens for Britain," a unique organization of American felines. Proceeds of the sale of "membership" in the organization will be used to increase relief work in England by "Bundles for Britain."

Cats 'Organized' for British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A national legion of cats has been enrolled to help Britain, it was announced here today. Heading the organization, which will be known as Kittens for Britain, is "General Gray," a Persian cat owned by Elmer Davis, foreign correspondent and radio commentator. The announcement says "General Gray" received the first gold medal and bell, the membership badge of Kittens for Britain.

The only membership requirement is the wearing of the insignia. This consists of a gold-plated disk, slightly smaller than a dime. The observe side shows a bewhiskered cat wearing a crown and on the curve about the bottom is the legend, "Kitten for Britain." The reverse side shows the organization's title, with space in the center for the cat's name.

Linked to the disk is a tiny silver bell which will tinkle merrily from a collar or ribbon. At the top of the coin-shaped disk is a larger link to attach the insignia to the collar-ring or ribbon.

The insignia is to be sold at 50 cents, the same price as Barkers for Britain tags. The proceeds will go to the Bundles for Britain fund to aid war sufferers in Great Britain.

"Falla," pet Scotty of President Roosevelt, is President of Barkers for Britain, the allied organization of dogs.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Announced at a press conference the sinking of the American vessel Lehigh in the South Atlantic, followed by announcement by the State Department on sinking of the Bold Venture en route to Iceland.

Proclaimed the six days beginning with Armistice Day as a period during which each American should meditate on the part he should play in the home defense of the Nation.

Sent to the Senate nomination of Representative Charles A. Leavy to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Made a statement giving his unqualified indorsement of Fiorello H. La Guardia for Mayor of New York.

Senate: Passed the $5,985,000,000 Lend-Lease bill with amendments.

Passed the bill changing the method of reapportioning House seats.

Confirmed the nominations of Brig. Gen. Dawson Olmstead as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and of Herschel V. Johnson as Minister to Sweden.

Foreign Relations Committee held secret hearings on Neutrality Act revision.

Defense Investigating Committee opened hearings.

House: Passed the defense highway bill.

Completed congressional action on the bill extending the period for the filing of defense plant amortization tax certificates.

Passed bills providing for regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of freight forwarders, and establishing a new system for removing Federal judges for misbehavior.

Banking and Currency Committee ended hearings on the price-control bill.

Departments: Navy—Reported the torpedoed destroyer Kearny reached port with 11 members of the crew missing and 10 others injured.

Maritime Commission — Announced that shipments to Russia would clear through Boston to Archangel.

War — Announced Army air forces will be nearly tripled by end of next June.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes lifted all bans on gasoline sales, declaring shortage had been erased.

OPM—Issued a priorities order forbidding the use of copper in non-defense building construction after Nov. 1, except for electric irons.

One Woman Is Bound to Be Winner Of $12,000 Elective Post in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Whatever else befalls in the Nov. 4 mayoralty election outcome here, a woman is bound to be the winner of the $12,000 New York County Register post, only one in the four such offices in the city's boroughs not filled by a man.

The Democratic incumbent, Miss Martha Byrne, was the successful Tammany nominee in 1937, after filling the post by appointment. This year she stepped aside for the naming of Miss Margaret Mary J. Mangan, whose Republican-Fusion-Labor opponent is Mrs. Katherine S. Weidlich. Both are busy figures on the campaign front, although the office is due for elimination in January if the voters approve the county reform program up simultaneously for referendum.

Miss Mangan has a law office at 17 East Forty-Second Street, one of the first women admitted to the Bar Association of the City of New York, and lives with her parents at 599 West 190th Street. She is a native of New York and educated in Roman Catholic parochial schools, New York University, City College and Brooklyn Law School, graduating from the latter in 1930. Admitted to the State Bar two years later, she practiced in the Federal courts the following year and is a member of the City, County and Federal Bar Associations. Her interests also make her active in civic and welfare organizations.

Mrs. Weidlich, likewise is a native of New York and a graduate of Hunter Model and Gardner Schools and Barnard College, where she majored in political science. Now the wife of Clifton F. Weidlich, a lawyer, and mother of one son, her family residence is at 151 East Eighty-third Street.

The Fusionist candidate believes the high-salaried post for which she is running should be aboloshed and, if she wins the election and county reform should fail of adoption, she will continue active in the drive to effect this reorganization of the antiquated county office structure.

Miss Mangan is willing to leave that issue to "the will of the people," holding that "one's personal opinions don't count." For the rest, she preferred to be modest about her selection and spoke admiringly of Miss Byrne's co-operative attitude on the succession.

"Only women could act so well in a political campaign," she smiled.

Average Factory Pay 74½ Cents an Hour

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 25

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported today the average pay of factory workers was 74½ cents an hour in August, an increase of 0.2 per cent over the previous month.

Wage increases and overtime payments, the Labor Secretary reported, resulted in a 12 per cent hourly increase in wages between August, 1940, and August, 1941.

Average working hours increased by 7 per cent to a level of 41 hours a week.

Silver Shirts Organizer Returned to Jail in N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 25 (AP)—A two-year-old fight of William Dudley Pelley, organizer of the Silver Shirts, against extradition to North Carolina, has ended with Mr. Pelley in Buncombe County Jail here.

He was convicted in 1935 of violating the "Blue Sky" Securities Law and "making fraudulent representations." A two-year prison sentence was suspended on condition of good behavior.

Two years ago Judge Zeb V. Nettles, contending the condition had been violated, issued a capias for Mr. Pelley, who fought the order to the United States Supreme Court.

You are cordially invited to visit

Jillys Temple Place Boston
on Monday and Tuesday, October twenty-seventh and eighth, to view a very particular showing of Frederica Fur Fashions which will be presented by Mr. Walter Schwartz, famed authority on furs

I. L. O. Seen As Nucleus Of World Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The International Labor Office was seen by representatives of the British Government here today for the meeting of the body at Columbia University on Monday as a powerful and widely acceptable nucleus for postwar reconstruction and world organization.

The I. L. O. stands as "one of the gib international protectors of the democratic idea," in the opinion of Sir Frederick Leggett, Chief Industrial Commissioner of the Ministry of Labor, who arrived in New York by Clipper plane with Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Labor Ministry, yesterday. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and British Deputy Prime Minister, was scheduled to arrive here this afternoon.

The report that the Nazi Government has begun organization of a rival "international labor" organization and has published the first number of a spurious International Labor Review, only to withdraw it as "not up to standards," was seen by the British delegates as evidence of the potential value lying in the International Labor Office, whose transfer from Geneva to Montreal, Canada, was dictated by the war.

Discussing aims of the impending New York meeting, which will be attended by representatives of 30 nations, Sir Frederick stressed that the I. L. O. was unique among international bodies in that it was tri-partite, requiring not merely sovereign governments, but also representatives of workers and of industry be represented at its parleys.

Primary postwar problems to be tackled is that of feeding the hungry populations of warring nations, Sir Frederick and Mr Assheton agreed. More immediately, they found present wartime production likewise a matter for tripartite effort among government, workers and employers.

Bicycle Trip, Dash Over Border Frustrated Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25—Details of his escape with his family from Nazi-occupied Norway last May, and of the patient optimism of the Scandinavian people under German rule, were related here today by Dr. Svein Rosseland, distinguished Norwegian astrophysicist, recently appointed professor of astronomy at Princeton University.

It was only fantastic good fortune in timing that allowed him, his wife, and son to escape from Norway after the Germans had gained control, he held.

After evading the German border patrols and escaping from Norway, the Rosselands fled across Sweden into Russia, went on to Vladivostok and finally crossed the Pacific Ocean by way of Japan and Honolulu.

Although the civil authorities were willing to allow the astronomer to go to his position with the American university, the agents of the Gestapo refused to grant permission for him to leave Norway. Early in May, therefore, the Rosselands started out on a customary Saturday afternoon "bicycle trip" within the 30-mile restricted zone along the Swedish border. When they were within 10 miles of Sweden, a loyal guide conducted them to the frontier and they proceeded by compass into the interior.

After a month in a Norwegian internment camp at Stockholm while waiting for passports, Mr. Rosseland left by an airplane with his family for Russia. He suspected a new Nazi move when the airplane did not stop at Riga, Latvia, and two days later his fears were realized when the Germans invaded Russia.

After traveling on the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok, the Rosselands proceeded to Japan and thence to the United States by way of Honolulu.

Aid of Girl Scouts in Defense Planned at Dallas Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 24—The truly international aspect of Girl Scouting as a bulwark of democracy in a war-torn world was emphasized here today as the twenty-sixth annual convention of Girl Scouts, Inc., closed after delegates had unanimously approved a new program of work stressing national defense.

From London came Sir Gerald Campbell, Director General of the British Information Services, to tell the convention of courageous and heroic services performed by Girl Scouts throughout the bomb-shattered cities and villages of his beleaguered island.

He told of one group of Girl Scouts who used their own camp equipment to feed 4,000 persons in a blitzed region. This he said was just one of many ways in which the Scouts, or Guides as they are called there, have aided in defense of their country.

Work in Europe

Stories of courageous and loyal work by Girl Scouts in England and France also were told by Mrs. Arethusa F. G. Leigh-White, Director of the Girl Scout World Bureau in London, which has been removed to New York City for the duration.

The Englishwoman described valuable aid given by Girl Scouts while thousands of children were evacuated from London last year. She told of excellent rehabilitation work among the refugees in France.

Mrs. Leigh-White predicted that the new world order would be based on the principles Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder, enumerated for Girl Scouts and that the success of the new order would depend on the extent to which these principles were spread.

The convention paid tribute to Sir Robert and rededicated the movement to the principles he set forth: Service to God, country and neighbor.

Reports that Girl Scouting is receiving a warm reception throughout the Western Hemisphere were given by Mrs. Leigh-White who told of visiting 14 nations in the interest of the movement. She predicted that the high principles of the organization would do much in furthering understanding among people of many countries.

Turning to the defense of the United States, delegates approved a new plan of work which emphasizes the many ways in which Girl Scouts may serve American democracy. It was agreed that Girl Scouts will seek to protect the American way of life in that they will uphold the democratic principles upon which the country was founded; that they will find specific means of aiding the national defense program.

Election of Officers

A concrete example of what can be done was applauded when it was agreed that a substitute will be sought for the metals used in Girl Scout merit badges. The organization requires ten tons of copper each year for these badges, but it voluntarily will release this metal for defense purposes. Patriotic Girl Scouts soon may be wearing colorful cloth badges and they will be happy in the knowledge that they are helping their country.

Mrs. Alan H. Means of San Luis Obispo, Calif., took over the duties of National President for a two-year term succeeding Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd of Beverly Hills, Calif., who was named First Vice-President.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn of Washington, Second Vice-President; Mrs. R. S. Bishop of Flint, Mich., Third Vice-President; Mrs. Robert T. Swaine of New York, Treasurer; Mrs. Dudley H. Mills of Glenn Head, Long Island, Secretary; Mrs. Ralph G. Wright of New Brunswick, N. J., Chairman, Executive Committee; Mrs. Louis Arnstein of New York, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Paul T. Kammerer of New York, Assistant Secretary, and E. F. Elwood of New York, Comptroller.

Decline in Major Crimes Reported in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Major crimes in New York during August declined 12.7 per cent below the same month last year, although offenses of all description, totaling 117,281, were 4.1 per cent more numerous.

The 2,671 crimes reported under the "major" classification, the State Department of Correction said yesterday, reflected a 9.4 per cent decrease in murder; a 7.7 per cent decline in other crimes involving dangerous weapons; 50 per cent less intoxicated driving as a felony, and continued decrease of "thefts in general."

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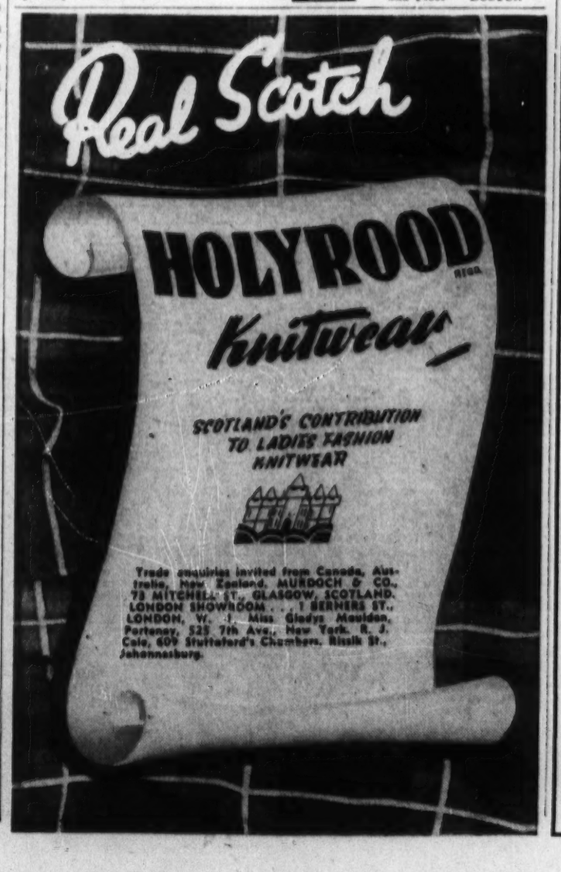
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Women's Activities in New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

"Thank You's" at First Hand Inspire Dutch

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A privilege that would delight thousands of women sewing and knitting for war relief, but one they rarely have enjoyed during the past few months by the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief in Boston—that of hearing a first-hand "thank you" as a carefully made garment is received by its new owner.

Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, Chairman-Treasurer of the group which functions under the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, when she learned Dutch sailors were coming into Boston Harbor on British naval and merchant ships, obtained permission to fit them out with what knitted garments they needed. Some of them, having weathered two or three attacks at sea and having lost all their belongings have been entirely re-outfitted with socks, mittens, helmets, sweaters, scarves and seaboots.

So far about 40 Dutch sailors have been provided directly with knitted articles at the Dutch War Relief Headquarters, 555 Boylston Street, Copley Square, and there is no part of the work carried on there that the volunteers enjoy so much as giving out those garments.

Mrs. Langendoen organized a group of workers at her home when the need for Dutch war relief first arose. The group grew steadily and the Dutch Consul offered the use of his office as headquarters. There are now 400 workers who do knitting and sewing at their homes or at the workrooms. Mrs. Joost de Haar is Vice-Chairman-Treasurer of the committee which is the largest group under the Queen Wilhelmina Fund.

Not only does Mrs. Langendoen work tirelessly as Chairman of the Women Volunteers for Holland, but she and her husband extend the hospitality of their home to Dutch officers and sailors whenever they are in port at Boston. They express appreciation for the opportunity of sleeping in a real bed again, she says and enjoy going into the kitchen, where they are always welcome when meals are being prepared. She and her husband took some of them to their camp in Newcastle, N. H. last summer on week-ends while they were here.

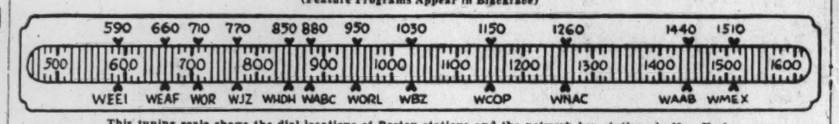
Concerts, lectures and dances have been sponsored to raise funds for Dutch war relief and the sale of small articles including little wooden shoe lapel pins has been another source of revenue. Both natives of the Netherlands and American friends are contributing work and funds.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, Oct. 27
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today; Fay Wray; orch.	News: "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"; Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club; Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; "Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	"Call to Youth"; Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"; "Italian Melodies"	Sports: Weather; Music 'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Bulletin"; talk	Hour: talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 "On Parade"	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Boston College-Harvard - Navy football game	Harvard - Navy football game	Yale - Dartmouth football game	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Georgetown game.	game	ball game	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Al Perry's Surf Riders.
2:15 Boston College-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth foot-	Sports comments	Shining Hour
2:30 Georgetown foot-	game	ball game	Harry Kling's Orchestra.	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 ball game	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth football game	Sports comments	Five Star News
3:00 Boston College-	game	ball game	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Sports Results
3:15 Georgetown football game	Harvard - Navy football game	Yale - Dartmouth football game	Texas - Rice football game	Sports Results
3:30				Sports Results
3:45 Boston College-	Harvard - Navy football	Yale - Dartmouth football game	Texas - Rice football game	Sports Results
4:00 Georgetown football game	game	ball game	game	Sons Stylist
4:15	Harvard-Navy game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Texas - Rice football	Melody Mirror
4:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Club Matinee: variety.	Sports Comments	game - Rice football	Melody Mirror
4:45 N. E. to the Colors.	Club Matinee: variety.	Pan Americana	Texas - Rice football	Melody Mirror
5:00 Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	Music for Everyone	game	Melody Mirror
5:15		Music for Everyone	Texas - Rice football	Melody Mirror
5:30 Tommy Dorsey's	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	game	Melody Mirror
5:45 Orchestra; Football	Serenade	Business Drama	Texas-Rice game	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Sports Matinee	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Summary.	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Sports Matinee	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense.	"What Burns You Up?";	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today.	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities";	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities";	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra,	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 H. Barlow, cond.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Howard Barlow's Orch
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Soldiers' Quiz"; Manchester, N. H., Air Base	Round Table: discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Gwen Williams, songs	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Political Talk	Round Table: discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gargoyle: dramatization	"Truth or Consequences";	News Service	Dance Music
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News		quiz program		Singing Strings
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	John Cudahy	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	America Preferred: Kersten Thorberg; orch.	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	"Chicago Theater of	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Orchestra	the Air";	
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Hemisphere Revue: variety show: soloists: or.	Sports; Newsreel	orestta, "Sweethearts";	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs		Musical Rendezvous	Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Defense for America	John Carter, tenor;	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Defense for America	orchestra; speaker	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15 Time, H. Jones' Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather.	Dance Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Capt. Edward Macauley.	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels: Music	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music. Piano Trio	European News: Organ Recital	Radio Carrollers; Radio Carrollers	
8:15 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:30 "Uncle Lobby"; J. Mattfeld,	Stories: Music	News Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"			
9:00 The World Today.	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestral program
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys";		Religious Service
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45 "Gypsy Caravan";	gram	"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00 News; Library of	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Church Service	eretta: "Patience"
11:15 Congress Concert:	"Hidden History";	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:30 Budapest String	"Ridin' the Range";	St. Paul's Services	Church;	eretta: "Patience"
11:45 Quartet	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Service	"Patience"
12:00 Trinity Church	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Trinity Church	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 News; Weather	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Piano Parade	Orchestra; soloists	M. L. Spitalny's Orch.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continentale	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Russian War Re-	News Room of the Air	'World Is Yours': drama	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 lief Program	News Room of the Air	'World Is Yours': drama	speaker: chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '41	"Wake Up, America";	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel	"Show Boat Melodies";
2:15 Spirit of '41	Open Forum: guests;	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	recordings
2:30 The World Today.	Fred G. Clark, Moder-	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World Today.	ator	Round Table Discussion	"Pan Americana"	gram: talk; music
3:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony,	Joseph Marais' African Trek	Network Interviews H. V. Kaltenborn	Russian War Relief Program; guests	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15				Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30 John Barbirolli,	Tapestry Musicale	"Favorite Waltzes"; or-	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 conductor		chestra and soloist	Dunphy's Chsall Review	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony	News; Mastersingers	Harpsichordist, lute	'I Hear America Singing'	"Songs of the Range"
4:15	Tony Wons	"Moment Musicale"	'I Hear America Singing'	"Songs of the Range"
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow": drama.	Concert Miniatures	"Uncle Bill"; talk.
4:45 Or.; Jane Froman	Music	"The Shadow": drama.	Concert Miniatures	"Uncle Bill"; talk.
5:00 Family Hour; John	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	"The Air Master Defense Program"	"Manhattan Serenade"
5:15 Charles Thomas;	Olivio Santoro, violin	soloists; talks; orch.		by Louis Alter
5:30 Dorothy Kirsten	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's news.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00 Theater: Drama,	"Barrel of Fun": variety	Ciotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15 Adolphe Menjou	show: C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin; organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Political Talk
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00 Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonic Strings";	"Defense Varieties"
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or.	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	"Defense Varieties"
7:30 Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Benny	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 Goodbye Mr. Chips	Sergeant Quirt	Goodman's Orchestra	Political talk	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Theater: "Kitty Foyle"	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; guest; comedy; orchestra	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	Religious Program	American Forum	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 Crime, drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	"We Believe in Our	"We Believe in Our
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Community"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Hour: George	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30 Szell, cond.; Helen	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Political Talk
9:45 Traubel, soprano	Phil Spitalny's all-Girl	miliar Music	Political Talk	Political Talk
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Orchestra; guest soloist	Navy Day Program:	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	speakers	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.	"The Moon Hangs Low";	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents.	J. Anthony, director.		Marshall Dane, reading	Army Recruiting Prg'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	
11:15 Dance Orchestra.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Dance Orchestra	Want"; recordings	"Author's Playhouse":	"Answering You"; British	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	Singing Strings
11:15 "Man I Married"; sk.	Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews.	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons",	Stories: Music	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Singing Strings
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Cowboy Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk.	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news.	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Navy Day Program
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news.	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Religious Talk
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Orchestra,	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Naval Academy Band	Organ and vocalist
2:45 'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	direction Frank Black	"Grimm's Daughter"	Naval Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 Mayor La Guardia.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light";	Everett Hoagland's Or-	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	chestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Navy Day Program.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Navy Day Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Navy Day Program.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Navy Day Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Johnson Family"; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 "Treasury of Song"	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Voice of Judy Garland"
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Col. Frank Knox	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Col. Frank Knox	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	Political Talk
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Political Talk	Tillman Tells
9:00 "Radio Theater";	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Jane Withers and	Raymond Scott's Orch.	program	Colonel Nelson Service	Political Talk
9:30 Jackie Cooper in	"Aloha Land"	"That Brewster Boy";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Her First Beau"	"Tropical Moods"	dramatic serial	Mary Small's Orchestra.	Five Star News
10:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:15 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Aloha Land"	Gypsy Fiddler; string	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	ensemble	Harry, comedy trio	George Harris' Orch.
11:00 Weather: Music	News; Music	News Service	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Music: network	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	London, Arthur Mann.	"Day's End"; News

By a Staff Photographer

Prepare for Woman's Club 'Big Day'

One of the committee groups busy on preparations for the annual "Big Day" of the Brookline Woman's Club at the Copley-Plaza Wednesday, Nov. 12, includes (left to right) Miss Elsie Winsor Bird, Chairman of the fashion show; Mrs. Francis M. Conley, Chairman of Models; Mrs. James U. Torra, Chairman of the Card Party, and Mrs. Francis Niccolls, Chairman of the luncheon.

Club Season Now in Full Swing

The closing week of October—the month that marks the opening of the season for most of the women's organizations in this area—reveals their activities in full swing.

The entire week will be a busy one for the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Carrying on its usual pre-election campaign for an informed electorate, it will begin Monday to distribute 30,000 leaflets on which are answers from all 86 candidates in the city election to questions on important issues, submitted to them by the League.

With a beach wagon "manned" by 50 members of a committee under Mrs. Ashton Sanborn, the League expects to reach all sections of the city within a week, the women working in three-hour shifts. Leaflets will be mailed to members of the League but distributed directly on the busy squares, in factories and large office buildings to other citizens.

Mrs. Samuel S. Stratton is President of the League and Mrs. F. S. Cawley, Chairman of the Committee on Questionnaires.

Newton Federation

The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will have its fall meeting Monday at the Second Church Parish House Educational Building at 10 a. m., with the West Newton Woman's Educational Club as hostess.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, State President, will be one of the speakers at the round table conferences from 10:30 to noon. Afternoon speakers will include Chief Michael T. Hughes of the Newton Police Department and Chief Clarence A. Randlett of the Newton Fire Department. Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson, of West Newton, is president of the Federation.

Winchester Reception

The Fortnightly Club of Winchester will have a reception to new members Monday at 1 o'clock followed by the regular business meeting at 2, and a musical program following. Mrs. Clifton S. Hall is the president.

Methuen Club

The Methuen Club will have its October meeting Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 with a review of the Triennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlantic City given by Mrs. Raymond Caffray and a report on the spring meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation in Swampscott, by Mrs. Clifford Brown. Mrs. Edward H. Searle, President of the club, will preside.

The Hospitality Committee, headed by Miss Dorothy E. Sherlock, will be in charge of the tea hour with Mrs. Henry D. Grimes and Mrs. Edward V. Reed assisting. Mrs. Albert E. Heald, Chairman of the Department of Education, is in charge of the meeting.

Art Lecture

The Art Chairmen of the Massachusetts State Federation of Womens Clubs and their committees will meet at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Friday morning at 10:30 to discuss art work for the year. At 2 o'clock, all members of the clubs are invited to hear a lecture on "What the Museum of Fine Arts Offers Women of Massachusetts." Reservations for the luncheon at the museum must be made with the Chairman, Mrs. Clifford L. Hubbard, Stoney Brook, Norfolk, before tomorrow.

Ruskin Club

The Boston Ruskin Club will meet Monday and hear an illustrated talk on "Finland—My Native Land," by Mme. Aino Saari. The meeting will be at 2 o'clock and the program at 3 in the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall, Copley Square. Miss Elizabeth Kelley is president of the club.

Cantabrigia Club

Mrs. William H. Field, head of the Community Service Department of the Cantabrigia Club has arranged a dessert bridge for Friday afternoon at 1:30 at the clubhouse, 100 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge. She will be assisted by Mrs. Harry L. Lincoln, Mrs. W. W. Field, Mrs. Llewellyn B. Parsons, Mrs. Harry W. Meehan, Mrs. Edward T. Kranefudd, Mrs. Charles S. Hawkings and Mrs. Samuel C. Collins.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc—49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.

WBOS (11.87kc-25.26m)
4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Kopa, songs. Reflections in Rhythm.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; The Troubador and the Lady; The Band Played on.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page. Three Suns Trio.
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Fascinating Amazon; Salon Music; Matinee in Rhythm.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Moments; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in English; Northwestern-Ohio State football game.

For Sunday, Oct. 26
6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.79mc (25.4m)
2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry and Readings.
5 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).
6 p. m.—Candlelight Music.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26mc)
4 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Tune Time Music for Everyone.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Farraga Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.
6 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air. Interviews.
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Glenn Miller's Orchestra; Musical Courier; Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Salon Music.
10 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; The Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista"; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m., 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday, October 26
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—Hello, Children! GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—Thank You, America! GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Overture, Rimsky-Korsakov; Scherzo and March of Love from "The Three Oranges," Prokofieff. TGWA, 9.69 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Another Ship to Be Launched

Log of the Port of Boston

When the 6,597-gross-ton steamer Exanthia is launched at Bath, Maine, Nov. 1, it will be the third of four sister ships ordered from the Bath Iron Works for the American Export Lines, to slide into salt water. It is also the eleventh vessel in the company's $30,000,000 new construction program.

Contract for the four ships was awarded to the builders in June of 1940 at a price of more than $2,000,000 for each ship. The first of the four, the Exceller, was launched May 10, 1941, and is now on its initial voyage to India. The Extavia, launched June 28, was delivered Oct. 6, but was taken over by the Government and is said to be listed for presentation to England under the lend-lease program, third modern, fast freighter to be given to Britain.

When the Extavia was launched, the ceremony was advanced 20 minutes through force of circumstances. The craft began to pull toward the water under added weight of superstructure, and because of rapid softening of the launching grease in the 90-degree weather.

Sponsors for the Extavia—Mrs. Leland S. Andrews of Maplewood, N. J., and her three-year-old daughter—were present, and did their part when it seemed that the big vessel would break from the two iron straps holding her to the ways after blocks had been removed. Uncounted numbers of guests arrived too late to witness the ceremony.

The third of the four vessels is to be christened by Mrs. James J. Brazil of Russell, Kan., next Saturday. She is the daughter of John Wright, manager of claims and insurance for the steamship company. The fourth of the series is to be named the Exiria, and is due to

Intergovernmental Inquiry Can Become Major Investigation for Legislature

Lawmakers Did Not See Likely Scope

Up and Down Beacon Hill

There are indications that when Massachusetts Legislators authorized a special commission investigation of intergovernmental problems, affecting Federal, State and local Governments, they did not realize the magnitude such a study may assume under the enabling legislation.

During legislative consideration of the resolve the possible extent of the study was carefully left undiscussed by its backers, including the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, for fear the investigation would not be authorized.

Despite the fact that only $2,500 has been allotted for the study, it would well become as important as the $75,000 study of taxation and public expenditures undertaken in 1937.

This latter study resulted in a series of reports and recommendations which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has used as his guide in bringing about major improvements in the State's budgetary control system.

Governor's Innovations

From the taxation and public expenditure reports the Governor adopted such Massachusetts innovations as the accrual accounting system, under which a closer check is maintained over expenditures. This system helped the Administration in its successful efforts to establish a sizeable cash surplus at the end of the 1939-40 biennium.

Also from that study same the proposal to shift from Dec. 1 to July 1 the opening of the State's fiscal year, a system to go into effect in 1943. It is anticipated this change will provide a stronger check on expenditures because the State budget will have been adopted by the Legislature before spending begins. Now the budget is adopted six or seven months after departments start their spending.

Numerous other improvements have been instituted by the Legislature on recommendations contained in the Public Expenditure Commission reports and revived by the Governor.

What Board Must Consider

Under the terms of the resolve the Commission is directed to consider, among other things:

1. Methods of allocating and distributing State-collected funds and the desirability of making changes to bring about simpler and more equitable results.

This includes distribution of income tax receipts, highway fund money and reimbursement to cities and towns for the State portion of welfare costs. Numerous complaints have been made that distributions are unfair to many communities.

2. The welfare reimbursement problem between municipalities. Cities and towns are required under the present law to reimburse each other for recipients who have not established legal residences, leading to considerable confusion. In addition some communities have failed to pay their bills to other municipalities.

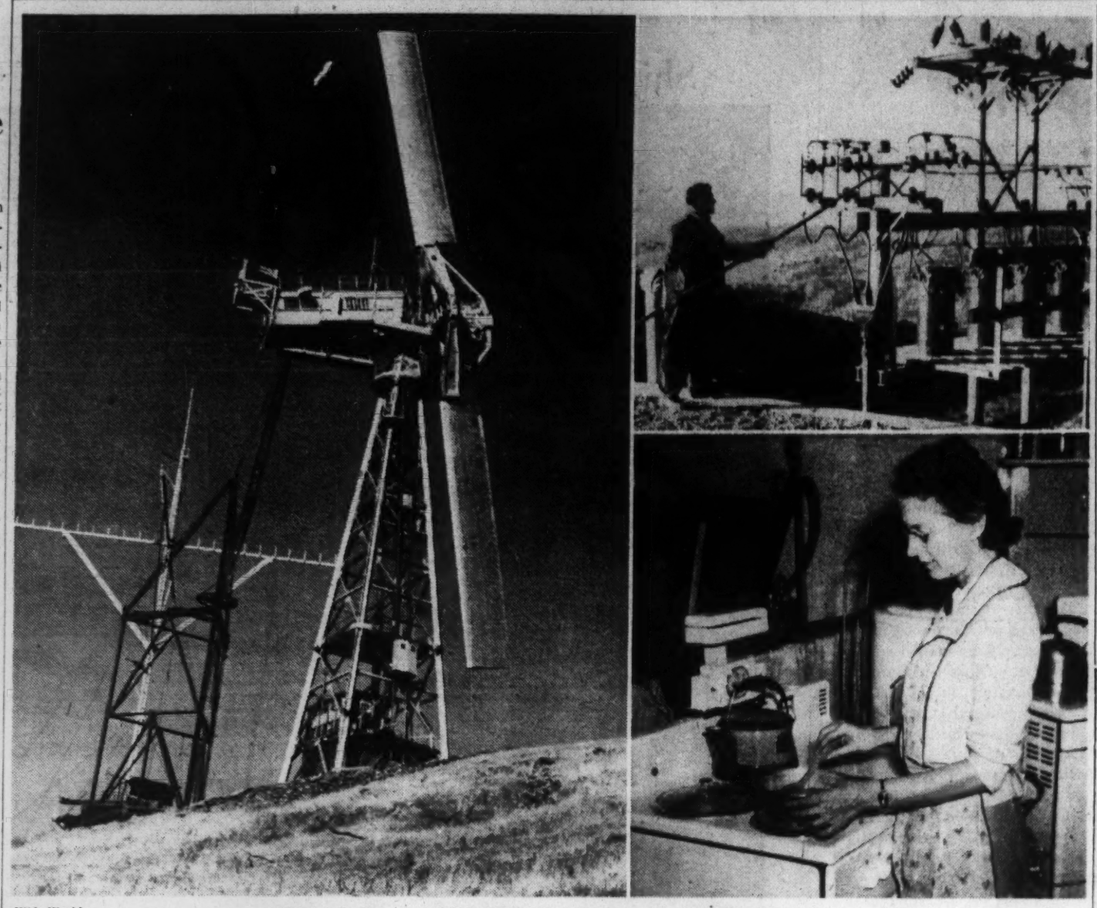
3. Possible shift of the fiscal year start in the municipalities in view of the pending State fiscal year change. This would include a study of the desirability, cost and methods of such a change.

4. Desirability of abolishing or modifying assessment of the State Tax which is assessed upon cities and towns to balance the State Budget.

Wide Scope Indicated

The scope of the investigation is also indicated by the instruction in the resolve that the Commission is "hereby established for the purpose of making an investigation and study of the correlated functions and activities of the Federal, State, County, City, Town and district governments, with a view to determining to what extent problems and difficulties have arisen in connection with such functions and activities and to recommending such changes in the laws of this Commonwealth or in the Federal laws as may be necessary, or desirable."

Edgar M. Mills.



Wide World

World's Largest Windmill Starts Generating Electricity

In Hubbardton, Vt., the world's largest windmill, mounted on Granpa Knob, in the heart of the Vermont hills, 2,000 feet above sea level, is supplying current to about 2,000 homes today in Rutland, 13 miles distant. (Upper right); Millard Dow, relay engineer of the Central Vermont Public Service System, is shown closing the main disconnect switches. (Lower right), Kay Handley, director of home service of the system, is shown cooking the first food by current generated by wind. The new windmill will relieve the strain on power plants in the area which are now operated by coal.

Mt. Washington Well Thawed By Radio Men

The "cold heart" of Mt. Washington has been thawed, Al Sise, chief engineer of the Yankee Network FM transmitter on New England's highest mountain, reported today, so that the 1,080-foot well driven into the mountain is in working order again.

Mr. Sise and resident engineers on the summit attacked the problem of freeing the well, which recently froze over, compelling the summit crews to haul water by hand, by lowering a small pipe inside the two-inch well pipe. They connected the smaller pipe to a utility steam boiler on the summit and "let 'er go" under a 50-pound head of steam. Mr. Sise reported that the small pipe went through a 40-foot belt of ice within the heart of the mountain. Mr. Sise called it a "cold structure" of some sort, but whether it was a spring or a stream within the mountain could not be learned.

What is most important, however, is that water is flowing from the 280-foot level below the belt of ice. Yankee Network engineers at the summit, however, are not certain whether they will have to apply steam periodically to the well or not in order to keep it free. The best opinion at the moment regarding the freezing problem seems to be that the circulation created within the well by pumping may be enough to keep the water from freezing.

Dr. Wriston Notes U. S. Inconsistency

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, asserts that the Federal Government "dares to call the master of Europe a pirate, but has no program for the conquest of disorder at home."

Declaring the Government failed to enforce a low bid rule in a Detroit housing case, he told undergraduates at an assembly recently:

"Mr. Roosevelt, in his message to Congress in January, said that those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

"Now we have the spectacle of the Government bowing before an implied threat of violence."

Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management, said yesterday in Washington he blocked award of a housing contract to a low bidder who employed Congress of Industrial Organizations labor to avoid "civil war" between the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. unions.

"Mr. Hillman said in substance that the Government did not dare enforce the law," Dr. Wriston commented.

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:18.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Recital by Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Seventh annual series of Sunday afternoon concerts. Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Doda Conrad, baritone. 4:30.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Concert in memory of Mae Shepard Hayward by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, Harriette Eikind-Wolffers, violinist, Jules Wolffers and Nevarie Adrian, pianists. 4:30. (Mrs. Hayward's friends are invited.)

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by the Belgian Piano-String Quartet. 2.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

New England Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:45, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Stars Look Down." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time," "Texas." 2:35, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10, a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1, 4, 6:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:38 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Quiz Kids. 12:18, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Be That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Never Give a Bucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields and Gloria Jean. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:05. Stage-show, 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 8, 10:30.

Scollay—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Quiz Kids. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Army Tanks in Action," "England—Yesterday," "Alive in the Deep," "Golf with Patty Berg," "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western," "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1-11.

Telepix—"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Force." "Henry King and Orchestra." "Kitchen Quiz." "Village in India." "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Frightened Lady." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:22 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:30, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon. Continuous 1:45-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Three Sons o' Guns," Tom Brown and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:50, 5:05, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2 and 8.

University: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy, Lana Turner. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 3:30, 6:55, 10:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. "Private Nurse," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. "Father Steps Out," Lorna Gray. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:02, 5:55, 9:28. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 12:37, 4:30, 8:07.

Codman Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:40, 5:30, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 4, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:39, 6:39, 9:39. "Broadway Limited," Victor MacLaglen. 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.

Park: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:27, 6:30, 9:33. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2:03, 5:06, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 3:30, 6, 9. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Donlevy. "Tom Sawyer." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:40, 6, 9:20.

Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Jungle Girl Serial, No. 8." Tom Neal. 1:05, 4:03, 7:01, 9:33. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 9:53. "King of Zombies," Dick Purcell. 2:31, 5:29, 8:27.

Orpheum: "Bazaacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 5, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "For Beauty's Sake," Ted North and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:50, 8:50. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts and Teo North. 1:45, 7:45.

NATICK—Colonial: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:25, 9. "Dressed to Kill." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30-8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and Robert Sterling.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Men of the Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater—"The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie and Kent Taylor. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

Central: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Gambling Daughters," Cecelia Parker and Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Strand: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "Thieves Fall Out." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "21½ Hours Leave," with James Ellison, Terry Walker 2:09, 7:54. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 3:50, 9:35.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Power Dive." 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Paper Bullets," Joan Woodbury and Jack La Rue. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ice-Capades," featuring famous skaters. 2:15 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Ice-Capades." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 2:10, 8:04. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:30, 9:49.

'Draft Degrees' For Harvard Men

In response to repeated student requests heard in the Yard for nearly two years, Harvard College has voted to offer "draft degrees" to students who must leave college for the Army in the middle of their senior year, it was announced recently.

By vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, special general examinations will be given to "qualified" members of the class of 1942 at midyears (January), Dean A. C. Hanford declared. Those who pass will be given their A.B. or B.S. immediately without being required to do the other five months of work.

The move, without exact precedent in Harvard history, closely parallels the decision to give World War students "war degrees." The "draft degrees" will be available to volunteers as well as draftees.

Ravel, Roussel, Schubert at Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

For the third symphonic program of the season (Oct. 24-25) Dr. Koussevitzky chose three interestingly contrasted works: Ravel's Suite, "Le Tombeau de Couperin"; Roussel's Symphony No. 3 in G minor, and Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major.

Ravel's Suite today seems archaic in two senses; in the way its composer intended it to be, and in a way he probably never dreamed of. Ravel was the musical expression of the modern Parisian genius: delicate, subtle, precise, refined, ironic, aromatic. His art is the ideal medium for paying tribute to the elegant spirit of the eighteenth century. The society that produced a Ravel had close ties with the society that produced a Couperin. Both societies were about to be displaced.

That is why today Ravel's music is beginning to seem archaic in its own right. Although this suite was not performed until 1920, the piano piece upon which it is founded dates from just before the first World War. Its background is that of the early Parisian years of this century, the atmosphere that of Picasso, of Proust, and of Diaghileff. The close of that period began with 1914. There was a brief effort during the 'twenties to stave off the end. Now it's all over with the nineteen hundreds. And Ravel's music sounds very old.

Roussel's sounds much younger, almost as young as Schubert's. Roussel was a contemporary of Ravel's, but not an artistic affinity. Ravel's music is charming, witty, and bloodless. Roussel's is forthright, vigorous, vital. Ravel, like Debussy, had a strong sales resistance to Teutonic influence. Roussel was equally patriotic artistically, but not chauvinistic. He was willing to benefit by the lessons that could be had from across the borders. He learned conspicuously from Wagner and from Tchaikovsky, and he even bent an ear to American jazz. Although his scores are not notable for originality, they do have virility.

This Third Symphony, one of the more substantial of the works written for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston orchestra, has now been heard here for the fourth time. It wears well, but it sounded less important yesterday than it did when it was last played in 1937. It is possible that it may not remain permanently in the repertory.

No such possibility seems visible now in respect of Schubert's C major. This magnificent work grows with hearing, even when the performance has flaws. For there have been better representations of this composition than yesterday's, as to both reading and playing. The first and the last movements were over-interpreted. There was too much freedom with tempi and dynamics. There were inaccuracies, too. The first entrance of the horns was uneven, and the trombones, overdriven, were off beat at the end of the first movement. (Incidentally, the woodwind lagged a little in the Scherzo of the Roussel symphony.) But the performance of Schubert's Scherzo and especially of his slow movement was delightful, and the playing in general, apart from the exceptions mentioned, was of the best.

Canadian War Plane Lands on Bar Harbor Links

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 25 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force plane alighted on a golf course last night and nosed into a bunker after circling for half an hour, dropping flares, over this resort community.

Three of the five crew members, including the commander, were injured slightly.

The plane's propeller was damaged but no other damage was apparent.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 93

(Twenty-fourth in a series of 36 pages)

How Safe Is the Western Hemisphere?

Today Fireside and its readers descend on Washington for an "inside" investigation of a question that outweighs all others in determining foreign policies of the United States at this gravest moment of the nation's independent existence. It is:

"How safe is the Western Hemisphere?"

On the answer most Americans, in their homes and offices, will decide for or against sending soldiers overseas, for or against taking a part in governing the world—in short, for or against isolation.

An unusual opportunity to have an active military view of hemisphere defense is given by the presence in Washington of Brig. Gen. Lehman W. Miller, chief of the American military mission to Brazil. While much that he knows is held under military secrecy, the War Department permitted him to discuss with Fireside readers the broad military considerations of defense, especially as seen from the strategic coastline of Brazil.

The General answers questions in the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations on Constitution Avenue. Outside, the corridors are filled with men, in and out of uniform, hurrying on the urgent business of building a vast Army and Air Corps. In the adjoining building, naval officers study charts of sea strategy converging on the Pacific, the North Atlantic, Panama, and the South Atlantic.

Question: General Miller, in your judgment is there a possibility that an attempt might be made to invade the western hemisphere by force of arms?

Answer: Yes, assuming any aggressive power ever felt strong enough to try.

Question: Suppose Nazi Germany should defeat Russia, and remain in control of continental Europe. Might that make the Nazis strong enough to attack the western hemisphere?

Answer: The danger would be great if any aggressive combination controlled Europe. But to undertake an aggression with chances of success against the western hemisphere, this aggressor would have to defeat Britain and come into possession of sea power sufficient to gain control of the sea lanes of communications in the South Atlantic.

Question: Then the immediate safety of the Americas depends on the British and American navies?

Answer: Yes, plus the new and powerful air arm.

Question: From a strategic standpoint, what are the main problems facing the American nations?

Answer: The immediate need is for the necessary practical steps to be taken that will assure defense of the hemisphere under any test that may come. Brazil holds a key position in the strategic picture. The sea and air distance between Brazil and Africa is about 1,800 miles across the "straits of the South Atlantic" between Dakar and Natal. Except in the extreme North Atlantic, the two continents do not come nearly this close to each other.

Question: Then Brazil would probably be the first point of attack?

Answer: Yes, for a number of reasons other than its nearness to Africa. Until now, the Brazilian coast has never needed to be heavily equipped for defense. The coast is long and vulnerable. Also, Brazil is such a rich country that its natural resources might well tempt any aggressive power. Finally, one of the most effective blows against the United States would be to occupy South America, and Brazil offers the closest potential bridgehead on the best all-weather route of invasion from the Atlantic.

Question: Are the Brazilians awake to this danger?

Answer: Decidedly, except that they differ, just as North Americans differ, on how immediate the danger may be. From inside Brazil I can say that the Brazilians share with all of the American peoples their desire to remain free, and to keep their independence as a nation. Anything that menaces their independence, from any direction, will naturally arouse Brazilian opposition. I believe that Brazil will do whatever is necessary to aid the other free peoples of the Americas when, and if, they are attacked by an aggressor. Brazil, like any nation, clings to its sovereign rights. Also, Brazil for obvious practical reasons hesitates to cross the narrow line between official neutrality and non-belligerence on either side of this world struggle.

Question: The newspapers have carried reports of air and naval bases being built by Brazil on the "bulge" nearest to Africa. American money is helping to finance this work. What can you tell us, without violating military secrecy, about these bases?

Answer: It can be said that work is proceeding satisfactorily, and that the air bases will eventually be adequate for any needs of hemisphere defense in that region.

Question: What would be the major strategy of an attempt to invade South America?

Answer: There would be three main phases. First, the attempted seizure by the attacker of bases in Africa and in the Atlantic islands, especially the Cape Verdes, Canaries, and Azores. Next would come the battle of the South Atlantic, possibly the greatest naval battle in history, assuming that the contestants have time to build enough warships. Without control of the South Atlantic, invasion would obviously be impossible.

Question: Then the safety of the western hemisphere, from a military standpoint, turns on preventing an aggressive power from establishing itself in Europe, and using that continent, with Africa, as a power base for building warships, bombers, and the instruments of economic warfare?

Answer: That covers a lot of ground. What can be said positively is that the cost to the American nations of defending their independence will be greater in proportion to the amount of power an aggressor is allowed to amass in Europe. In any event, the American nations are preparing. Whether they will be called on to defend themselves on their own shores, or on distant battlefields, will probably be decided by the course of developments in Europe and Asia, rather than in the Americas. But now I must say good-bye to Fireside readers, for I am flying back to my post in Rio de Janeiro.

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Ships of All Nations Pass San Juan's Harbor

Puerto Rico News Photo

Archway leading down one of the ramparts at the ancient El Morro fortress in Puerto Rico. El Morro, more than 400 years old, stands as a dignified sentinel at the entrance to the islands' picturesque harbor. It has again come into the limelight because of the interest in hemisphere defense against Nazi aggression.

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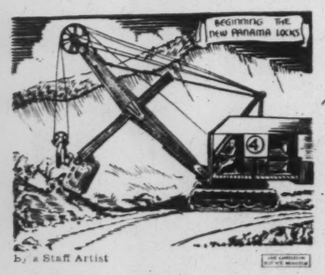
The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 95

Wide Open Spaces Called Brazil's Peril



By a Staff Artist

Brazil is one of two countries in the Western Hemisphere with a land area greater than that of the United States. The other is the Dominion of Canada. Brazil is the fourth largest land in the world, coming after Soviet Russia, China and Canada.

Brazil is rich. It possesses, by its own estimates, 23 per cent of the world's supply of iron (much of it high grade), manganese (for making steel), gold, and more than a dozen other metals. It has undeveloped supplies of petroleum, a wealth of untapped hydro-electric power, and millions of acres of uncut forests, with such choice wood as mahogany, pine, rosewood, etc. Good coal deposits are its chief lack.

Brazil has land—thousands upon thousands of acres for growing a multitude of products, for settling new millions of citizens, for building great cities. That is Brazil's peril—the Nazis look upon it both as lebensraum and a treasure house.

Many Workers in Shacks

Brazil is also a poor country. It has scarcely begun to develop its natural resources for the good of its own peoples. Prof. Hubert Herring estimates the wealth and the comfortable upper-middleclass comprise no more than 2 per cent of the population. Most of the 10,000,000 workers, living in the barest tenements and shacks, undernourished and meagerly clothed, are without savings, without comforts, without proper sanitation, and without a stake in their own land.

Here are some contrasts between Brazil and the United States:

	Brazil	United States
Population	45,000,000	132,000,000
Land (sq. mi.)	3,275,500	*2,973,776
Persons per sq. mi.	13.3	44
Railroads (m'age)	20,700	236,842
Motor vehicles	170,300	30,041,300
Telephones	241,600	20,800,000
Radios	500,000	10,500,000

*Not including Alaska.

Brazil possesses the largest river in the world—the Amazon. It is navigable for about 2,000 miles. At Manáos, 800 miles in the interior, the Amazon is 17 miles wide and offers the best anchorage in the world at such a distance from the sea. A 5,000-ton steamer can easily sail up the Amazon from the Atlantic almost to the Andes, at Iquitos in Peru. In all, Brazil possesses about 40,000 miles of navigable inland waterways.

Between 1820 and 1939 about 4,645,000 immigrants came to Brazil. Some 1,500,000 Italians made up about 36.2 per cent of these immigrants. The number of German immigrants is believed to be about 500,000; Japanese, about 200,000. Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese make up the bulk of the immigrant population which has settled in Brazil in the past 120 years.

Portuguese is the principal language spoken in Brazil, but German and Italian communities speak their own languages, and Portuguese is heard but seldom in them.

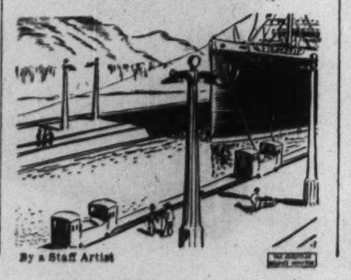
Brazil nominally enjoys a favorable balance in its foreign trade, selling in total value more than it buys. These are the principal imports and exports:

Imports	Exports
Motorcars	Coffee
Fuel and Diesel Oil	Rubber
Chemicals	Tobacco
Iron and Steel	Manganese
Machinery	Tea
Coal and Coke	Cocoa
Beverages	Cotton
Wheat and Flour	Hides and Skins
Electrical Goods	Frozen Meat
	Nuts
	Oranges
	Bananas

The Panama Canal

The 50-mile strip in Panama through which runs the Panama Canal links the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a waterway navigable to any merchant ship except the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth and the Normandie. This canal is indispensable not only to the defense of the United States, but also the Western Hemisphere.

For the past year the United States has been putting forth every effort to make the defense of the canal impregnable. In addition, a third set of locks is now under construction to obtain triple protection that the canal may be kept



By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

open in wartime notwithstanding assaults from the air, from the sea or by some form of sabotage within the Canal Zone.

For the construction of the third set of locks Congress has authorized $99,000,000 and appropriated $50,000,000. (Original cost of the canal was more than $500,000,000.)

Brig. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Governor of the Canal, has advised Congress that the new locks probably will be completed in advance of the scheduled date, June 30, 1946.

In addition to the new locks, the United States Army has built a ring of defenses which, in the words of the chairman of a special Congressional committee which visited the canal this summer, will make the canal "well-nigh impregnable."

The Army has stationed its first organized force of air-transported landing troops in the Canal Zone. These specially trained soldiers, the 550th Infantry Air-Borne Battalion, number about 550 officers and men. This force is designed to operate as a mobile striking force of aerial infantry.

Panama, Colombia, and Mexico have all co-operated with the United States for the defense of the canal. In March this year Panama granted rights to the United States to set up listening posts, communications points, searchlight stations, anti-aircraft batteries, and other defense works in widely scattered sections of Panama territory. Colombia's President, Dr. Eduardo Santos, in July pledged his country's co-operation, stating that the canal "constitutes for Colombia an essential communications route, the interruption of which would cost us enormous damage." Mexico has signed with the United States a convention for reciprocal air base rights, permitting United States planes to fly across Mexico to Panama.

The new Government that has just assumed control of Panama seems determined to co-operate to the full with the United States and other American republics in hemispheric defense.

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Americas Move Toward Solidarity

By Roland Hall Sharp

Something more valuable than diamonds from Brazil as big as eggs and flowing black gold from Venezuela, is at stake as the Americas gird for self-defense.

It is the test, in paraphrase of Lincoln:

"... whether a hemisphere conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all nations, great and small, are juridical equals, can long endure ..."

By a process of elimination that has swept away or depleted every other peaceful association of nations, the 21 American republics alone remain on the advanced frontier where peoples endeavor to solve their international differences short of war.

The Americas do not always succeed in this aim. Even now Peru and Ecuador clash periodically along their unsettled frontier. But this dispute, like the Chaco before it, is gradually being submitted to friendly mediation by the other American nations.

Of all the large-scale associations that have sprung up during the past century to grapple with mankind's largest governmental problem—international relations—two have survived and grown stronger. They are the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Pan American Union.

Against both of these, with their emphasis upon the progressive grant of individual freedom to men and colonies, the Nazi international opposes its concept of a German-dictated world, exalting brute force and attempting to crush all opposition ruthlessly.

Necessities of national and hemisphere defense to meet the Nazi threat are driving each American nation closer to one or more of several dividing lines in the world struggle: Neutrality? Non-belligerence? Undeclared warfare? Declared warfare? This process of decision strengthens the Pan-American relationship in some directions, but subjects it to severe internal wrenchings in others.

Every warship built for defense against an external adversary remains as a weight shifting the balance of sea power within the hemisphere, especially among the Latin American navies where one keel counts a great deal.

Every air or naval base built for defense of the hemisphere must lie within the territory of some American nation. The base remains there as a permanent new counterpoise of inter-American strategy.

A Brazil strengthened by United States money or military equipment becomes a renewed object of concern in Argentina, and vice versa.

Uruguay generously offered to permit the building of Pan-American bases on its coast. Argentina objected, with considerable reason, that such bases would command the trade life lines of every country inland along the Rio de la Plata river system.

Yet above the local and regional frictions that accompany the vast task of preparing an entire hemisphere for defense against probably the most sudden and severe threat of world conquest in history, even a cynical observer of inter-American affairs is compelled to admit a steady current toward solidarity on the great essentials.

For every American nation, the first essential is independence. Each of them fought for freedom from European domination more than a century ago, and all of them would fight again rather than sink back into colonial status, unless deceived into servitude.

A whole new generation of South American patriots is rising to meet the Nazi menace. Among these, two Argentines stand out, but they are not alone. In their company are Bolivians, Colombians, and alert thinkers in all of the American countries.

Raúl Damonte Taborda, the "Martin Dies" of Argentina, is now reaping the reward, in terms of an awakened nation, for several years of steady work in exposing and suppressing the Nazi forces that were arrogantly preparing to conquer his country from within.

Tall, cool, youthful yet of mature judgment, Deputy Damonte Taborda is in the United States with a visiting delegation of Congressmen led by José Luis Cantilo, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

For Fireside readers, Señor Damonte Taborda told this correspondent in Washington that the accumulation of frictions between Argentina and the United States must give way to the newer necessity for these two free and advanced peoples to safeguard their mutual liberties.

This is assuredly a new note from the direction of Buenos Aires, and it deserves an equally frank reappraisal by North Americans of certain short-sighted prejudices that still hamper more cordial relations.

Another Argentine of the newer generation is Dr. Raul C. Migone. His labors on behalf of inter-American understanding are an inspiration to those who have seen him in action at Buenos Aires. The excellent Inter-American Year Book, in the four languages of the Americas, was made possible not only by his initiative and scholarship, but by a substantial portion of his personal fortune.

Such men in all of the American nations have become wide-awake to the necessity for action to defend something only half appreciated in the long easy years.

The American heritage, North and South, is rich in land and oil, minerals and foodstuffs, combined with a favorable geographical location that places wide oceans on its outer defences.

Yet the American heritage is more. It is hard to define.

It is close to the freedom of thought that is second nature to a frontiersman.

It is worth defending, but cannot be defended alone with guns.

It supplies the deeper and more lasting overtone of hemisphere defense, and has meaning wherever men long to be free.

German 'Slave' Labor: How It Fares

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—How Germany treating the foreigners which it has impressed into labor service?

The human side of the story is beginning to be told. Hitherto it has been mostly statistics. Even before the Russian campaign, Germany admitted that 1,650,000 civilian foreigners and 1,350,000 prisoners of war were at work for the Reich.

Now details of how they toil for Germany—in the mines, the quarries, the brickyards, and at lesser tasks in the building trades, metal industries, and on the land, are beginning to emerge.

Paradoxically, most civilian workers appear to earn more money than they could earn at home, where inflation forced on the occupied countries by German financial methods has seriously affected the wage position. But the hours of work for foreign labor in Germany generally range from 55 to 60 hours a week—in some cases considerably more. A Danish worker, brought to the microphone for German propaganda purposes, said last winter: "Most of us work 10 hours a day, and when we come 'home' we have to cook our own food." A Czech worker has reported that foreign workers in Germany do as much as 14 hours a day and are constantly supervised by the Gestapo and Storm Troopers to see that there is no shirking.

Differential Treatment

Accounts of workers of the different countries show that there is differential treatment for the various nationalities. Thus a Danish worker said on the German radio that "generally speaking, living conditions are quite good. Six men share a house or two-room flat." Another—also a Dane, said: "It is possible in many places to get a decent lodging for five marks a week."

This worker added a complaint about the soap, saying, "It is, of course, difficult to make both ends meet so far as soap is concerned," although, "On top of the usual German soap ration we get one piece of soap a month."

The favored categories of workers appear to be allowed the same working conditions as German workers. Technically, all foreign workers are supposed to be on this basis, but there is irrefutable evidence that this is fiction. Czech labor circles in London which are in close touch with the Protectorate declare that the food of Czech workers in Germany is officially of the same standard as that of prisoners of war. The informant asserted that food parcels from home never arrived and that he and his comrades had to wear "a kind of sackcloth uniform."

Even this, however, is better than the Poles, who, according to the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, are to be regarded merely "as a necessary evil which it is not yet possible to remove." An official order, quoted in the Reichsgesetzblatt of March, 1940, and apparently still in force, requires "male and female workers of Polish nationality who are employed in the territory of the Reich as workers . . . to wear on the right breast of each garment a special sign which must be attached to the garment." The sign consists of a diamond showing a mauve "P" on a yellow background.

Poles are specifically excluded from a number of benefits such as allowances for children, birth or marriage loans, compensation for the passing of an employed person, additional old-age or maternity relief.

Dozens of instances could be quoted from the German press of recent months of Germans sentenced by the courts for treating their Polish workers as human beings. Among them are the following: Germans sent to concentration camps for dining with Polish workers; a German at Mainz sentenced to two months' imprisonment for allowing a Polish domestic servant to appear in a family snapshot taken by himself; German women given a year's imprisonment for dancing with Poles; a German woman farmhand 14 days' imprisonment for "unworthy friendship" with a Polish woman with whom she worked.

Civilian workers of all nationalities in Germany are liable to heavy penalties for returning home without permission, or even for changing their employment. Numerous cases of punishments incurred in this way are recorded in the German and German-controlled press. Thus the Essener Allgemeine Zeitung early this year told how a special court at Dortmund had sentenced a Pole to execution for secretly leaving his job in Germany and then trying to escape from prison after his arrest.

The Netherlands paper Allgemeen Handelsblad tells how a Netherlander got a four-months' sentence for leaving his job without permission and resisting arrest at the German-Netherlands frontier. The Reichenberg newspaper Die Zeit recorded how a Czech worker was sentenced to three-months' imprisonment merely for changing his employment in Germany without consulting the Employment Exchange.

Compulsion Employed

A large proportion of the foreign civilian workers in Germany were forced to go there in the first place, sometimes by sheer compulsion, open or concealed, and sometimes by trickery.

An example of the first method was given in the Foreign Commerce Weekly of the American Department of Commerce which, speaking of Belgium, said, "Registration was forced on Belgian workmen by taking away their dole card after medical examination had proved their physical fitness." According to the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the same system is in vogue in Holland.

In Poland, much more severe methods are in vogue, including mass deportations and indiscriminate arrests. One such instance cited in the Swedish press was the rounding up of 1,900 men in the streets of Tarnow. In Holland, according to a statement by Reinhard Jacob, Head of the Department for Social Affairs, at the Reichskommissariat for the Occupied Netherlands, "no coercion whatever" was used, although "some resistance has had to be overcome." The Vice-President of the Rhineland Labor Office is quoted as saying: "The Dutch must now adopt a new policy with regard to the dispatch of labor to Germany. The interests of the German State must decide. Labor must go where it is wanted."

In this connection the words of Das Schwarze Korps have considerable significance: "Let the foreigner be used for unskilled work . . . Where a foreigner is needed, it is more fitting on racial grounds that he should in all circumstances serve the German, even if the latter has to be retrained."

The Frankfurter Zeitung phrased the same idea this way: "For the mass of foreign workers the principle will always remain that they are only assistants for workers of German stock in any given trade."

False Promises Cited

Sometimes foreign workers are tricked into going to Germany by false promises. Danish workers have complained that after signing on for one type of work they have been transferred to another. A Danish barber who had offered himself as a "light instrument worker" found himself in a coal mine. Many married workers who offered themselves for recruitment on the strength of an official circular promising separation allowances to everybody found on arrival in Germany that these allowances only applied in the building, military, and cetain metal industries.

Perhaps the favorite way of getting foreign workers to Germany, however, is to build up artificial unemployment and distress in the occupied territories and then hold out the inducement of high wages in Germany. So much raw material has been taken from the occupied territories, that many workers have been thrown out of jobs. Not only so, but inflation due to the huge "occupation charges" has sent up the cost of living by leaps and bounds.

If a foreign worker goes to Germany his pay is calculated in marks and what he remits to his family is exchangeable at a highly favorable rate of exchange—at no loss to the Germans, thanks to those same occupation charges.

Once in Germany, however, the hapless foreign worker finds himself even more at the mercy of the Herrenvolk than he was at home. The German Labor Front, said the Niederrheinische Volkszeitung last may, is "compelled to act not only as their trustee but also as their educator, teaching these workers that what at first was felt to be compulsion is really all for their own good."

Thousands of Women Put to Work by Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

There are some 25,000 female workers among the foreigners working for Germany. Most of the women are employed in domestic service.

Of the "impressed" civilian workers, by far the largest number are Poles, of whom some 875,000 have been transferred to the Reich to work for Hitler. Next on the list come Italians with 204,000—more than 100,000 below the agreed figure. There are 180,000 Belgians, 150,000 Czechs, and 70,000 Slovaks. The only other group reaching the six figure mark is the Dutch with 130,000. Danes and Croats each total 40,000; Hungarians 21,000; French 45,000 men and 6,000 women. In addition there are 5,000 Bulgarians, and 4,000 Rumanians. Last on the list, numerically speaking, are the Norwegians with 900 only.

King Greets U. S. Officers

Wide World Radiophoto

Time Out for a Royal Chat

King George, left, is shown chatting with United States Army officers whom he reviewed during a recent inspection tour of a Royal Air Force station somewhere in the south of England. The American officers are in Britain as observers.

'U. S. Troops' Reviewed in Britain

A SOUTHERN AREA OF ENGLAND, Oct. 24 (AP)—For the first time in this war the King of England has reviewed United States Army personnel on British soil.

Twenty-five United States Army Signal Corps Lieutenants who have come to England as military observers and American civilian technicians were among the many hundreds of RAF men drawn up at this RAF reception center Thursday when King George and Queen Elizabeth reviewed new personnel from the Dominions and Colonies and the United States.

After the King had spoken to high Dominions officers he walked around in front of an RAF unit in the honor position at the head of the line and extended his hand to M. C. Vosburgh, a tall, smiling young man from Lapeer, Mich., member of the Civilian Technical Corps recruited in the United States for repair and maintenance service in the RAF.

Queen Greets Men

Behind him walked the Queen, exchanging greetings with the men. All 100 of the C. T. C.'s were in blue ground crew uniforms with "U. S. A." embroidered on the left shoulder.

Next the King shook hands with Lieut. Kenneth L. Blaisdell of Goffstown, N. H., leader of the Signal Corps officers attending a radio school at this center who later will be posted to stations of the RAF to observe radio operations.

Standing at attention next to the Signal Corps officers were 21 American pilots trained for the RAF in Canada and now awaiting assignment to squadrons. Their leader, Pilot Officer Carl Boddy of Randall, Kan., assured the King that they were fully trained and ready to fight.

Ranged around, beyond the American units, were some hundreds of Canadians, New Zealanders, Rhodesians, and some South Africans.

Real Aid for Britain

While waiting for the royal visitors, the 100 members of the Civilian Technical Corps — men from 30 States—chatted in the ranks about their jobs.

Stewart Gates, an aircraft welder of Brooklyn, enthusiastic for aid to Britain, told near-by Britons, "Your newspapers say we are not doing anything, but I tell you everybody in the United States is working night and day for England."

Like others in the C. T. C., Mr. Gates volunteered and was sent to Canada and then England. They wear RAF uniforms, learn the rudiments of military discipline but receive civilian pay and are not required to do combat duty or swear allegiance to the King. They serve the RAF in maintenance establishments, industrial centers and training schools.

Donald Gill, an American who served in the Navy in the last war, was present to explain the C. T. C., of which he is Commandant, to King George.

Gave Up Better Jobs

"Most of us chucked better jobs to join the C. T. C.," he said. "Some of them sold their businesses. "Hey, Red," he called to one man, "didn't you sell your business?"

"No, I've still got it," replied Patrick Charles Henry McDuream of Galveston, Texas. "I run a radio business—one of the best in town. I left three people operating it."

George O'Neil, instrument repairer, from New Rochelle, N. Y., said he enlisted because "my family—two girls and a boy—are all grown up and I thought I would see a little of the world and get a little excitement."

Duce Shifts Guild Leaders

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP)—Premier Mussolini transferred or replaced 60 officers of his Fascist corporations or guilds today in the most sweeping shake-up in years.

Nineteen of Italy's 22 guilds which control the country's economic production were affected by the changes.

Only the leaders of the hotel, theater, and glass guilds, which are of secondary importance at this time, escaped the changes.

Signor Mussolini is president of every guild but delegates most of the work to vice-presidents and councilors, the latter from the Fascist Party and the industry concerned, whose names figure in the new list of officials.

Reasons for the overhaul were not announced but observers assumed it was to make the guild system more efficient in meeting the country's existing wartime needs and to remove causes for complaint among the public.

Eden: Aid to Soviet Certain

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 25 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared confidently today that Britain would overcome many geographical difficulties in fulfilling the "immensely formidable task" of giving promised aid to Russia.

Affirming again that Britain's policy is that "there can never be any peace nor any negotiaiton between us and Hitler," Mr. Eden declared:

"Russia's cause is our cause, her battle our battle."

He added, however, that he could not enlighten his audience on when Britain is going to strike or even "at least, that we shall strike."

The Foreign Secretary said he looked forward to "association with the United States of incalculable value not only to ourselves but to the whole world besides" after the war.

"We must recognize that in the last 20 years we have taken a number of wrong turnings in economics and politics alike," Mr. Eden declared in a speech discussing the postwar responsibilities of the democracies.

"To review and consider these mistakes among ourselves is essential if we are to shape our future policy aright.

"These are problems which are being considered and studied now by the Government."

In the Middle East, Mr. Eden continued, British reinforcements and supplies have been speeding continuously "to the unbroken Allied front stretching from the Caucasus through Persia (Iran), Iraq, Palestine and Egypt to the Western desert."

Milk Price Boosted ½-Cent in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two of New York's largest milk companies today announced an increase of one-half cent a quart in the price of home-delivered milk, effective Sunday, bringing the price to 17 cents, the highest since December, 1920.

Presidents of both companies—the Sheffield Farms and the Borden's Farm Products Division of the Borden Company—said the increase was due largely to the recent wage increase of $2.50 a week to their employees, ordered by the Milk Industry Impartial Chairman.

The wage increase is effective Sunday. The Borden Company said it would add $795,000 annually to its costs.

Australia Establishes Great Chain of Munitions Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The greatest chain of explosives factories in the Southern Hemisphere is being established by the Federal Government in Australia. Already a large part of the £16,000,000 allocated for the erection of new factories and the expansion of old premises has been spent.

Indicative of the expansion that has taken place is the fact that the Commonwealth Explosives Factory in Melbourne, Victoria, which, before the war, employed 500, now has a staff roll of more than 5,000. This Melbourne factory was the sole explosives plant possessed by Australia before the outbreak of World War II.

Here in New South Wales construction of a group of explosives factories and factories for shell filling is being rushed ahead. Together they will cost £4,500,000 and will employ 14,000 people.

These explosives factories naturally differ materially from factories required for ordinary civilian goods. Outside Sydney, for instance, is a group of factories made up of 1,000 separate buildings. Covering hundreds of acres, this group resembles a fair-sized township with its own roads, railways and rail stations. The township atmosphere, however, is removed by a great man-proof fence which circles for miles around the area.

What is happening in New South Wales is being duplicated in other States of the Commonwealth. Outside Adelaide, South Australia, is a group of explosives factories, the 1,100 buildings of which will cover an area as great as that occupied by the city itself. It is nearing completion at a cost of over £6,000,000. Here 5,500 men and 6,500 women will be employed.

In a Victorian provincial town there has been established a factory to catch up with the demand for gun cotton, raw materials for which will include cotton from Queensland and Australian-made nitro-glycerine.

Preponderance of women shown in the staff of the Adelaide factories is indicative of what is happening in staffing of all explosives factories. In the handling of explosives—in particular in the measuring of explosives and propellents required for shells—they have been found most efficient. Provision of the number of women required under the expansion program has not been easy, but the readiness with which women are volunteering for the work is expected to provide a solution of the problem.

To meet the demand for men special Government technical training classes were established early in the war, and ever since there has been flowing to the factories a steady stream of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

One of the major problems of the new Labor Government will be to establish a system under which every man required to reinforce Australian Forces overseas is made available, while assuring the factories the necessary manpower.

Hitler to Carve Up Rumania In New Balkan Power Deal?

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 24—While Hitler struggles for a decisive decision on the Russian front, troubles are brewing among Hitler's Axis satellites—Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Reports from Sofia confirm reports that Bulgarian Government circles attach great importance to the recent visit to Budapest of Prof. Bogdan Philoff, Bulgarian Premier, where he is known to have had important talks with the Hungarian Government.

Sofia declares that joint diplomatic action of Bulgaria and Hungary against Rumania may be expected in the near future. I learn from foreign diplomatic sources that Bulgaria now desires to take Northern Dobruja from Rumania and it is anxious that Hungary—which still dreams of regaining the rest of Transylvania—should back its claim.

It is thought in these circles that possession of Northern Dobruja is the price Bulgaria is asking from Germany in return for immediate participation in the Russian War, and it is even rumored that Hitler is dangling this prize to persuade King Boris and his Bulgarian Government to take a more active part in the Russian campaign.

Rumania Nervous

Faced with these new intrigues by its traditional enemies, Rumania is showing signs of great nervousness and this spirit was reflected in an important speech made by Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu in Bucharest this week. Referring to the present Balkan situation Antonescu said: "There still are many Rumanians outside our borders and our real duty is not to rest until our rights have been acknowledged. Our country, which only really found its liberty last year, must rise in revolt against the barbarians who endanger our supremacy in Southeastern Europe."

This speech also has been accompanied by violent polemics in the Rumanian press against Hungary and veiled attacks on Bulgaria. Undoubtedly Marshal Antonescu's Government put its faith in Hitler's guarantee that Rumania's present frontiers would remain inviolate, but I learn from travelers arriving from Bucharest that Rumanians have been disillusioned by the terrible cost of the Russian campaign and, at last, are realizing that Hitler's promises are valueless and that his policy is so cynical that he is capable of sacrificing Rumanian interests to Bulgaria and Hungary should the necessity arise.

It will be remembered that Dr. Juliu Maniu, Transylvanian leader, some months ago warned the Rumanians that this might happen. The loss of Northern Dobruja, which includes the vital port of Constanza, would disorganize Rumania's internal economy and it is doubtful whether even Marshal Antonescu would dare to accept such a demand from his Nazi master.

It now is realized in Bucharest that the gaining of the new Province of Transistria and the Russian port of Odessa from the Russians—it is estimated that the Rumanian Army has lost nearly 250,000 killed and wounded—may yet prove a two-edged sword. Indeed, many Rumanians now fear that Hitler may have given this new province to Rumania in order to force it to relinquish fresh territories to its neighbors, Hungary and Bulgaria, should Hitler find he needs the help of Hungary and Bulgaria more than that of worn-out Rumania. However, the Antonescu Government still would have one powerful card which it can play off against its Axis-controlled neighbors' intrigues and this is Rumanian oil.

Rumanian Oil Exploited

American oil engineers who recently arrived here from Bucharest en route to America told me that German engineers are exploiting the Rumanian oil fields to the maximum limit and that Rumanian oil still remains Germany's chief source of supplies for the Russian front.

Intensified Nazi production has pushed up the output of the Rumanian oil fields from 5,000,000 tons yearly to 6,000,000 tons, but the American experts believe this violent exploitation will ruin the oil fields for future use. But Hitler does not worry about this.

The Nazis' urgent need for all oil supplies from Rumania may yet save Rumania from the intrigues and territorial designs of its neighbors, especially if Marshal Antonescu threatened to cut down these supplies if Hitler insisted upon Rumania coming to terms with Bulgaria and Hungary. However, German control over Rumania is so strong that even Marshal Antonescu may find himself powerless to resist the aggressive intentions of his neighbors should Hitler decide to abandon Rumania to its fate.

This diplomatic intrigue between Bulgaria and Hungary against Rumania is yet another example of anarchic conditions now existing in Hitler's New Europe. For it must not be forgotten that Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are members of a tripartite pact and that Rumania, especially, has sacrificed its armies and resources for Germany's war against Russia. However, it was proved long ago that there is no loyalty nor justice in Nazi-controlled Europe and, if Hungary and Bulgaria decide like hungry jackals to fall upon Rumania, it will serve as yet another example of the fate that befalls those nations that delude themselves that they can be friends with Hitler's Germany.

'Boom' Crowd Report Regretted in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., At the recent annual convention of Greater Miami's Hotel Association regret was expressed that reports have gone North to the effect that Florida expects "more visitors than ever this season."

One speaker, who heads a chain of hotels, said, "The tourist is peculiar. If the word gets around that Florida expects boom crowds, many will go elsewhere, fearing high prices and lack of accommodations here. As a matter of fact, conditions are such now that anyone forecasting the success of the coming season is taking quite a chance."

Hotel men and chambers of commerce were advised to stress the number and modernity of accommodations to be had here, not the fact that they look for record crowds.

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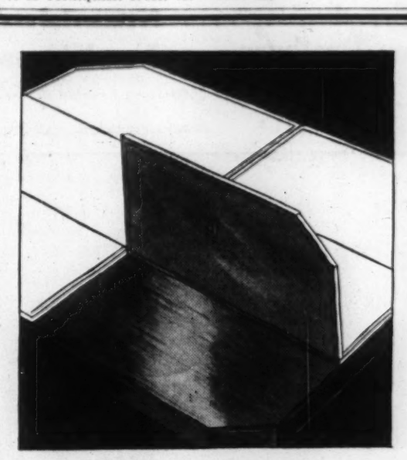
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Canada Price Control: Step Beyond History

The Canadian Government, as a war measure, has announced that it will introduce an extensive system of price and wage controls. They will go into effect throughout the Dominion Nov. 17.

Two articles, of which the following is the second, study the present reaction and the future problems involved in the Canadian plan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 25—The Government of Canada has gone further in the control of inflation than any democratic government in the world by fixing an absolute ceiling on wages and prices, but there are observers who believe it must go further yet.

The price-and-wage ceiling plan may control the results of inflation but it does not remove the cause, as key government officials privately admit. The cause, of course, is a public purchasing power in excess of the Nation's production of consumer goods. Unless that excess can be drained off, and the pressure on prices can be eased, the ceiling may well be broken. The high war wages of the Canadian people are like the wave which King Canute ordered to retreat. Orders even from a government will not stop it.

The Government faces two courses or a combination of both. It can drain off the Nation's surplus purchasing power by new taxes, by voluntary loans or by compulsory saving. Or it can adopt rationing, as has been done in Great Britain. The Government's opposition to rationing, or to any interference in business more than is absolutely necessary, suggests that it will prefer to ease the pressure on the ceiling by more taxes or more borrowings from the people's savings, or both.

Compulsory Savings Favored

J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, stated recently that the Government had considered but not contemplated compulsory savings, but there is such a strong opinion in favor of this method throughout the country that the Government may yet adopt it.

Still further complications are bound to follow the adoption of the price-and-wage ceiling and will compel still further state controls of business. Canada can peg its own prices but world prices, especially those of the United States, are going up. In a few months the Canadian producer may find the price of his product much higher south of the border than here. He will want to shio his product to the United States and reap the higher price. But the Government cannot permit him to export any goods needed in Canada and it will have to control the movement of outgoing goods carefully.

Also, the Government cannot permit a few producers to monopolize the profitable outside market. In the end the Government probably will have to set up export machinery which will take over the producers' goods, sell them in the foreign market and distribute the profits among all producers in a given industry on some kind of quota basis.

Conversely, if foreign prices rise above the Canadian level, Canadian businessmen will be unable to meet these prices in importing essential materials, since their own selling prices are fixed by law at the existing level. This, no doubt, will compel the Government to purchase Canada's exports of high-priced goods itself and then sell them to the Canadian manufacturer at the low Canadian price. The state, in such a case, would take the loss involved and spread it over the taxpayers generally.

United States a Factor

These methods, Canadians feel, can only be avoided if the United States price level is held down to near its present figure. For this reason Canada is watching with interest the pending price legislation in the United States Congress. It has adopted for this country the Baruch plan of over-all price and wage freezing as opposed to the Henderson plan of fixing certain key prices and controlling wages by negotiation.

While it is hardly to be expected that a nation as large as the United States can sway its basic policy to meet the needs of its small neighbor, still, it is hoped here that the Canadian example will not be lost in Washington.

In any case, if the Canadian price structure is to be managed satisfactorily it is essential that American prices and wages shall not get entirely out of line with those prevailing here. A real spiral of inflation across the border, it is admitted in Ottawa, undoubtedly would carry up Canadian prices and wages with it.

There is a certain irony in the adoption of the new policy by the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. This Government is Liberal by name, and, to a large degree, Liberal by conviction in the old-fashioned sense of Liberalism. It believes in the old idea of laissez-faire and in the theories of the Manchester School, at least as an ideal to strive for. It has fought from the beginning against the ideas of Government control as represented by the New Deal and, up to the beginning of the war, had successfully resisted most of them.

Unprecedented Action

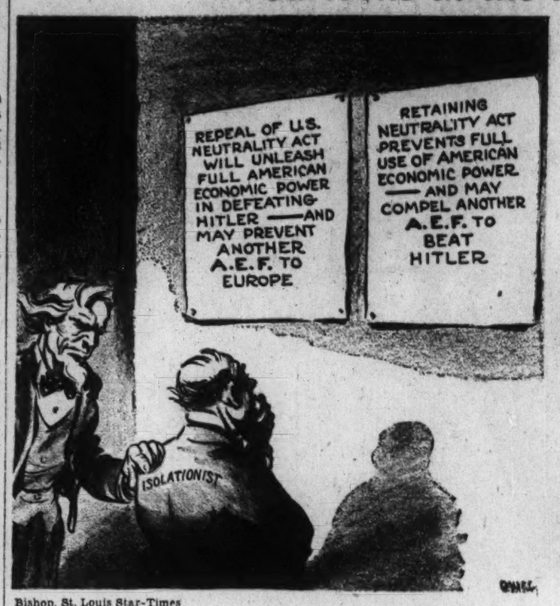
Now this Government, which believes in as little government as possible, is compelled by the necessities of war to go further into statism than any government in this country's history, and perhaps any government in the British Commonwealth. It has taken what is unquestionably the largest decision of economic policy in its long term of office and it is preparing to take whatever other steps are necessary to make that policy work.

It is entirely wrong, however, to believe that the Government either likes this policy or desires to continue it for a day longer than necessary. If this Government is still in office at the end of the war it will seek in the peace settlement a reopening of world trade, a lowering of tariffs and of all forms of trade restriction, in the belief that only thus can the present state control of Canadian life be relaxed.

The Government deplores the need of the new policy. The fact that the Government has adopted it shows the size of the task ahead of Canada, the strains which the Government expects to disclose themselves as the war program reaches its peak next year and the sacrifices that it will ask of the Canadian people.

Generally, the Canadian people welcome the control of prices because they are acutely aware of the dangers of inflation, which is the alternative, but they do not yet understand either the size of the war program or what it will cost them in reduced standards of living. The new price-and-wage policy is designed simply to force down that standard, but to do it as equitably as possible. This the people will understand before long as the Government begins to enforce its policy to remove the pressure of purchasing power, which threatens to make the policy unworkable.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

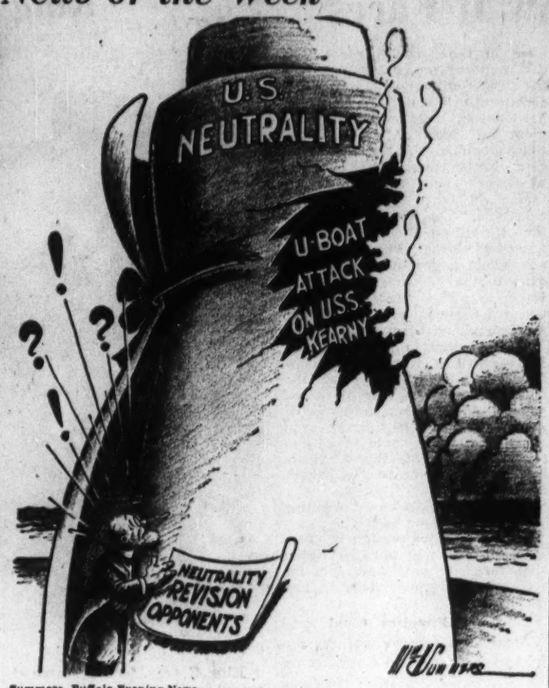

REPEAL OF U.S. NEUTRALITY ACT WILL UNLEASH FULL AMERICAN ECONOMIC POWER IN DEFEATING HITLER —AND MAY PREVENT ANOTHER A.E.F. TO EUROPE
RETAINING NEUTRALITY ACT PREVENTS FULL USE OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC POWER —AND MAY COMPEL ANOTHER A.E.F. TO BEAT HITLER
ISOLATIONIST

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

'Which Is the Surer Road to War?'

Pease, Newark Evening News

Brace Up



Summers, Buffalo Evening News

The Bomb-Proof Shelter

Increased Drive for Victory In War Seen From Curtin Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Events have proved that the substitution of a Labor Government for the United Australia and Country Party coalition has meant no slackening of the Dominion's war effort.

The first plank in the Labor Government's program, as John Curtin assured the country, is "an inflexible stand in support of the British cause." Significantly his first public appearance after taking office was at a great rally in Sydney Town Hall to launch the £100,000,000 war and conversion loan. John Beasley, new Minister for Supply and Development, regarded as one of the strong men of the Government, has declared: "The problem of the Government today is centered in the organization of our entire resources for the successful prosecution of the war."

It is conceded that it was only Mr. Curtin's dislike for doing anything which might disrupt the war effort which kept him from challenging first the Menzies Government, and then the Fadden Government, before he did, and having succeeded, he has now declared that "decisions of the previous Government will be allowed to stand unless they are a cardinal affront to the Labor policy."

Greater Drive for Victory

Many, in fact, now look for a greater drive for victory than under the Administration just ousted. This is based on the belief that Labor is free from associations which have tended to cause hesitation in introducing measures necessary to place the country on an all-in-win-the-war basis.

The main planks in Labor's program are:

That manufacturers and business people submit to their activities being so directed that there will be a minimum of waste and a maximum of efficiency.

Defense on the basis of a maximum supply of aircraft and personnel, and an equally strong supply of mechanized land strength manned by fully trained men.

Complete collaboration with the empire air scheme.

National training for defense in the terms of the existing Defense Act.

Necessary provision for the reinforcement of the Australian Imperial force, the extent of a volunteer army's participation abroad to be determined by circumstances as they arise.

National control of banking and credit.

Review of the system built up by the Menzies' Government of wartime boards and commissions.

"We don't want to tear Australia up by the roots but we do want to get on with the war," is Labor's summing up of its attitude.

Mr. Curtin gave the Menzies and Fadden Governments consistent support in the effort to get a maximum war effort. In return he has been promised the support of the new Opposition.

Labor solidarity, plus disaffection within the Government ranks, were the two prime causes of the downfall of Mr. Fadden just five weeks after he had taken over from his former leader, Robert G. Menzies. At the moment Labor depends for its hold on office on the votes of two Independents, and opponents suggest it may not be long before Mr. Curtin's financial policy may bring him into conflict with their views and thus see his majority of three turned into a minority of one.

His supporters, however, point to the fact that there is dissension in the rank and file of the Menzies-Fadden Parties, and suggest that there is no longer the incentive among them to unity in the desire for retaining office.

Election May Be Forced

In the Senate the non-Labor parties have a small majority. The Senate might force an election on the House of Representatives over the budget or some other measure without being itself compelled to face an election. The reason is that under the Constitution the Senate cannot amend a budget, but it can reject it. Such rejection could not be followed by a double dissolution—of the House of Representatives and the Senate—for a dissolution can be obtained only when the Senate twice rejects the same law with an interval of not less than three months between the rejections. A rejected measure cannot be brought again before the Senate before the expiration of three months; so, by rejecting the budget and thus leaving the Government without supply sufficient to carry on until the expiry of the necessary three months, the Senate could force Labor to go to the electors for a vote on the House of Representatives alone.

If the Senate does this, however, it is generally believed that Labor would, in the present temper of the electors, be returned with a larger majority in the House of Representatives. This would have to be taken as a mandate from the people, and it would be doubtless so accepted by the Senate.

At present, therefore, it seems likely that Labor will have the opportunity of putting its policy into operation. If, in doing so, it can convince the people that the moderates in its ranks can retain control, there is no reason why it should not see out the present Parliament, which has another two years to run.

Perjury Charges In Foreign Agent Probe Face Hill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—George Hill, secretary in the office of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York for 20 years, was under indictment today charged with perjury before a grand jury which has been looking into the activities of foreign agents in general and Nazi representatives in particular.

Mr. Fish, ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was quick to come to the defense of his staff member, saying from New York that "I'll back George Hill to the limit on anything."

But William Power Maloney, special assistant to the Attorney General, said Mr. Hill was "the key man here in Washington in the distribution through the mail and under Government frank of propagandistic literature masterminded by foreign agents."

Mr. Hill was accused of departing from the truth in testifying about the disposition of mail bags alleged to have contained franked envelopes and speeches of members of Congress opposed to the foreign policy of the Administration.

He also was accused of falsely denying that he knew George Sylvester Viereck, a registered German agent. Mr. Viereck was indicted a fortnight ago on charges that he withheld information in registering with the State Department.

A 27-page indictment against Mr. Hill dwelt at length on the subject of his connections with Mr. Viereck, German-born American citizen who is author of such works as "Confessions of a Barbarian," and "Spreading Germs of Hate."

Alaska Highway Faces Delay Until After the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—There appears not the slightest likelihood that the Alaska Highway will be built during the war. The authorities are not inclined to give a definite "Yes" or "No" on the subject, but their explanations of the present situation show very clearly that the construction of the highway through British Columbia to Alaska is not considered a war-time issue.

The International Joint Commission will shortly issue a report—it is now being printed—on their investigation of the relative merits of the two suggested routes for the highway, one on the eastern and the other the western side of the Province. Up to the present at least the eastern route has been favored as being less difficult to construct and more easily kept open. The terms of reference of the Commission, however, relate only to these two routes through the mountainous regions of British Columbia either of which would be very attractive from the point of view of the tourist traffic.

There is of course the defense angle of the question as well. Just now it is the all-important question, and it is on this count that the British Columbia highway project appears faulty. It is not alone the excessive cost of even a gravel road, and to be effective for wartime transport the highway would have to be surfaced, but obviously from the standpoint of defense, if a western road joining Alaska were considered essential, careful thought would be given to a highway east of the Rockies across the level lands of Alberta. The cost would be much less, it would be built much more quickly, and it would follow much the same course as the chain of airports now under construction across the Yukon Territory. Whether such a project may later be considered or not it has been made clear that the Joint Defense Board is not including a British Columbia Highway in its system of Pacific defense.

'Bridge of Wooden Vessels' Proposed by Canadian Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A bridge of wooden ships to speed the produce of Western Canada to the British Isles—such is the idea of a group of British Columbia shipbuilders who are pressing their scheme on the Ottawa Government.

So far, Canada's shipbuilding program has been confined to construction of steel cargo craft and naval vessels. The naval vessels have been built under direct supervision of the Admiralty. The freighters have been built by the Government-financed and controlled Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., headed by Vancouver's hard-driving H. R. MacMillan, who before the war was rated as one of the world's biggest lumbermen.

A few small wooden craft have been turned out for naval purposes, but their building has been a minor effort, by no means representative of the industry's capacity, say West Coast shipbuilders who recall how a fleet of scores of wooden steamships and schooners was created during and immediately following the last war. Vancouver shipping men say they could get started almost at once if Ottawa gives the signal.

Ready for Production

At least half a dozen yards are equipped, with minor adjustment and expansion, to go into production at once, they point out. Fifteen or more plants are available to turn out parts and equipment for the hulls laid down at the major yards. This is because the building of wooden ships is one of Vancouver's primary activities. Lumber, from which the ships are made, is one of British Columbia's chief industries. With the outbreak of the war, the building of steel ships has dealt a not too small blow to the Vancouver yards.

The shipbuilders realize that the biggest part of their job, in its preliminary phases, will be to break down prejudice against the wooden ship. Official attitude in the past has been that steel ships are more serviceable and can be built faster than wooden ships; that wooden ships belong to an era long past.

To this argument, shipbuilders reply that their proposal is for the emergency only; that perhaps under normal conditions steel vessels are superior. They admit that wooden vessels have their disadvantages; that they are not as durable as steel vessels, and perhaps not capable of maintaining as high a speed. But they emphasize that these are not normal times; that the need is for cargo tonnage for the deep-sea routes—steel, wood, concrete, or any other type so long as it will float and "get there."

225-Foot Schooners

The vessels suggested would be of 3,600 tons, about 340 feet long, with a 49-foot beam, of sleek lines. They could be built in five months and would have cargo space for 3,000,000 feet of lumber as well as other mixed cargo, such as wheat, canned salmon, and other products of the West.

During 1917-21, British Columbia yards launched 21 wooden schooners, some of which are still in service as barges, and 69 wooden steamers.

The wooden schooners were 225 feet long, 44 feet in beam, and 32 feet deep. They were five-masted and equipped with diesel engines and twin screws. They cost about $150,000 each and could carry about 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

The wooden steamers were 250 feet long, 1,800 gross tons and 2,800 tons deadweight. They were given a steel girder keelson for added strength.

The shortage of steel is one of the factors that wooden shipbuilders hold in their favor. The armaments and other vital war industries of Canada require so much steel that every possible effort should be made to use other materials when they can be used effectively as replacement. The wooden ship, they claim, presents that opportunity.

Meantime, the steel shipyards of British Columbia—there are six of them scattered among Vancouver, Victoria, and Prince Rupert—are all busy, employing nearly 7,000 men on a program that calls for the production of more than 100 of the 9,000-ton cargo ships.

Present plans call for completion of this program, involving an expenditure of nearly $200,000,000, by the end of 1943.

Money Speculators Arrested in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Government has arrested several speculators, chiefly money changers, as a shortage of change continued to impede business.

A new decree provided a jail term as the penalty for buying or selling coins at other than their face value, but merchants still found it necessary to pay premiums of up to 10 per cent to get change.

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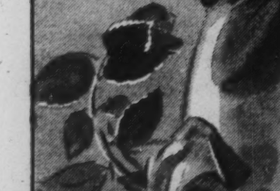
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Vichy Plans Stern Acts To Halt Attacks on Nazis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Pétain Government voted heavy-handed measures today for the repression of further attacks on German soldiers and announced it was making urgent appeals to the Germans to stop reprisal execution of innocent hostages.

With swastika banners at half-staff, the German commandant was buried in Nantes yesterday in a military ceremony after a funeral procession through the City between silent lines of Frenchmen.

There was no immediate announcement of the details of the action by which the French Cabinet sought to stamp out the attacks on German officers and soldiers.

French Communiqué

A communiqué after the Cabinet session said:

"Admiral Darlan, Vice-President of the Council, reported to the Council on pressing applications made in the name of the Chief of State to occupation authorities to bring a halt to the tragic reprisals against victims who are Frenchmen who have not taken part in the attacks.

"He outlined the first measures of reprieve granted by the Chancellor of the Reich.

"The French Government decided to strengthen considerably measures of precaution and repression against criminal attacks aimed at the occupation troops and for which the French population is suffering the consequences.

"The text of a law has been adopted today to that effect on the proposal of Monsieur Barthelemy, Minister of Justice."

The Cabinet also discussed means of continuing the payments for maintenance of the German occupation forces in France, and measures to meet the threat of a winter famine—a menace driven home as the first snow fell in Vichy.

Nantes still was cut off from the rest of France by a cordon of German forces.

Pétain Offers Self

The Pétain Government meanwhile announced—without confirmation or denial—that a rumor was circulating that Marshal Pétain himself wished to become a hostage to cut short the Germans' mass reprisal executions which have resulted in the shooting of 100 Frenchmen since Wednesday at Nantes and Bordeaux.

Several hours earlier the Government won a few more days for 100 hostages—50 at each city—pending the possibility of capture or surrender of the actual slayers of two German officers. Fifty already had been shot at Nantes on Wednesday and a like number at Bordeaux yesterday.

This cryptic announcement was issued last night, on the first anniversary of the Montoire "collaboration" meeting between Marshal Pétain and Adolf Hitler:

"It is rumored in Vichy that Marshal Pétain wished to give himself up as a hostage in the occupied zone to prevent additional executions planned as a result of attacks at Nantes and Bordeaux.

"The Marshal's Cabinet has no declaration to make on the subject."

Bordeaux, the great southwestern port, was ordered today to post 10,000,000 francs (nominally about $200,000) in public funds as a forfeit to the Germans, depending on whether the Bordeaux killers are found and whether other Germans are molested.

In Paris the Germans arrested 10 persons—two of them women—and charged them with being Communist "brain trusters" responsible for the dissemination of propaganda.

Florida 'Cushion' Of $30,000,000?

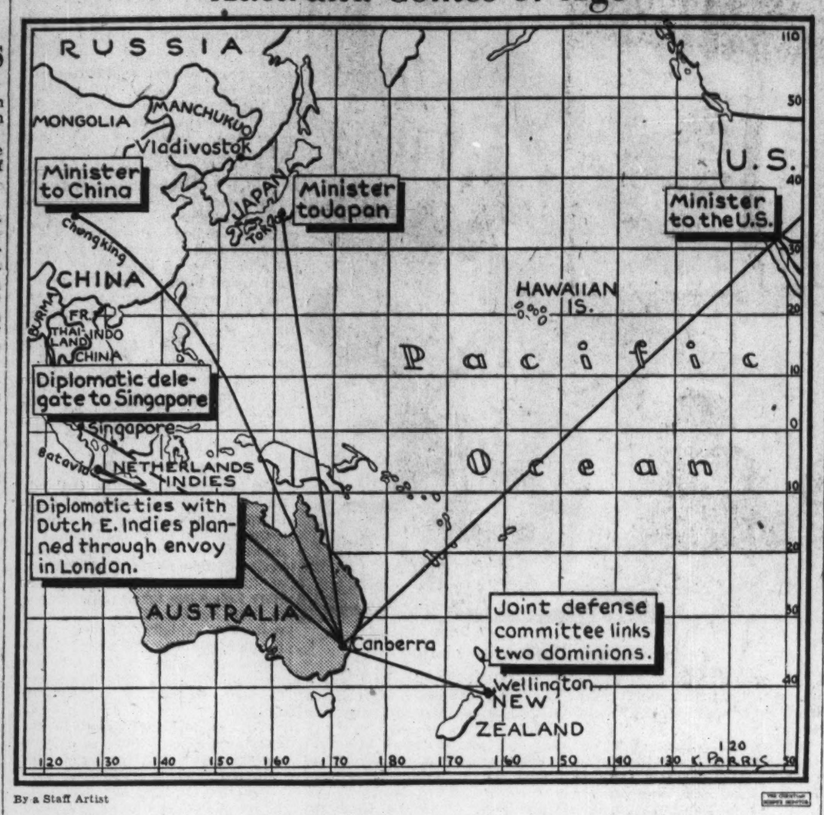
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A $30,000,000 six-year program of improvements for Miami after the national emergency, is being discussed by the City Commissioners with members of the city Planning Board. The projects are to be Miami's contribution to Public Work Reserve, the agency set up by President Roosevelt to "cushion" the Nation against a postwar slump by providing public employment.

The projects, some of which may be begun with public or private financing as soon as possible, are: sewage disposal, $7,000,000; extension of sanitary sewers, $4,800,000; enlarging incinerators, $500,000; rebuilding streets, $1,500,000; new sidewalks, $1,000,000; new bridges, $2,000,000; new City Hall, $1,000,000; precise survey of 17½ square miles of the City, $350,000; convention building, $2,000,000; bulkheading Miami River, $750,000; bulkheading street ends, $500,000.

The removal of the Florida East Coast Railway depot and resultant boulevarding of the abandoned right of way, and docks and harbor facilities and new fire stations was also listed but no estimate of cost of these three items was given.

Australia Comes of Age



By a Staff Artist

How Dominion Is Spreading Diplomatic Lines Around Pacific Ocean

Australia and Diplomatic Independence

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 25 (AP)—Australia and New Zealand will pool resources to meet war needs, it was decided yesterday in trade discussions between John Beasley, Australian Supply Minister, and Walter Nash, New Zealand Finance Minister.

Mr. Nash requested sugar shipments which Australia will be able to supply from the surplus accumulated for lack of shipping. He also requested more iron and steel. New Zealand will send Australia shoe manufacturing machinery.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia is to continue its adventures in diplomatic independence. After sending its own Ministers to the United States, Japan and China, it is now planning to appoint an envoy to the Netherlands Government in London.

The move originated in a desire for closer connection with the Netherlands East Indies. T. Elink Schuurman, formerly Consul-General in Australia for the Netherlands, has been raised to the rank of Minister here and reciprocal appointment of an Australian Minister to the Netherlands is certain.

As the headquarters of the Netherlands Government is in London, however, it is anticipated that Australia's appointee will be located there. It is assumed that the Australian High Commissioner, Stanley M. Bruce, will be accredited as Minister.

The first step in diplomatic independence was taken in February, 1940, when Richard G. Casey became Australian Minister to the United States. Before that, Australian contact with foreign countries had been through British embassies; its own appointments had been confined to trade commissioners. There were critics who claimed Mr. Casey's appointment a mistake; and who thought Australia would be better advised to keep out of international responsibilities.

Most of the critics today, however, are ready to admit that events have justified the appointment. Their change of view has been influenced greatly by the fact that no longer is war an exciting news story from the other side of the world. They have come to realize that it is quite likely to break out at Australia's front door.

In such circumstances a close link with a powerful friend in the Pacific is something to be desired, and Mr. Casey's appointment has come to be regarded as an example of intelligent anticipation. It is felt that not only has the Minister been able to give Americans a better understanding of Australians but that he has facilitated active co-operation to a degree which might not have been possible without direct communication.

It was, perhaps, the success which attended Mr. Casey's appointment that encouraged the Australian Government to consider where else Australian Ministers might be posted.

Results obtained by Mr. Casey clearly removed the opposition which assuredly would otherwise have met further efforts to make the voice of Australia heard in the councils of the world. In any event, in the 19 months following its first move, Australia has appointed two other Ministers and is now considering the appointment of the third.

Each appointment has been to a country in the Pacific or with large interests in this area. When the Government announced that it intended to follow up its appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in America by a similar appointment to Japan, little criticism was heard.

It was felt that, if understanding on the part of a friend was desirable, an appreciation of the Australian point of view on the part of a country allied by pact with the enemy was equally to be fostered. Understanding often removes difficulties. The relationship of Japan and Australia bristled with difficulties at the time Sir John Latham went as Minister to Japan. Some of those difficulties and misunderstandings at least have been removed.

China, although relegated largely to the back pages of the press since World War II broke out, is playing a vital part in the Pacific. The departure of Sir John Latham for Japan in December, 1940, was quickly followed by a decision to send Sir Frederic Eggleston as minister to Chungking.

With many of its fighting men based on Singapore, Australia has taken a greater interest in its Near North. The position does not warrant the appointment of a Minister, but the Government decided that political representation was desirable. So an Australian official with wide experience of the East is being transferred from Shanghai to Singapore. This is V. G. Bowden, formerly Australian Trade Commissioner in China, who now becomes official Australian representative at Singapore with authority to act in political, commercial and administrative matters.

Each of the countries to which Australia has dispatched a Minister has sent a representative of equivalent standing to Canberra. Chief among them is Nelson T. Johnson, the American whose breezy good fellowship has been found to be a cloak for a shrewd appraisal of current events.

There is China's representative, Dr. Hsu Mo, with none of the traditional Chinese immobility and fired with a fierce patriotism for his country.

The Japanese Minister is smiling Tatsuo Kawai, who will suavely sidetrack the awkward inquiry.

"I never was much good at geography," he smiled when asked to define Japan's "area of co-prosperity" in the Pacific.

Diplomacy is a difficult path to tread and Australia has much to learn. But near each Australian Minister is a tried and experienced British Ambassador.

Enemies of the Empire will make a mistake if they interpret the new trend as indicating a crack in the solidarity of the Empire. All that has happened is that Australia is growing up and desires to take an intelligent share in Empire decisions. In particular it wishes to learn at first hand of events on which its welfare directly depends.

Women 'Grounded'

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Government yesterday ordered suspension of the development of a women's auxiliary air force and will discontinue enlistments pending a review of the whole organization. Strong protests against the corps had come from the Labor Party, which contended women were being placed at lower pay in clerking, cooking, steward and driving jobs formerly held by men.

Scholarships in N. Y. City Announced For 25 Students From Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Through the co-operation of business firms, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the city Administration, 25 annual scholarships will be offered Latin-American students for study in New York City, it was announced today. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia heads the New York City Committee for Latin-American Scholarships which will select the students, of which the first group will arrive here in February to remain for one year.

Applications in Spanish and Portuguese for the scholarships, funded by prominent business organizations of this city, will be available at American embassies, legations and consulates in Latin America, Mayor La Guardia said.

"These scholarships have been established with the aim of strengthening the cultural ties between the people of the American lands and bring them more closely together in friendship and loyalty to common ideals," the Mayor added. "In other words, we want our Latin-American neighbors to know us as we work and live, and we hope to learn much from them when they come here."

Students from the Southern Republics will receive free tuition at public schools and colleges, transportation from their homes to New York and return, board and lodging at International House and access to city departments and bureaus. The Mayor held that the city's government, hospitals, museums, libraries and industrial and business concerns offer students an excellent opportunity to study a cross-section of American economic and social life.

Among the business groups sponsoring the awards are W. R. Grace and Company, the Texas Company, the International Business Machines Corporation, the United States Steel Export Company, the Chase National Bank, Pan-American Airways, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the United Fruit Company, Corn Products Refining Company, the Moore-McCormack Lines, the Aluminum Company of America and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

F. B. I. Assistant Praises U. S. Counter-Espionage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25—Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was on record today that no foreign-inspired sabotage has been discovered in the United States.

The American system of counter-espionage is so effective, he told the closing session of the twenty third annual convention of the American Gas Association here, that even when agents of the Bureau returned home after a study of British operations, it was not considered necessary to make changes.

San Francisco was selected for the association's 1942 convention.

Dining Out in Europe: Uncertain and Costly

NEW YORK (AP)—Restaurant dining in Europe—at least as far as it affects the correspondents in the major capitals—reflects as few things do the fact that Europe has been at war for more than two years.

Here are a few of the typical reports from a few of the capitals:

Vichy—The average meal at a restaurant here depends on what the chef can find—provided he hasn't given up in disgust.

Even on meat days, when it is served only at noon, the portions are limited to less than one-fifth of a pound per person. Everybody is eating vegetables: carrots, spinach, pumpkin, string beans, tomatoes, celery—as much as possible, to fill up

Nights maybe there are fried potatoes if there is enough grease to fry them in, but there is no meat. Bread is strictly rationed, but you can eat all you can get on the ration ticket the first of the month, providing you go without the latter part.

Here's a typical dinner menu at a fairly good restaurant:

Soup, made without meat stock.

Two vegetables, just now probably carrots and string beans, about a quarter-pound (cooked) each.

One-25th of a pound of cheese.

One pear or a small bunch of grapes.

One-fifth pound of black bread.

Possible Exception

This holds good for lunch except on the three possible meat days weekly, when one is allowed one-fifth pound of tough, fresh-killed meat.

This costs 40 or 50 francs (you can figure that at 80 cents to $1, although there's no really accurate conversion), plus a 10 to 15 per cent service charge which is required by law.

A French workman or clerk is rarely able to eat at a restaurant these days; he gets two hours off for lunch so he can go home. If he should blow himself, the average menu at the restaurant which he would patronize would run:

Hors d'oeuvres, consisting of sliced tomatoes or celery or peppers, 4 francs (8 cents); main course, stuffed squash or tomatoes and a mixture of carrots and string beans, 14 francs (28 cents); grapes, 4 francs (8 cents); couvert, including bread, 2 francs (4 cents) and a pint of beverage, 4 francs (8 cents); total, with a 10 per cent tip, 31 francs (62 cents).

The beverage is bad, there is little butter, there is saccharine instead of sugar, hardly any tea at all.

London—There is a restaurant on Fleet Street pretty well patronized by the newspaper-writer-artist-office manager class of folks, and before the war, when the pound sterling cost about $5, 3s. (75 cents) would buy a good lunch, the price covering beverage and tip.

In London nowadays one pays 4s. (at present, 80 cents) for a teacup of consomme, about four ounces of fish, two boiled potatoes, three heaping tablespoons of cabbage and a dessert of two tablespoons of rice pudding, without raisins and not much sweetening. A slice of bread and a piece of margarine the size and thickness of a quarter will cost 5 cents extra. A beverage is sixpence (10 cents) extra. Tip, sixpence (10 cents). Total, $1.05.

Quite obviously the London clerk or skilled workman doesn't pay that much for his food. He can eat at some restaurants for a shilling and sixpence (30 cents) to 2 shillings (40 cents) and get a "cut off the joint" (slice of roast lamb, mutton, pork or beef), two vegetables (almost certainly boiled potatoes and one member of the cabbage family), a pudding and a cup of tea.

Berlin—In a typical middleclass class restaurant one receives:

Paper napkin, no tablecloth, vegetable soup, a half-liter drink, 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of roast pork, the same amount of potatoes, the same amount of Rhine salad (lettuce, peas, potatoes, carrots); 25 grams (less than an ounce) of vanilla pudding; total cost, 2 marks, 47 pfennigs; service charge, 21 pfennigs. (Total, about $1.05.)

But this is considered insufficient. Add 60 grams (somewhat more than 2 ounces) of Holland cheese, ten grams (⅓ ounce) of butter, 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of bread; three radishes (long a Berlin delicacy), and the total goes up to 3 marks, 28 pfennigs.

The hundred grams of pork represents one-fourth of the week's normal meat allowance. The 60 grams of cheese would be one-third of a month's cheese ration.

Rome — A Wednesday menu picked out just as new rationing restrictions were going into effect is typical:

Soup or spaghetti, calves' liver, tripe or fish, with vegetable or fruit. In a second class restaurant one would pay 18 lire or about 95 cents, plus a 12 per cent service charge. The cheapest restaurant would get eight lire (or about 42 cents) for something similar.

Moscow—One gets all one wants to eat at a Moscow restaurant. There are no restrictions on amounts served and it is unnecessary to show a ration card, although the prices are about double those for food bought in markets with cards. Here is a sample menu in a middle-class Moscow restaurant: white bread, 40 kopeks; beef soup, 1 ruble, 75 kopeks; three cutlets with vegetables, 3 rubles, 15 kopeks; glass of wine, 1 ruble, 87 kopeks; beverage, 75 kopeks.

A ruble is worth, nominally if not actually, about 20 cents. At the official rate the above meal would cost almost $1.60.

Bern—A typical lunch or dinner in a middle-class restaurant in Bern has three courses: soup, entree, dessert and sometimes salad and costs about 4.40 francs. (That's just over a dollar, at the official buying rate for Swiss francs.)

This includes generous portions of meat on the five days a week when it is served, but it is light on vegetables and fruit. A drink will add from 70 centimes to 2 francs (roughly 16 to 46 cents). A beverage is obtainable at 50 centimes (12 cents).

Spaghetti, a basic dish, with nothing else except bread, costs 2.50 to 3 francs (58 to 70 cents). An egg omelet costs 1.80 to 2.50 francs (41 to 58 cents). Probably the cheapest hot dish is link sausage and fried potatoes, costing 1.50 to 2 francs (35 to 47 cents).

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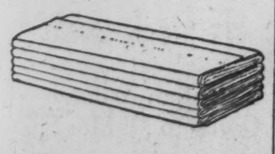
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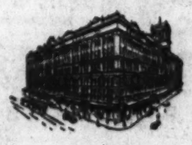
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Roosevelt Call to Forum: 'Defeat Naziism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A message by President Roosevelt stressing that the American people were becoming increasingly aware that Hitler's threat to everything for which this Nation stands must be struck down featured the opening of the twenty-third public discussion session of the Foreign Policy Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Leaders of United States foreign policy were on the list of speakers analyzing in forum fashion the regular services of the United States Government in relation to external affairs and many other problems confronting the Nation, including civilian defense, economic warfare, and feeding of peoples everywhere.

The President defined the purpose of foreign policy as "to defend the honor, the freedom, the rights, the interests and the well-being of the American people," declaring that this Nation seeks no gain at the expense of others, threatens no one and meanwhile tolerated no threats from others. He declared that no Nation was more deeply dedicated to the ways of peace, no Nation fundamentally stronger to resist aggression than is the United States.

"When mighty forces of aggression are at large," he continued, "when they have ruthlessly overrun a continent, when we know that they seek ultimately to destroy our freedom, our rights, our well-being, everything for which this Government stands, our foreign policy cannot remain passive.

Cannot Sit Idly By

"There are a few persons in this country who seek to lull us into a false sense of security, to tell us that we are not threatened, that all we need do to avoid the storm is to sit idly by—and to submit supinely, if necessary. The same deadly virus has been spread by Hitler's agents and his Quislings and dupes in every country which he has overrun. It has helped him immeasurably.

"The American people are not easily fooled; they are hardheaded realists and they fear no one. A free people with a free press makes up its own mind."

The President paid tribute to the Foreign Policy Association in aiding and carrying on free discussion of the issues so that the public could "make up its own mind," declaring that the work it was sponsoring was "of the greatest value."

"We don't take orders as to what we shall think," he continued. "We judge the facts for ourselves and decide what course we must follow. We reach grave decisions slowly, but when they are made, they are backed by the determination of 130,000,000 free Americans and are inexorable."

Stress on Hitler Menace

The President saw the American people as having decided for themselves the issues in the present war.

"They are constantly becoming more determined," he declared, "That Hitler's threat to everything for which we stand must be struck down. We have followed and are following a policy of giving all aid to other nations which are actively resisting aggression. This policy is sound common sense, but it represents merely a method, certainly not an end in itself. The real end, the inescapable end, is the destruction of the Hitler menace. In achieving that end, our responsibility is fully as great as that of the peoples who are fighting and dying for it. I know that our country will not shrink from that responsibility nor quail before whatever sacrifices it may demand."

Speakers were Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State; Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts; Ralph S. Rounds, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association Board of Directors; Lieut. Gen. Leslie McNair, U. S. A., and Capt. W. D. Puleston, U. S. N., who spoke for the War Department and the Navy Department respectively; Edward P. Warner, Vice-Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, who spoke on aviation; Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, "Hemispheric Defense"; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Civilian Defense"; Stacy May, Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management, "Food and Economic Defense"; Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, "Civil Liberties During National Emergency," and Frank Weil, "United Service Organizations."

Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, U. S. A., retired, presided at the morning session, and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach at the afternoon session. About 1,000 men and women were registered for the forum, the morning session of which was followed by a luncheon at the Waldorf.

Clear Statement Needed

Mr. Acheson, in his addressed followed more or less the lines laid down by President Roosevelt in his message. He described the immediate foreign policy of the United States as designed "to meet and defeat the supreme challenge in history to the efforts of free people anywhere in the world."

"There has never been a time when the purpose of our policy could be stated more simply," he said.

"There has never been a time when the cause which inspired it has been more plain. It is a response to the stark and ugly fact that we cannot survive if Naziism should win. . . . It is a recognition that this tyranny must be blotted out before men anywhere can move forward toward the goal of a free system, a full and good life for all men."

To carry out this policy requires action in many fields, Mr. Acheson said, and he then proceeded to describe what Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had done to improve and enlarge the organization of the State Department. The purpose, he said, was to unify direction in both plan and action through the broad range of economic foreign policy.

Much to Be Done

"We know that the economic operations of war and defense are not ends in themselves, and that the defeat of Naziism is not enough," he continued. "It is essential, but not a final aim. To repel this fanatical and violent challenge to every article of our democratic faith, to every hope of a decent and free life in the hearts of free men everywhere is a beginning—not an end. We must go on to marshal our resources of will and brains and things to fulfill the promise of our democracy and to realize these hopes of plain people which the Nazis despise. . . .

Senator Thomas saw American foreign policy as the first line of defense "in a world aflame," declaring that with the rise of the single will states in both Europe and Asia, the United States could not ignore the military and force techniques used in those states.

Representative Eliot saw the war as far more than an international struggle, and held that the settlement would not be written in treaties.

"The people don't want Hitler to win," he declared. "Therefore, we vote, by good majorities, for aid to England and to Russia. The peope don't want war. Therefore, most observers feel today that a declaration of war by the House is unlikely, and there are many members who are certainly not isolationists, but who nevertheless oppose any move to permit another expeditionary force."

He Jumped 31,400 Feet

Wide World

Preparing for Parachute Leap

Weighted with scientific paraphernalia, Arthur H. Starnes, Chicago pilot, got his "instruments" checked by technical aides as he prepared to go aloft to make what turned out to be a world record parachute jump.

Among 113 pounds of instruments Mr. Starnes wears to collect various data are a motor-driven motion-picture camera; a bottle of oxygen, pneumograph (an instrument for recording respiratory movements), barograph instruments to record atmospheric pressure), radio transmitter, and an altimeter. (Note the combined pneumograph-barograph visible on his chest.)

Aviator Drops 5½ Miles Before Opening Parachute

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—A world record jump from an airplane—a fall of 5½ miles before opening a parachute—was acclaimed by natural scientists and the jumper today as of "inestimable value to aviation, especially military flying."

The jump from 31,400 feet above sea level was made yesterday by Arthur Starnes, businessman and former barnstorming pilot.

His only ill effect was a bite on his lower lip, inflicted, he believed, at the jolt of his 'chute opening 1,500 feet from the ground, jerking him out of a 170-mile-an-hour fall.

Northwestern University and University of Chicago scientists conducting the research in "free falls" said the jump proved that except for a "blackout" of one or two seconds a man could fall from great heights without losing consciousness.

Mr. Starnes' "blackout" occurred when his parachute checked his plunge. He was on his feet a half minute after landing.

The researchers said the findings would be valuable to all flight within the altitude covered by the experiment, since it should dispel an aviator's fear that, forced to bail out, he might lose his senses in the fall and be unable to open his parachute.

His feat, Mr. Starnes said, removed "a strong psychological barrier against such a jump in case of necessity." Someone had to make the first jump, he added.

The parachutist said he felt the high jump and long delayed opening of his 'chute also would prove a valuable morale builder in training fighting airmen.

Fighting fliers forced to bail out would be easy targets for their foes if they jerked their rip cords immediately and floated to the ground, he said. From high altitudes they also would be exposed for a long time to freezing temperatures which might injure them for landings.

The temperature ranged between 45 and 48 degrees below zero when Mr. Starnes leaped. He covered 29,300 feet in 116 seconds.

By long-delayed jumps, Mr. Starnes continued, fighters would fall swiftly out of range of fighter ships, and theoretically the likelihood of being struck by their own disabled plane or parts would be decreased.

Germans Establish Baltic Slave State

Continued from Page 1

tained by the state. Industrial enterprises of every description, whose owners were expropriated by the Soviets will not revert to their former private owners but have been taken over by the Wirtschafts Kommando.

At the same time labor conscription has been instituted for all able-bodied males between the ages of 16 and 60.

Every ounce of available food supplies that survived the ravages of war is being shipped to Germany, and butter, formerly one of the chief items on the Latvian export list has disappeared from Riga.

Riga sawmills, furniture factories, carpentry, and cabinet-making shops have been put to work manufacturing parts for movable plywood cabins, skis and sledges, all for use in the winter campaign.

Rosenberg Real Ruler

As Reichskommissar for Ostland, the Nazis have appointed Herr Heinrich Lohse, whose last assignment was that of Reichskommissar for Schleswig-Holstein after the invasion of Denmark and annexation of that province in April, 1939. Herr Lohse has taken up residence in Riga, but the affairs of the new realm are chiefly directed from Berlin by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, the Russian-educated Baltic German race philosopher and theorist of German ascendancy in Eastern Europe.

The historically minded Dr. Rosenberg has formed a special society called the Nordische Gesellschaft, which supposedly revives the heritage and traditions of the medieval Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Knights. Members of this society are recruited from among the former Baltic barons and their descendants. But the Nordische Gesellschaft is more than a historical society. Its members are being sent back to their former lands to rule their former serfs as Nazi Gauleiters.

Thus Hitler, after shedding alligator tears over the "enslavement" of the Baltic peoples by the Russians, rights matters by sending back to them the most ruthless exploiters they had ever known. For 700 years the Baltic barons practiced that German racial superiority which Hitler now advocates.

Quickly Disillusioned

While the Nazi panzer columns drove the Red Armies from the Baltic States this summer, many of the inhabitants had welcomed them in the hope that some measure of independence would be restored to them.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, on June 23, 1941, a Provisional Government was formed in Lithuania and when the German troops marched into Kaunas with bands playing they found the streets were decked with Lithuanian flags. For one month this Lithuanian shadow government collaborated with the German military authorities in the maintenance of order, the requisitioning of supplies and "the common task" of fighting Bolshevism, without however receiving any official cognizance of its status.

Then, at the en dof July, Reichskommissar Lohse suddenly landed in Kaunas. A few days later, on July 28, Herr Lohse issued a proclamation which said in part:

Lithuanians!

By a decree issued on July 17, 1941, the Führer of the Greater German Reich, Adolf Hitler, has appointed me Reichskommissar for the Ostland. The former free state of Lithuania is also included in this territory. The Führer has also, by a decree of the same date, appointed Dr. Adrian von Renteln General Commissar for the region of the former free Lithuanian State. Dr. von Renteln is responsible to me, as a representative for the execution in this region of all decrees and regulations of the Reich Government and of those issued by me. His own orders and regulations within the boundaries of this region must also be carried out in every instance.

Hitler Failed to Reply

After their appeals to Herr Lohse on behalf of Lithuanian independence had been ignored, the Lithuanian Provisional Government telegraphed to Hitler but received no reply, whereupon, on Aug. 5, they resigned. On Aug. 10 a public demonstration was held in Kaunas to voice popular disappointment over the German attitude. After moving speeches the crowd placed wreathes on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Later the wreathes, as well as the Lithuanian flag and a tablet on the neighboring war museum commemorating Lithuanian rule in Memel, were removed by German soldiers. The next day Dr. Renteln issued a decree forbidding the singing of the Lithuanian anthem or the displaying of the Lithuanian colors.

Much the same story was repeated in Riga, save that the Latvian Capital suffered more heavily from the actual fighting. Early in the campaign a small German mechanized spearhead, advancing up the coast from Memel to Libau, flanked the main Russian forces and cut across to Riga. The Letts seized the opportunity to stage an uprising. Using caches of arms, they seized control of the city and set up their own provisional government.

Meanwhile the main body of the Russian troops with its retreat eastward cut off by the swiftness of the German thrust toward Vitebsk, fell back northward, toward Latvia and Estonia. The small German spearhead in Riga was overwhelmed and annihilated by this avalanche in reverse, but during the fighting Soviet artillery pounded the heart of the old city, destroying the Schwartz Chapter House, the Old Guildhall and other priceless Renaissance buildings.

800 Shot by Russians

The Russians also executed many of the Lettish leaders of the uprising. According to Lettisn sources, 800 of them were shot.

Early in July when the last of the retreating Russians had rolled out of Riga, the citizenry hung out the Latvian national colors and gave the entering Germans a rousing welcome. But in Latvia the honeymoon period was even shorter than in Lithuania. Herr Lohse vetoed a demand for the holding of popular elections and the formation of a Latvian national government, ordered the removal of all the Latvian flags and banned the playing or singing of the National Anthem.

To Lettish protests, the Germans curtly replied that they themselves had made the sacrifices and the effort to drive out the Russians and did not intend to share the fruits of victory with anyone, including the local inhabitants.

At the same time, the first issue of the new "Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland," now published daily in Riga, personally charged the former Presidents of independent Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and their governments with "pro-British policies which finally led to the enslavement of their countries by the Bolsheviks."

As General Commissar for Latvia the Nazis appointed a Herr Drexler, scion of a Baltic Baronial family and member of Dr. Rosenberg's Nordische Gesellsshaft. A first cousin of Dr. Rosenberg's, Herr Wittrop, was given the job of Oberburgmeister or Mayor of Riga. Likewise of Baltic Baron extraction and a member of the Gesellschaft, Herr Wittrop owned large blocks of Riga apartment houses and directed a large shipping firm in Riga until 1938, when he moved to Germany.

Renamed Riga Streets

One of the early acts of the Wittrop city administration was to give most of the Riga streets new German names. Thus Freedom Boulevard, Riga's main thoroughfare, was changed to Adolf Hitler Strasse, a constant reminder to the citizens of their lost freedom. Another important street has been changed to Alfred Rosenberg Strasse.

The slum district of the so-called Moskau Forstadt has been made into a ghetto for Riga's 35,000 Jews, many of whom are now housed in dirty ramshackle sheds of the former rag market. As in Poland and elsewhere the Riga Jews must wear the Star of David.

Meantime, the Gestapo and the firing squads have been busy tracking down alleged Communists, hundreds of whom have been executed, while approximately 4,000 languish in prisons. A price of 3,000 rubles has been placed on every Communist and a verbal denunciation is all that is required to have anyone arrested.

Acting on the theory that inferior and subject peoples do not need a higher education and that intellectuals provide material for sedition, the Germans have abolished universities, including those of Vilna, Kaunas, Riga, and the ancient and renowned University of Dorpat (Tartu, in Estonia.

As against this they have established various trade and technical schools, and have revived the old Riga Polytechnicum, now to be called the Rosenberg Polytechnicum, apparently in commemoration of the fact that Alfred Rosenberg in his student days was dismissed from the institution under a cloud.

Baltic Teutons Won't Return

While the Nazis have filled all administrative posts in the Baltic states with Germans, to date Hitler has given no indication that he intends to send the Baltic Germans whom he transplanted to Poland in October 1939, back to their old homes. On the contrary such yearnings were recently nipped in the bud.

Soon after the reconquest of the Baltic provinces the Baltic Germans, none too happy in their new homes were fired with expectations of returning to the lands of their fathers, and hundreds of applications for repatriation poured in to the authorities in charge of colonization. Herr Greiser the Gauleiter of the Poznan district replied with a stern warning to the settlers to "stop dreaming" of their former homes. That chapter in their lives was finished, he told them. They must remain in former Poland and help to Germanize the region.

Under the "New Order" the Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians are apparently to be accorded the same status as the peoples of the other conquered countries, that of economic slaves of the German "master race." Here as elsewhere this policy has roused the deepest antagonism. Peoples who only a few months ago were ready to welcome the Nazis as liberators, now find themselves subject to the worst of tyrannies. Had Hitler used other methods he might have secured their full support. Today he has forfeited that chance forever and added new thousands to the ranks of those who oppose him.

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Part Sought for Women In Postwar Reconstruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A report on the "decisive roles" played by Canadian women in the Dominion war effort and adoption of resolutions seeking important participation of women in postwar reconstruction featured closing sessions of the twenty-seventh biennial meeting of the National Council of Women at the Park Central Hotel yesterday.

Mrs. Edgar Hardy, President of the National Council of Women of Canada, told the Council delegates, representing 5,000,000 American women in various women's organizations at a dinner at the hotel last night, that the women of Canada were united in the determination to win the war, "in order that individual liberty may remain our most cherished possession."

"Without a fanfare of trumpets," she said, "Canada is giving 50 cents out of every dollar to national defense. The women of Canada, who long ago decided that this is not Britain's war, but a war of all free peoples, are responding with enthusiasm to every Government request. Last year $26,000,000 was raised by voluntary organizations throughout the Country, in addition to taxes, for war work. In industrial plants, women form a large percentage of the employees. More than 10,000 Canadian women are now working in volunteer organizations and 3,800 are engaged in Red Cross work.

"Our Government is now emphasizing that every woman, no matter what her outside war work is, has got to bring her home into line with economy of effort and efficiency of management. To this end, an educational program is being planned to bring home to every woman, regardless of her income, what she as an individual must face."

Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President of the National Council, gave assurance that the women of this Country were willing to do their share in defense work.

"The time is 'now,'" she said; "the password, 'Forward, American Women.'"

The chief resolution agreed upon by the delegates dealt with "principles for a postwar world in which women want to live." The resolutions adopted by the Council will be referred to all member organizations for individual action. They propose:

"(1) The guarantee of individual liberty and the right of self-determination to every man, woman and child in every nation of the world; (2) The right to exercise freedom of worship; (3) the opportunity for self-expression and security of life, work, property, the fruits of labor, health, and education for every individual regardless of race, marital status, creed, or nationality; (4) equality in civil and political rights for all citizens or nationals of every country; (5) protection of the family as a unit, and (6) establishment of an international economic commission to ensure the cooperative development and equitable distribution of the world's resources."

Shakespeare Folio Britons' Gift to U. S.

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25

The Foreign Office announced today a valuable Shakespeare folio owned by Maj. and Mrs. E. W. B. Gill of Oxford would be given the United States in "appreciation of American friendship aid."

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will present the folio to the Librarian of Congress.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has written a letter to the Gills thanking them for the gesture.

FDR Assails Killing Hostages

Continued from Page 1

nance but every item and Congress will soon be getting new appropriation requests to make this possible.

The United States has now authorized the expenditure of something under $50,000,000,000 for defense production and there is every intention to step that up just 100 per cent as soon as possible. The hope of the Office of Production Management is to spend as much as $100,000,000,000 by the end of 1943 or early 1944 and the only known goal is "to produce whatever it takes to crush Hitlerism."

Behind this vastly expanding program is the premise that whatever Russia's success in resisting the German invasion, the United States is not counting on the Soviet Union to win the war.

4. Whatever the course of events in the Far East, the United States is not losing sight of the fact that the Axis will not be defeated until it is defeated in Europe. Consequently, that the battle which must be won is the battle of the Atlantic, or as illustrated by recent German submarine sinkings of American ships, the "Battle of the High Seas." This past week chronicled the destructions of two more United States merchantmen and the week before the attack on the United States destroyer Kearny and the loss of 10 of its crew.

At stake here may well be the issue of peace or war. The choice before the United States is whether to fight to preserve the freedom of the seas or to concede the loss of the freedom of the seas to Germany. There is no question but that the United States is using and will use greater force to protect the freedom of the seas and it waits on events to know if or how soon this defense will mean war with the Axis.

Tokyo today terms the speech by Secretary Knox as "unfortunate" but apparently neither Tokyo nor Washington suggests that he exaggerated the present facts. Indeed, the Secretary actually spoke more ominously than the text of his remarks, as finally released, appeared because, although he spoke on the record and reporters were present, he later requested that on grounds of policy one or two phrases he used be not printed. In substance the only difference was the element of time. His authorized text, transcribed from his extemporaneous remarks, foresaw the danger of a "collision" between Japan and the United States, while actually the Secretary emphasized its imminence.

However, it is apparent that although he spoke extemporaneously Mr. Knox was not speaking without having carefully decided what he was to say, for virtually these same views are contained in a printed article which appears today in the Army and Navy Journal in connection with the celebration of Navy Day Monday.

In this statement the Secretary frankly declares that "out westward, the Orient is like a vast powder keg—potentially ready to explode with a roar that will be heard all the way across the Pacific." In the article he charges that India and Singapore "may be next on the Axis list.

"Only a miracle seemingly can prevent a collapse of Russia's organized military strength—and democracies everywhere are praying that this miracle will occur.

"Axis troops are more than a threat in East Africa and on the African shore just across the Atlantic from our own land. And India and Singapore may be next on the Axis list.

"The combat ships of our navy are now patrolling our waters with orders to sink any Axis ships on sight."

Australian Women Going to Middle East

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 25 (AAP)—More than 800 women members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment have been selected for service overseas and will be sent to the Middle East in several drafts in the next few months, it was announced here Oct. 23. They will be attached to hospital staffs and clerical and telephone duties, relieving men for harder tasks.

Hundreds of women Red Cross workers also may be sent to the Middle East as this step has been recommended by the Inspector General of the Medical Service, Maj.-Gen. Downes, who has just returned from Malaya and the Middle East.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

The flourishing condition of small music and ballet societies is the most promising feature of Australia's second wartime concert season. Several new ventures, planned on modest but intelligent lines, have achieved success in Sydney and Melbourne, while, in almost every case, the well-established music clubs report a steady increase in membership.

A series of Sunday afternoon chamber music recitals, sponsored by the British Music Society of Victoria, opened blithely with Stravinsky's "L'Historic du Soldat," Ibert's Two Movements for two flutes, clarinet and bassoon, Honegger's Rhapsody for two flutes, clarinet and piano, and examples of the concerted writings of Mozart and Bach.

Later in the day the Chamber Music Club attached to the Australian Musical News presented Carl Reinecke's Trio in B flat major for piano, clarinet, and French horn, Othmar Schoeck's "Wanderspruche" for soprano voice and the same instrumental combination, and the Brahms Sonata in F minor for clarinet and piano.

* * *

The Collegium Musicum of Sydney opened its season in equally adventurous style with a program for voices, viola, cello, and double-bass. Both at club recitals and in radio sessions the Sydney and Victorian String Quartets give capable and, at times distinguished service.

The concert hall of the Sydney Conservatorium is the gathering place for intellectuals of the Harbor City. In Melbourne similar audiences flock to the National Gallery, where free concerts directed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Gallery Trustees unite the educative charms of visual and aural art.

Among several performances given under these favorable auspices special mention must be made of a joint recital by the English tenor, Heddle Nash, and a young Australian pianist, Joyce Greer. An artist of long experience, Mr. Nash turns with equal facility and self-command from opera to oratorio and from art song to ballad. His singing of Mozart and Handel arias at the Gallery concert was in his best manner, firm, urbane, and authoritative.

* * *

Joyce Greer, who trained in London under Tobias Matthay, handles large-scale material with unusual technical grasp, vital rhythm, and a strongly developed sense of structural design. Several radio appearances and two solo recitals given in Melbourne and Sydney established her in the front rank of young Australian musicians. Possessing industry and ambition in addition to her considerable musical capacity, she should go far.

By comparison with the alert self-criticism of the small music-making organizations, the large professional bodies make an indifferent showing. Some of the work of the Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide symphony orchestras has been of excellent quality, but, in general, there has been a sad falling off since the previous seasons in which Beecham, Sargent, Schneevoight, and Szell acted as guest conductors. Without the stimulating "all-in" sessions necessitated by the flying visits of overseas directors, the players are inclined to lapse into routine methods. A good performance of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," given by the Hurlstone Choral Society and the Sydney orchestra under the direction of Prof. Bernard Heinze, was a highlight of the Sydney season, and the Melbourne Orchestra came to life in Sibelius—also under the baton of Professor Heinze—and in Haydn's "London" symphony conducted by Dr. Edgar Bainton.

Among the few "celebrity" soloists Friedmann reigned supreme, although his ultra-sophisticated rubatos cause trouble for his less experienced colleagues. Una Bourne gave an admirably modeled performance of the Mozart A major Concerto with the Melbourne orchestra. Heddle Nash sang superbly in "Gerontius," and the French violinist, Jeanne Gantier, has again proved herself a fastidious and disciplined musician.

Biddy Allen

American Show at Carnegie

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you are looking for big names in American art, you will not find them in the "Directions of American Painting" show that is replacing the International this year at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

For the first time that institution opened its doors so widely to the unknown that it barred from participation all artists who had ever before exhibited in an International, thus building against its present experiment an elimination list of approximately 900 painters.

Perhaps the most startling aspect of the unpredictable adventure has been landslide of entries sent to its juries in New York and Pittsburgh, the former having been faced with 2,264 canvases; the latter with 2,548.

If figures talk, they suggest in this instance a marked shift of the American art center from New York westward, as the eastern seaboard submitted in New York City and the rest of the country in Pittsburgh.

* * *

From approximately 5,000 works entered, 165 were accepted in Pittsburgh and 137 in New York, a fact that should yield food for thought to the thousands rejected and to any other young art aspirant with his foot not yet on the bottom rung of the ladder.

Thirty-one states are represented—New York leading other states with 85 acceptances. The average age of exhibitors is 35, including two young men of 18 and one painter of 77. Twenty-six per cent of the accepted canvases are by women ranging in age from 23 to 54, and including at the poles a mother and daughter—Marguerite Zorach, welcomed by the Carnegie for the first time although she was an art pioneer back in the Armory Show of 1913, and her daughter, Dahlov Ipcar.

As a whole, however, the exhibition, in spite of its formidable rejections, seems too large for its content, a sprawling, somewhat underdone art feast that has its moments, but that leads one to hope the future of painting in this country does not lie wholly within its bounds.

If a reviewer weighs the aggregate against what he knows of trends in such major national salons as that held last spring at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., he finds much the same symptoms, with some of them intensified. Religious art, for instance, seems due for a renaissance, but the religious art in this show seems to have been created less in a spirit of reverence than of bitter satire.

* * *

In addition to the $1000 first prize-winning canvas, "American Pieta," by Tom Loftin Johnson, Bedford, N. Y., based on the morning after a lynching, there are two non-negro "Pietas," by Frank A. Trapp and Eugene Trentham.

Fred Nagler, who won a Corcoran prize for a religious canvas, is to the fore with another, "The Draught of Fishes"; while Ann Brockman offers "Eviction," with Adam and Eve leaving Paradise to face a bleak world of blasted trees and tortured rocks. One need not go far afield to see in such commentaries a reaction to an existing way of life.

Add to these "Job's Comforters," by Lewis C. Daniel; "Penitentes," a multi-figure caricature of tourists and worshiping Indians, by John Langley Howard, and two negro fantasies by white artists, "Judgment Day," by John McCrady, and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," by Donald Charpiot.

The Negro, in fact, looms large as subject material that runs a wide gamut from straight portraiture in "Deacon William Mann," by Julius Bloch, through social comment in Charlotte Rothstein's "Chicago Harlem," to humor in F. Arthur Krause's "Sunday Afternoon," a siesta with blackbirds, and sheer delight in color in "Minnie," by Russell W. Kraus.

Jac T. Bowen turns to Marian Anderson for inspiration in "Glory Road," while the Negro is used as either protagonist or accessory in canvases by Sarki Sarkisian, John Martin Alfsen, Abraham Hankin, Edmund Brucher, Riva Helfond, and Xavier Gonzales.

The greatest number of canvases, however, is to be found in the landscape category, and here a trend is unmistakable. Gloom exudes from almost all of them, a gloom fortified by brush stroke and further accentuated by sloppy or smudgy color. Possibly the jury entered protest against this tendency in choosing for the third prize ($500) Dean Fausett's "Green Mountain," in viewpoint, and not a little in treatment, harking back to the Hudson River school. So careless, in fact, are many of the landscapes that the few still-lifes sprinkled through the show stand out like so many flowers.

In figure painting, however, there is a positive trend toward the imaginative. Only a few are studio studies, notably Furman Finck's "Portrait," with attention to color shimmer of silk, Lonnie Ree's "The Pink Glove," and Roswell Weidner's "The Leghorn Hat."

Imaginative composition governs the first-prize canvas, which, with its strong mural bias, points to that influence as a powerful current "direction" in American art.

* * *

The second ($700) prize picture, "San Francisco Gothic," by Harry Dix, self-taught layout man for advertising agencies, introduces two figures in a city street scene harking back to an old-master feeling for bricks and mortar, although the architecture depicted is of the late nineteenth century.

First honorable mention ($400) fastens upon an out-and-out echo of Vlaminck, "Winter Landscape," by Karl E. Fortress, New York City, but second ($300), third ($200), and fourth ($100) go to imaginative figure compositions: "Intermezzo," sculptural figures on a beach by Ruth Erb Hoffman of Buffalo; "Toll of the River," by Adams W. Garrett of Cambridge, Mass., and "The Bread of Affliction," in which Nathaniel J. Jacobson of Boston fastens upon the Jewish Passover for central theme, working around it with an old-masterish touch of Surrealism scenes in the persecution of the Jews from Egypt to Hitler. Jacobson, like Johnson, is a muralist and a graduate of the Yale University School of Fine Arts.

Which suggests another "direction" in American art, as two men and the one woman on the prize list are college graduates. Not so long ago American institutions of higher learning were a negligible factor in their influence on the country's art.

Preoccupation with figures, however, is not confined to prize pictures. It controls Josef Presser's "Entr'acte"; Fletcher Martin's "July 4th, 5th and 6th," a rodeo impression; Irwin D. Hoffman's "Young Indian Artists"; "Guerillas," by Mitchell Siporin, another mural painter; "In the Park," a literal character aggregate by Albert Gould, and innumerable canvases of the American scene embracing farm, city, circus, ball game, pool room, ski town, or fight ring.

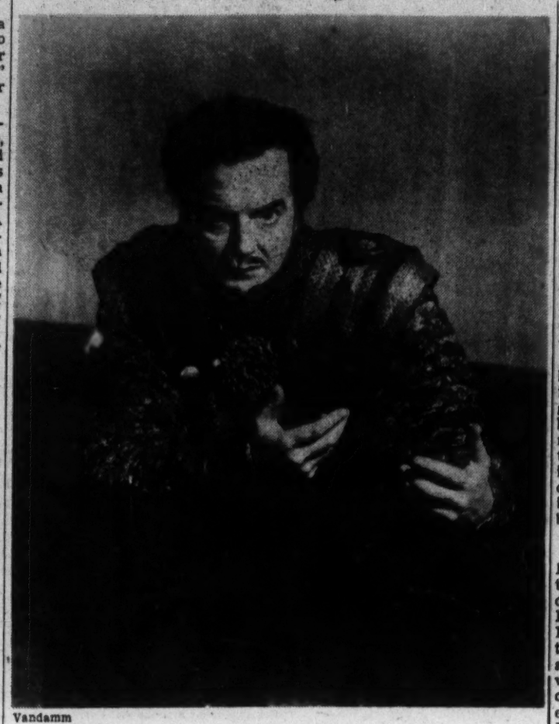
* * *

War echoes are fewer than one might expect, although they vary from the satiric "Winged Victory," by Robert E. Tindall, a small bird perched on the rim of a helmeted skull, to "Sabotage," the twisted wreck of a rail track, by Franz Grosz.

Possibly associated with war reaction, however, is a marked trend toward Surrealism in which crisp realistic technique is used often for unrealistic effect. Striking are "Claustrophobia," by Elizabeth Mills, an upbuilding of architectural items in steep perspectives, with central colonnade photograph montage, the pile cupped in two hands; Charles Le Clair's "Materials of the Artist"; Saul Steinlauf's "Past Symbols," and Robert Gwathmey's social comment medley, "From Out of the South."

So we come to the abstract, which gives meager account of itself. Effective, with cubistic base, is Kurt Roesch's black-and-white, "Midtown, Manhattan," a maze of lines and shapes suggesting architecture. Robert Ormerod's "Tonality," on the other hand, is purely an experiment in informal line rhythms with subtle color environment; while B. F. Cunningham's "The Desert" bases its curves and colors on the theme of a horned skull in green and yellow sands.

An analysis of "trends" in contemporary American art must make a bow to eclecticism, with strong modern French influences still apparent, though nudged a bit by such Americans as John Sloan, John Marin, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Leon Kroll, and the late Arthur B. Davies.



Vandamm

Maurice Evans

Whose revival of "Macbeth" will be presented at the Colonial Theater, Boston, for two weeks beginning Oct. 27, and at the National, New York, on Nov. 11.

Double Disenchantment

By Harold Hobson

London

I have had several illusions shattered during the past few days. My first roseate dreams developed after a talk with Walter Hudd, an excellent young English actor who plays the part of Trophimov, the "eternal student" in Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard," recently seen at the New Theater.

Mr. Hudd is an enthusiast for the theater. But by the theater he means the Russian theater. He happened to mention casually that Vivien Leigh, appearing in Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," took £3,400 in one week in Manchester a month ago.

"Ah," I said, cheerfully, "so the theater in England isn't dying, apparently?"

"Dying?" said Mr. Hudd scornfully. "The theater in England hasn't begun to live yet."

* * *

What does the fashionable English theater concern itself with? he went on to inquire. With rich, foolish young men and girls of shocking manners and no social conscience, uninterested in economics, politics, or the living conditions of the poor. With slick, shining revues that satirize the foibles and fancies of a small section of the upper middle classes, with opulent musical comedies of no sociological significance. That's what the English theater concerns itself with. I wilted as I recalled with shame the 10 years I had wasted—and sometimes even enjoyed—in watching just such shows as these. I composed my mind to contemplate the artistic glories of Russia.

For, when Mr. Hudd spoke of the Russian theater, a light shone in his eyes. First, he gave me statistics. There are now 800 theaters in Russia, some of them in remote provinces that had never known the drama before. There are 130 children's theaters. Then he dwelt on the social importance and dignity attached to the acting profession in the Soviets. Many players are elected by the people to positions of high political office. The actor in Russia is a man of solid and serious reputation. That develops naturally enough from the nature of the plays he appears in. The Soviet drama deals with Things That Matter.

* * *

I admit that I caught a spark or two from the fire of Mr. Hudd's enthusiasm. I longed to be in Moscow. Since that was impractical, I inquired eagerly, "Isn't there one of these Soviet dramas at the Vaudeville just now? 'Squaring the Circle,' or some such title, by a man called Katayev?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hudd. "Kayatev is one of the most popular of Soviet playwrights. But the play is 15 years old, you know."

Was there a shade of reserve in his voice, or were my bourgeois prejudices breaking in?

Anyhow, the next night saw me in one of the front rows at the Vaudeville. I soon discovered that "Squaring the Circle" was no sociological treatise, but a roaring farce. There were in it two young couples, both of them just married, and all living in the same room. Three of them were earnest Party members, and the fourth (Marjorie Mars) a frivolous young bourgeoise, who was, however, the only one of the four who had the knack of making a home.

The piece came to me as a surprise. For one thing, the people in it lived obviously in a state of the most appalling poverty, comparable in the matter of overcrowding with the very worst conditions of the worst English slums. If they happened upon half a sausage left over from somebody else's meal, they whooped with joy. But these conditions, instead of being grade, as one would expect from an English play, the subject of indignant protest, seemed to be accepted as perfectly normal and usual. It was against this background that the plot worked itself out. The two couples changed partners, just as they might in a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, and that was all.

Except that the entire entertainment very pleasantly breathed the atmosphere of the Victorian age. The Victorians, I am told, were much afflicted by conscience. They were always wondering of any line of conduct whether it was right. The most amusing character in "Squaring the Circle" is of this agreeable Victorian type, only his standard of behavior is that of the Party discipline. He is tempted to kiss a married lady's hand, but, he asks anxiously, is it ethical? He would like to take her to the zoo, but, again, is it ethical?

The technique of the play, too, is Victorian. The characters constantly interrupt their speeches to mutter, under their breath, and pointing at the person they are talking to, "I think she begins to suspect," or, "It is necessary that I should deceive him," and the old convention of the aside insures that no one on the stage hears them. In fact, frankly, making all allowances for the breezy good humor of the play, I had not been in the theater more than 10 minutes before I was longing for the wit, the polish, the technical ingenuity, the sheer virtuosity of one of those brittle English drawing room comedies that Mr. Hudd had been so vigorously despising.

* * *

It was about a week later that I went to the Apollo to see one of the fashionable comedies I thought of so nostalgically. It was "Forty-Eight Hours' Leave," by James Parrish, and it had in its cast that gracious and distinguished actress, Irene Vanbrugh. Its setting was a spacious drawing room in a country house in Essex, decorated exquisitely in cream and red. So I settled happily back in my seat, in my frivolous and superficial way, intending to enjoy myself.

I did not succeed. Dame Irene Vanbrugh had a daughter-in-law whom she loved. She had a son whom she detested. The daughter-in-law wished to divorce the son. So Dame Irene concocted an unsportsmanlike plot to keep the two miserably married, and in addition made it inevitable for her son to get into Parliament. This wretched story was tricked out with painfully laborious witticisms, which the cast had the greatest difficulty in remembering. So they adopted the plan of starting all their speeches in stentorian tones, trailing off into inaudible mutterings when they got to the parts they had forgotten.

I spent three-quarters of the evening looking back with reluctant admiration at the fresh humor, the intense wholesomeness, even the childish naïveté of "Squaring the Circle."

San Francisco Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Once again an annual exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association has indicated the need for maintenance of strict professional standards of quality in art.

The sixty-first annual of oils and sculptures, just witnessed at the San Francisco Museum of Art, contained 283 items. The hundred best of them would have constituted a live and interesting show. The others, because they lacked expressive value or, even more often, because of their uncontrolled technique, should simply not have been accepted for display.

Several generations ago there may have been a reason for being suspicious of slickly skillful art. In those days, academic convention seemed to be smothering the vital element of artistic vision. Nowadays the situation is reversed. Contemporary galleries overflow with pseudo-primitivism, amateurish naïveté, and faddishness. A balance needs to be restored in favor of disciplined taste.

By a system of three acceptance juries—radical, intermediate, and modern—the Annual contrived to be agreeably versatile in style. Meritorious works were to be found in all three divisions. A gratifying number of works were submitted from distant parts of California and even from dozens of other states. The paintings, on the whole, excelled the less numerous sculptures.

Among the prize winners and honorable mentions, a good case could be made out for Alexander Corazzo's abstract "Composition" and Robert Howard's imaginative fantasy, "Petrified Forest." Avis Zeidler's sculpture winner, "Hondura," in wood, was an earthy image a little above the sculpture average. The remaining winners ranged from works that were fair to one or two that were downright poor. Several dozen works that won no especial recognition clearly excelled the majority that did win prizes. Wouldn't it be a good idea for prize juries to make out a brief explanation of each of their selections?

Solo shows at the San Francisco Museum included oils by Loren MacIver of New York, which with distinctive taste and imagination blended the naïveté of Klee and the romanticism of Redon; pleasing pastel impressions by Geneve Rixford Sargeant; sculptures by Paul McReynolds and Harry Dick Ross; gouaches and pastels by Karl Kasten; lithographs by Jennie Vennerstrom Cannon, and oils by Barbara Stevenson.

By arrangement of the New York dealer, Julien Levy, the local Courvoisier Gallery recently exhibited paintings and drawings by Tamara de Lempicka, formerly of Poland, and paintings by four Parisian school contemporaries whom Mr. Levy described as neo-romantics.

Mme. Lempicka won admiration immediately by her clean, bold virtuosity. To this quality was added a superb expressive spirit in several of her still-lifes. Her figures—some of the present day and some that were frank imitations of Quattrocento masters—combined grace, human zest, and finesse. A few indulged in an excess of fluid sentimentality. Taken all in all, the show was as exhilarating as it was skillful.

Of the four neo-romantics, two—Eugène Berman and Pavel Tchelitchew—now are active in the United States. The others were Christian Bérard and Léonid, a brother of Eugène Berman. It is said that the neo-romantics as a group were first influenced by the melancholy figures of Picasso's early Blue Period. Although the four followers now are becoming more and more individualized, several of their portraits revealed—and with a fine sobriety—this Picasso influence. In their various later aspects, the neo-romantics have developed a brighter touch. They are readily lyrical, inspirational, nostalgic. They depict nature as the average person sees it, but they refresh and develop their pictures with a rich and uncommon personal vision. The entire neo-romantic exhibit ranked high in authority and in creative revelation.

Striking single gifts of seventeenth-century master paintings have just been acquired by both the De Young Museum and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. From Archer Huntington the former museum has received a sensitive and ornate portrait of a peasant girl in costume, by Massimo Stanzione of Naples. The Legion gift—from H. K. S. Williams—was a charming dramatic canal scene of Holland, by Aert van der Neer.

Oils by Manuel Tolegian, the nationally noted Californian, are at the Legion of Honor. Their everyday figure subjects—with the figures usually on a small scale—are at once fetchingly real and honestly naïve. His landscapes have freer scope and character.

A New Opera Company

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Heartening as well as pleasurable was the beginning made by the New Opera Company, which presented Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte" at the Forty Fourth Street Theater on Oct. 14 and for a week thereafter, meanwhile rehearsing industriously for approaching performances of "Pique-Dame," "Macbeth," and "La Vie Parisienne."

It was a beginning heartening for those who are interested primarily in doing something to help young American singers, who, having prepared themselves for careers, come within the familiar category of those "all dressed up, but with no place to go." It was a beginning heartening also for those who long have protested that great opera houses like the Metropolitan are all wrong for the performance of works of an intimate character, with comedy plots that need to be understood in detail. And when Mrs. Lytle Hull, sponsor, budgeteer and spokesman of the organization, appeared before the curtain to express the hope that the New York venture might lead to similar undertakings elsewhere in the country, the applause was of a nature to indicate that still others were heartened by that.

* * *

According to this spokesman, more than 800 American singers, young or not so young, were heard in auditions. As only about 60 could be engaged as principals and understudies for the four productions, the casts differing for each, it would appear that there is plenty of need for other companies, if even that fractional portion of America's army of trained singers which participated in these auditions is to find scope for its talents.

The singing in "Cosi fan Tutte" was more than acceptable, though no important voices were disclosed. The ensemble had been arduously rehearsed under Fritz Busch, erstwhile conductor of the Glyndebourne Festivals in England and formerly chief conductor at the Dresden Opera, where the Mozart operas were always something of a specialty. Hard work bore fruit in smooth and attractive singing in the concerted numbers, which, all things considered, fared better than the solos. That was only as it should have been, if either aspect of the vocal performance had to take precedence over the other, since "Cosi fan Tutte" is primarily an ensemble opera.

* * *

No one sings its solos in concert, remarkable as some of them are, though airs of "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" occasionally are sung. A possible exception might be made for the tenor's "Un aura amorosa." But its duets, terzets, quartets and quintets are among the most enchanting flowerings of Mozart's genius. And the orchestra, quite as magical as that of "Nozze di Figaro," must be of a quality to take the honors from the singers time and again. In this instance, Mr. Busch had at his command a suitable body of young players—all Americans—selected chiefly from among the alumni of the training body, the National Orchestral Association.

The production was a copy of that given at Glyndebourne and again in Stockholm, whither the elder Busch went with his son Hans to give the Swedes a taste of the Glyndebourne sort of Mozart. Hans was again the stage director who collaborated with his father in the New York essayal. Not everyone liked the scenery and the costumes, particularly exception being taken to the coloring of two room sets, one all blue, the other a brilliant red. But there was a freshness about the décor that was very welcome.

The six American singers on the stage were on about an equal plane of artistic accomplishment, though it could have been wished that a like equality had been more nearly approximated in the height of the stage personages, two of whom were singers in miniature. Still it was the tiniest of the participants, Andzia Kuzak, who made her personality count for most, somewhat overdrawn as was her comedy as Desfina.

Committee Chooses American Compositions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Dr. Artur Rodzinski, director of the Cleveland Orchestra, is making an interesting experiment in connection with his choice of material for the symphony program at Severance Hall this season.

He has enlisted the help of 21 pairs of ears in arriving at a decision as to what contemporary American music is to be played. A committee of musicians and laymen meets with him Monday afternoon, Nov. 3, at Severance Hall, when the orchestra will play several works by contemporary American composers.

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The Home Forum

Prudence Goes Shopping

"My penny canister is full again," said Prudence over the garden hedge. "I think I shall buy French print material for the guest-room curtains. Will you come with me?"

Prudence's red peanut-butter can holds small change, hoarded for the purchasing of household furnishings. It has survived from the time Prudence and Henry had more space in their house than furniture. None of us in the neighborhood ever look at the fire screen, the antique table, the Lalique box, without remembering weighty consultations over a money mound, poured on the couch or the floor or the card table. It was always the same. We took turns counting; but Prudence never knew the exact amount of her savings until, at the bank, her pennies were transformed into crisp convenient bills.

* * *

There have been exceptions. A discouraged stranger once had the coins poured into a linen napkin for him to carry away from Prudence's kitchen door. And Steinway, the cat, was to have been a second-hand piano. We'll never forget that return of Prudence from an auction room, nor Steinway's proud step out of a basket into a living-room bared for the entrance of truckmen and a piano.

"Of course, I'll go shopping with you," I said, pleased not only because any jaunt with Prudence is fun; but because, if any distraction appeared to divert impulsive, generous Prudence from her errand, I would be there to guide her in the direction of the home-furnishing section. Such, then, was my smug complacency!

* * *

We talked about French cotton prints on the train to Boston. "I saw some this summer," said Prudence, "in a window in a shop in Magnolia; flower prints, like the quaint old-fashioned chintzes in my bedroom at home when I was a child. Simple pink and blue and yellow designs on white, black-eyed Susans on gray, and a delicious yellow brown in tiny scrolls printed on dusty rose. That was my favorite, I think, and it would be lovely with our yellow guest-room walls and a copper-colored homespun blanket that I've got."

As the conductor took her ticket, Prudence looked up at him and smiled. He looked a bit puzzled as she said, straight into his face: "I'll manage always to have a vase of blue flowers on the mahogany chest." When he chuckled, Prudence laughed and took him into her confidence. "I'm doing over a bedroom," she said.

* * *

We entered the store through the men's department. I should have known better. "There," said Prudence, "that's the color I mean." She stopped before a rack of neckties. "That yellow brown. Isn't it pretty? And look at that green corduroy jacket! Wouldn't Henry love that to wear around the house, in the garden, and in the woods?" I looked ur toward the bright coat, displayed on a form over the counter. A nice jacket, surely, but nothing for us to be interested in at the moment. "Fourteen ninety-five," said Prudence. "That's just about what I have. Sixteen dollars and a little more."

"This way, Prudence," I said firmly, pointing to an elevator. "We have to go upstairs and over into the annex for the cotton goods." On the way, she whispered in my ear: "I think it is so nice that men are wearing gay colors now. That green jacket, with a russet tie Henry has, would be perfect."

If I had known that we were to leave the elevator near the baby clothes department, I should have made an intentional mistake, gone one floor higher and walked to our destination; because baby clothes are irresistible even to practical, keep-on-the-main-track me.

* * *

Before I could veer her to one side, Prudence swerved between ruffled bassinets and baby scales, to peer into glass cases holding delectable garments of pale rose and blue challis edged with flower embroideries. Her eyes flew over bonnets lined with furry angora, tinted sweaters, dresses yoked with delicate lace and infinitesimal buttons.

"Prudence," I bent over her to speak resolutely into her ear. "Prints. Remember? French prints for the guest room, brown and rose to go with the yellow walls." I might as well have been talking to a post.

"Ann's baby!" she said. "I know she hasn't a robe like that. It's sweet!"

* * *

"You have already given that child bootees, a sweater, and a bunting," I chided. "Ann wouldn't like it."

"But, see," said Prudence, "bluets embroidered on it and pink roses. How much is this one, please?" she asked the hovering saleswoman. I accepted my first defeat.

"Three from sixteen, Prudence, leaves thirteen," I said, as I hurried her off in the right direction, the baby's dressing-gown, boxed, beneath her arm. "You know French cottons are hard to get now and much higher than they used to be."

"Oh, well," Prudence said cheerfully, "there are only two windows, you know."

The French prints were scarce and expensive. However charming, there was none with a dusty rose background printed with yellow brown scrolls.

"Here is a lovely one, Prudence, with brown and just a touch of blue." My friend was dreaming. She scarcely looked. "Yes," she said indefinitely, "And look at this," tempting her; "buttercup yellow in a small pattern."

"There won't be any more of these in, you know," the salesman urged her, feeling her indifference. He unbolted and held several yards of the yellow stuff up to the light.

"Oh, Prudence, it's lovely!" I said.

* * *

Now, ordinarily, Prudence would have been enchanted with the colors and materials here. She would have said of the yellow length: "It's like sunshine or the color of an Easter chick." Instead, she said absently: "The yellow wouldn't do. There would be no contrast with the walls."

"True enough," I said, searching among the bolts for the first brown piece I had seen.

"See here, Prudence," I said, in an attempt to pull her back from wherever she was. "There are lots of small shops, interior decorating shops, where they sell chintzes. We might be able to find that pattern."

"What pattern?" asked Prudence.

* * *

We thanked the salesman. I took Prue's arm and led her to the elevator which would take us to the front of the store. I was beginning to suspect the penny fund was in danger. The gloves and stockings were safer far than the merchandise we had seen at first.

"Let's go the way we came," said Prudence, innocently. And then, of course, I knew for certain.

"That jacket," I said reproachfully.

"Yes, that jacket! These cool evenings—"

"Now, Prue," I said. "You know you are supposed to buy something for the house."

* * *

"A jacket on Henry in the house is interior decoration, in a way. That green corduroy against the gold chintz of the living-room chairs?" She smiled a bland, mischievous smile.

We were retracing our steps, through the Infants' Wear to the elevator which dropped us, not twenty-five feet from the corduroy garments. Prudence, hurrying her steps, stopped before the fatal tie rack. She was repeating merrily to herself: "A nice new pretty fall outfit for Henry."

The purchase took no time at all. "Size 38. The green one." Prudence opened her purse, counted out her money: "Oh, I forgot. The baby's robe. I'm short!" She turned to me, her hand outstretched, her fingers teasing, her eyes sparkling. "Could you lend me a dollar and seventy cents until tomorrow?"

C. C. R.

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Sugar House, Vermont": *A Lithograph by Ella Fillmore Lillie*

The approach of the sugar season is a stirring time in Vermont, when the cry goes forth all over the state, "Sap's runnin'." Then the farmer busies himself in preparation, anxiously watching the weather for those cold nights and warm days favorable to a generous yield of sap. It is one of the hardest tasks in the world, making maple sirup. The pans must be closely watched so that the sap does not scorch: the wood fires must be constantly fed. Most farmers are glad when it is over; yet they take great pride in the quality and quantity of their output. A barrel of sap makes only a gallon of sirup.

The artist found this typical sugar house on a farm north of Plymouth, Vermont, near the Coolidge homestead.

Mountain Autumn

Now suddenly
October aspens
Flowing down the mountainside
Sweep spruce-green,
And the green of pine,
Before them in a flood of gold.

E. E. L.

The Beauty of Spiritual Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In their longing for permanent beauty and perfection, many have turned for satisfaction to the beauties of nature, the majesty of mountains and star-strewn skies, the loveliness of flowering meadows and woodland streams, the delicate symmetry of shells on the ocean shore, and through them they may have glimpsed something of the order and beauty of the great and only cause. But they may have made the mistake of accepting the belief of mind in matter, instead of seeing that God, divine Mind, is expressed in ideas. Christian Science, based upon the Scriptures, reveals the fact that divine Mind is the only cause and creator, and many grateful hearts have acknowledged that through the study of Christian Science they are beginning to understand God, man, and the universe, as they had never done before.

One who loved to watch the unfolding beauty of the outdoor world sat one morning beside a little northern lake, where some water-lilies were blooming. Suddenly she noticed that one of the green-gold buds was opening in the sunlight, and she watched in delighted wonder as the white petals quietly unfolded and the great golden heart was lifted to the sun. Accustomed by her study of Christian Science to see all real beauty, law, and order as expressions of divine Mind, she realized as never before that the ever-present activity of Mind is harmonious, unlabored, effortless; and through this realization she was enabled presently to bring healing to one who had been suffering for some years from an abnormal, inactive bodily condition. Through her increased perception of the unerring, unchanging nature of divine law, governing every idea in God's universe, she saw that in real being there is no stubborn mortal mind to resist the operation of ever-present divine Principle. With great rejoicing she recalled the words of the prophet Amos (Amos 4:13), "Lo, he that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thought, . . . The Lord, The God of hosts, is his name."

The understanding of God as infinite divine Principle is enabling students of Christian Science to heal the sick, to overcome poverty and limitation of every kind, and to rise above sorrow, grief, and loneliness, since none of these discords are any part of God's creation or of His plan for man. They are assured that divine Love is ever present, and ceaselessly operating without confusion, strain, or stress. Christian Science shows us how to conform our thinking to divine law and so bring harmony into our experience. Because Christ Jesus understood God and His laws, he was able to perform what the world called miracles, but what in reality were demonstrations of the operation of spiritual law in human experience; and Jesus said to his followers (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 331, 332), "As mortals awake from their dream of material sensation, this adorable, all-inclusive God, and all earth's hieroglyphics of Love, are understood; and infinite Mind is seen kindling the stars, rolling the worlds, reflecting all space and Life,—but not life in matter."

Daily we are presented with opportunities to prove the ever-present activity of spiritual law. As we bring our thoughts into obedience to God's law, we find it governing the circumstances and events of our daily lives. Thus we constantly experience the natural results of obeying and trusting God's infinite and unchanging spiritual law.

An increased understanding of God and His creation engenders more and more reliance on divine law, through which we prove that there is no inaction, no apathy or inertia, in God's universe, and that God's law is just, merciful, and sure.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Hill Farmers

The bone-sharp hills, obscure in tangled green,
Yield crops of their own choosing—trees and flint,
Save where a sterile cone abruptly rises,
Barren of timber, wild with fennel, mint
And golden-cup. Its tilted acres lean
In crooked patches cut in many sizes.
These hillsides, cleared by men in hickory-shirts,
Are tilled by women, bonneted and bent.
Their hoeing waits upon the passer-by
A moment only. Straightening their skirts
They turn to weed tomato vines, intent
Upon the rows that slant against the sky.

Yetza Gillespie

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Something New on the Old Farm

The charm of the old farm is perennial. It has always something new to offer. There is scarcely a day of the three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter, that I do not find something to look at that I never saw before. To be sure, a few rough and icy days in winter may seem to furnish an exception to this rule, but even then wonderful new patterns of ferns and arabesque tracery of all sorts are drawn on the window panes. I like to go down cellar, even on the coldest days, to see if the winter weather has not added a new flavor to my Baldwins and a new mellowness to my Russets. If these material good things should fail of novelty, the farmhouse library has untold treasures, so old that they are new to most people of this generation.

But with the first breath of spring come the new things that I have chiefly in mind. There is the rhubarb patch, tart reminder that even the sourest experience of life can be so sweetened as to become delicious and refreshing. A bulbous sign of coming stalks breaks ground even in March, when there is scarcely another green thing to welcome it. The next day a tinge of red shows itself; the day after, the big bud unfolds and, almost before I know it, a great leaf as big as an elephant's ear is inviting me to pick, stew, and abundantly sugar the juicy stem that upholds it.

The asparagus bed lies next to the rhubarb, and is its close rival for an early resurrection. One morning I scan the old bed. Surely that is the spot where I plucked the luscious stalks last year. But it gives no sign of life. "I must wait another week," I say to myself. However, as I stroll by the next day, there is my first Palmetto, with its head neatly overlaid with scales like a soldier's helmet to enable it the better to push its way through the hard soil. And there is another, and another, and another. If I were a woman I believe I would take my knitting and sit down and see the asparagus grow, for tomorrow morning those shoots will be six inches high and twice as big around as they are today. . . .

Then follows a quick succession of novelties, morning after morning. Indeed, I have to go over my farm twice a day to keep up with them. As the buds begin to swell, the plum trees and the cherries are running a race. . . . First a few adventurous buds unfold, and then suddenly one morning I draw up the shade of my east window to see if it is likely to be a "pretty day," as they say in the south, and lo! my plum trees are all huge bouquets. If it were a little earlier, I would think they were covered with snow. The pear trees lag a little behind the plums, but not much. . . .

Then the apple trees, as though spurred on by their more forward brethren, begin to blush at being such laggards, and almost before we know it they are all ablaze with bloom, and make up for any dilatoriness by offering the most magnificent spectacle that the whole orchard affords. I envy the man who never saw a great apple tree in blossom and who has that sensation in store.—From "The Gospel of Out of Doors," by Francis E. Clark. (New York: Association Press.)

Den andliga lagens skönhet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I sin längtan efter förblivande skönhet och fullkomlighet ha många människor för att finna tillfredsställelse vänt sig till det sköna i naturen, till bergens och den stjärnbeströdda himlens majestät, till den ljuvlighet som möter oss hos de blommande ängarna och skogarnas bäckar, till den fina symmetrien hos snäckorna på oceanens strand, och häri ha de kanske kunnat skymta något av den stora och enda orsakens ordning och skönhet. Men kanske ha de begått det misstaget att godtaga tron på sinne i materien i stället för att inse, att Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, är uttryckt i idéer. Kristen Vetenskap, som grundar sig på Skriften, uppenbarar det faktum, att det gudomliga Sinnet är den enda orsaken och skaparen, och många människor ha med tacksamt hjärta erkänt, att de genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskap börjat förstå Gud, människan och universum såsom aldrig förr.

En person som älskade att iakttaga, hur skönheten i den yttre världen vecklas ut, satt en morgon invid en liten sjö uppe i norr, där några vattenliljor blommade. Plötsligt märkte hon, att en av de guldgröna knopparna öppnade sig i solljuset, och hon följde med blicken i glad förundran, hur de vita kronbladen sakta vecklade ut sig, och hur det stora, gyllene hjärtat höjde sig mot solen. Som hon genom sitt studium av Kristen Vetenskap var van vid att se all verklig skönhet, lag och ordning såsom uttryck för det gudomliga Sinnet, insåg hon såsom aldrig förr, att Sinnets ständigt närvarande verksamhet är harmonisk och otvungen och att den sker utan ansträngning, och genom att förstå detta blev hon i stånd att omedelbart bringa helande till en person, som under flera år lidit av ett abnormt kroppsligt tillstånd av kraftlöshet. Genom sin växande förståelse av den ofelbara och oföränderliga naturen i den gudomliga lagen, som styr varje idé i Guds universum, såg hon, att i det verkliga varat det icke finnes något envist dödligt sinne, som kan motarbeta den ständigt närvarande gudomliga Principens verksamhet. Med stor glädje erinrade hon sig profeten Amos' ord (Amos 4:13): "Se, han som har danat bergen och skapat vinden, han som kan uppenbara för människan hennes hemligaste tankar, . . . Herren, härskarornas Gud, är hans namn."

Förståelsen av Gud såsom oändlig, gudomlig Princip, giver dem som studera Kristen Vetenskap förmåga att hela de sjuka, övervinna fattigdom och begränsning av alla slag och att höja sig över sorg, grämelse och ensamhetskänsla, emedan ingen av dessa disharmonier är någon del av Guds skapelse eller av Hans plan för människan. De äro förvissade om att den gudomliga Kärleken alltid är närvarande och i oavlåtlig verksamhet utan vare sig förvirring, ansträngning eller påtryckning. Kristen Vetenskap visar oss, hur vi skola anpassa vårt tänkande efter den gudomliga lagen och så bringa harmoni in i vår erfarenhet. Emedan Kristus Jesus förstod Gud och Hans lagar, var han i stånd att utföra vad världen kallar underverk, men vilket i verkligheten var demonstrationer av den andliga lagens verksamhet i det mänskliga livet. Jesus sade till sina efterföljare (Joh. 14:12): "Den som tror på mig, han skall ock själv göra de gärningar, som jag gör."

Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 331, 332): "I den mån de dödliga vakna upp ur den materiella förnimmelsens dröm, blir Gud, den tillbedjansvärde och allt omfattande, tillika med jordens alla sinnebilder av Kärleken, förstådda; och det oändliga Sinnet visar sig vara det som tänder stjärnorna, rullar fram världarna i deras banor och återspeglar allt rum och allt Liv —men icke liv i materien."

Dagligen gives oss tillfällen att bevisa den andliga lagens alltid närvarande aktivitet. I den mån vi bringa våra tankar till lydnad för Guds lag, finna vi, att den styr förhållandena och händelserna i vårt dagliga liv. Sålunda erfara vi ständigt de naturliga följderna av att lyda och förtrösta på Guds oändliga och oföränderliga, andliga lag.

En ökad förståelse av Gud och Hans skapelse för med sig, att vi i allt högre grad förlita oss på den gudomliga lagen och därigenom bevisa, att det icke finnes någon overksamhet, apati eller tröghet i Guds universum, samt att Guds lag är rättvis, barmhärtig och tillförlitlig.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Patterning the Vast Tapestry of the Great Plains

In the heart of the Great Plains, where so much of the dramatic history of the West has been made and where countless folk tales have originated, flows the Kaw River, a wide shallow stream about seven hundred miles long from the source of its farthest tributary to its mouth. Each season enacts a new drama on its banks, adds a new chapter to the folk-say of the plains.

Its tributaries rise in the short-grass country of Colorado, rush madly into Kansas during the spring, meander lazily in the dry heat of summer or sometimes disappear altogether, leaving only damp and treacherous sand to mark their passing. In Kansas these same tributaries unite into rivers, wind through the short- and tall-grass prairies to the hills of eastern Kansas where they empty into the Kaw itself, a broad, silt-laden, saffron-hued river, which joins the Missouri at Kansas City.

These streams pass through a rich agricultural empire. The valley of the Kaw and its tributaries is a vast tapestry patterned by ranches that number their acreage in the thousands, seas of wheat, green oases of corn, millet, canes and kaffirs, fruit and vegetable tracts, hundreds of wooded hills, unnumbered salt mines, miles of oil derricks, hamlets, villages, and small cities, the whole crossed and recrossed by roads, and railroads, and always streams, blue waters, gray waters, yellow waters.

If one is seeking wooded heights, these will be found by driving the river roads of eastern Kansas in the spring when the redbud vies with the white plum to dominate the bluffs, on the one hand, while below the blue-green of new willow loses itself in the diaphanous mists rising from the river. If in search of the unusual, then travel along the winding river roads of central Kansas in autumn when the flaming sumac, russet oak, brown elm, hackberry, and golden cottonwood flaunt their colors against a background of rock-covered hills. It is on the western plains that the most haunting beauty is found. These plains are a world of pastels where skies are not just blue, but azure, where clouds are never white or gray but tinted masses, where thunder and lightning but majestic battles of the elements. In April, the plains are a jade world; in June, a pale-green world; in August, a seared world; in autumn, a rose world.—From "The Kaw," by Floyd Benjamin Streeter. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

1917 All Over Again ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It is the prevailing judgment of high naval and military authorities in Washington that Germany, through its continued sinkings of American ships, is deliberately trying to bring the United States into the war.

This seems like a fantastic purpose but on the surface the Nazi invasion of Russia didn't appear to be a very timely or reasonable thing to do either. But Hitler had his own reasons for attacking his former Russian partner and there is a method behind Berlin's persistent invitation to war.

The fact is that in the six weeks since President Roosevelt defined American defensive waters as extending at least to the shores of Iceland and announced that Axis raiders would be shot on sight, German submarines have sent four United States merchantmen to the bottom of the ocean and have attacked two American destroyers while on task duty.

It is suggestive to consider that during a similar six-week period in 1917, during which President Wilson was obtaining approval from Congress to arm American vessels, Germany sunk but eight ships—although at that time there was no Neutrality Act and merchantmen were delivering arms through war zones at will.

Sunk Under All Circumstances

But the most revealing fact is that American vessels have been torpedoed and sunk by German U-boats under almost every conceivable circumstance. They have been sunk carrying contraband. They have been sunk carrying non-contraband. They have been sunk carrying no cargo whatever. They have been sunk headed for belligerent ports; they have been sunk headed for non-belligerent ports. They have been sunk outside United States-declared defensive water. They have been sunk inside United States-declared defensive water. They have been sunk inside German-declared blockade areas. They have been sunk completely outside German-declared blockade areas. They have been sunk without warning. They have been sunk without any attention to the safety of the crew.

The record, say American naval and military authorities, is unrestricted submarine warfare which is 1917 all over again: more ruthless, even, than before. That record, say President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, is international piracy. That record, Washington concludes, shows a complete willingness, if not a definite desire, that the United States shall be forced into the war.

The reasoning behind Germany's excessive provocation may be difficult to follow, but, as viewed by War and Navy Department experts, is, nevertheless, evident. They see Nazi strategists as believing that less aid will actually get to Britain if the United States is fully and openly in the war, that America, as a belligerent, will be more inclined to keep its armaments for its own defense at home than to loan them to Hitler's other enemies abroad, and finally they see Germany as believing that only by decisively engaging the United States in the Atlantic can they tempt Tokyo to engage the United States in the Pacific.

Germany Has Misjudged U. S. Before

These are the reasons which persuade Washington that Germany is today entirely prepared to risk if not, indeed, deliberately to provoke America's full entry into the war. Germany has misjudged the American people and American policy before and may likely do it again, for none of the "advantages" which Berlin may see in an American declaration of war will necessarily come to pass.

It is, in fact, the judgment of most Washington observers that the specific ship sinkings and even the attacks on American naval destroyers will not be the force which draws the country into the war. The evidence is that public opinion is much more incident-immune than it was in World War I and that if the United States finds it necessary to declare war formally on Hitlerism it will not be because of hysteria over incidents of the most ruthless submarine warfare but will be a calm and collected judgment that the United States cannot retain its own freedom in a Nazi-dictated world.

Some curiosity has been expressed as to why there has not been a sharper reaction than there has been in view of the flagrant attacks on American ships and American crews and the answer would seem to be that the incidents are merely catching up with public opinion.

The American people began to perceive the deep peril of Naziism before Germany started its unrestricted submarine warfare, and are no more, or no less, determined to help bring about its defeat because Naziism is now living up to its promises.

The torpedoings of American vessels, with four sinkings in one month and with a total of eight sinkings and two attacks on destroyers in 1941, simply underline the pattern of Nazi conquest. They help more Americans to see where that conquest is headed.

There were the Robin Moor on May 21, the Sessa on Aug. 17, the Steel Seafarer on Sept. 5, the Montana on Sept. 11, the Pink Star on Sept. 19, the I. C. White on Oct. 7, the Bold Venture on Oct. 16 and the Lehigh on Oct. 19. The pace grows. Only one American ship was torpedoed in 1940, the Charles Pratt on Dec. 21 off West Africa.

It is just possible that the fruitage of this record will not be exactly what Germany is counting on.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Fine Gesture for Unity ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Lockheed Aircraft didn't have to give free time off to about 400 workers to attend a conference with Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management. Free time off for labor meetings isn't "in the bond." But Lockheed decided to make this gesture, and, although it was a small matter, it was widely noticed. It was a gesture toward industrial unity.

The incident, in which shop chairmen for the American Federation of Labor union were summoned over the company's loud-speaking page system and given two hours off, presents an occasion to see how far along the intangible thing called "national unity" has come in this typical defense center.

Several aspects to the Hillman conference indicate that the urge for unity has still a long way to go in a community such as Los Angeles. As might be expected from its contentious background over the union issue, Los Angeles employers and union organizers alike seem to share what might be called an attitude of abatement in regard to labor disputes, rather than positive unity of the hatchet-burying type.

The Hillman conference was held in a fraternal hall, attended by more than 650 workers, including those from other shifts. Aside from his Town Hall address in Los Angeles, the Lockheed-union affair was the biggest in his honor during his inspection of labor relations in a major defense area.

Despite Mr. Hillman's high post in the Government, aside from his eminence in the labor movement, he didn't get a reception by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Locally it was well understood that most business leaders do not intend to use any feeling of "national unity" to alter the status quo fundamentally in regard to unions.

Messrs. Knudsen, just one notch higher in OPM; Hawks, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Willkie were tendered rousing lunchons in recent months in the interest of gearing up defense. All business leaders attended—but no labor leaders, who just aren't invited when the Chamber of Commerce has anything to do with the head table. Two of these affairs were sell-outs; employers were in charge of rationing tickets, and there seemed to be enough executives, even under pressure of defense, who could take off the three hours necessary to attend, thereby accounting for all the tickets.

The purpose to which Mr. Hillman put his Lockheed meeting compares well with the tenor of the "big-shot" luncheons, in view of the lessons of France and England in dealing with this same problem of unity. Mr. Hillman spent 20 minutes giving a fight talk on what a British victory means for American labor and democracy. Then he submitted himself to an hour's questioning from the floor, clearing up many points.

Messrs. Knudsen and Hawks emphasized the "certainty" that the American production machine could beat Hitler's any day, once it got rolling. To the more critical listeners, this theme didn't meet head-on the question of what business would lose if it didn't arm fast enough.

A person hearing Mr. Hillman would come away feeling that the Nation must work harder. That person, coming away from the Knudsen speech luncheon, could feel that "we're doing okay."

Our luncheon-going friend would compliment Mr. Willkie for exhorting greater effort. As for Mr. Hawk's address, he would wonder why the word Britain wasn't uttered, and why only applause greeted the speaker's reference to the "danger of super-men," and the unholiness of the "closed shop."

Management and unions here agree that national unity is to be desired in theory. But these luncheon meetings suggest a lively question as to whether they will follow through seriously on this matter of unity if it means giving up the "class struggle."

Lockheed's concession of time off is representative of concessions each side must give for the duration if this Nation is not to learn too late that the employer-employee struggle must not interfere with the defense of democracy.

To Change the Subject:

'From needing danger, to bee good' ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

The children sit on the extreme edge of their chairs. Their lips are parted, their eyes big with wonder and the vague, beautiful dreams of two worlds merging into one as they listen to the jungle tales of Kipling. I remember another group of children, in a land across the sea, listening equally enraptured to those very tales, during the dark middle of the World War. A Zeppelin warning had fetched them out of bed in the night. They were a little sleepy, a little hungry, for rations were never quite satisfying, but they had lost themselves completely in the adventures of Mowgli, so that they never heard the loud profanity of the sergeant drilling recruits in the school yard.

Looking at the American children I realize that again there will be a peace. Again there will come a time to build instead of tearing down. It always happens, after every war. It is not too soon to think about that rebuilding. If some one were not constantly trying to build, there would be no conflict; the destructive forces would meet no opposition. The sad thing is they have met so little opposition during the period of peace, and wars are planned during a period of peace.

In the crisis of onslaught people rise to superb heights of courage and sacrifice. The drama of the moment causes the mto cast aside selfish ambitions and love of ease, to throw their all into the common cause of defending their country.

One of the greatest mistakes we made, in the years that followed the World War, was to adopt the attitude of, "Well, that's over. It was ghastly. It could never happen again. Let's forget about it and occupy ourselves with pleasanter things." War was wiped out of literature, out of the theater, the schoolroom, the nursery. A child playing with a toy cannon was regarded with regret and apprehension. Material comfort became the aim of every family, the badge of a "high standard of living"; and the increasing of that comfort the job of industry.

Even warfare with oneself lost esteem. Personal behavior suffered a complete let-down. Uutter abandon of self-control masqueraded under the name of self-expression. To "live" meant to pursue one's own interests to the complete disregard of the rights or feelings of others. The motivating idea appeared to be to derive all possible pleasure at the lowest possible cost. Now and then the masses became aware of some person or agency trying to lift humanity to a higher level. There was always a minority that put the welfare of its country before its personal interests and even made out its income tax return without cutting any corners to the Government's disadvantage. Fighting for peace seemed unnecessary. Peace was achieved. Only in Nazi Germany did there seem to be any cognizance of the fact that peace of an enduring nature was not established in other lands.

If, when this present struggle is over, we can teach the rising generation that the individual overcoming of evil is a constant and progressive activity, never to be dispensed with by simply accepting material comfort or safety, we might save them some dreary experiences in the future.

However shocking, however taxing the day that lie immediately ahead of us, one thing let us be resolved: that in a future period of peace we will not forget its cost, nor its potential breeding ground, if neglected, of strife to come. Let us pledge to exert ourselves and, if needed, sacrifice, to insure a sounder civilization than that which Naziism found ripe for attack.

It is a disillusioned, cynical middle-age that abandons selfless effort and relaxes into material inulgence. Youth is always ready to make a sacrifice. Its heart is generous, its courage high. The cause at hand to benefit by this attitude should be a worthy one. The opportunity for courageous endeavor during the time of peace should be emphasized; failure to seize it adequately illustrated by past event. With John Donne we should pray, as he does in his "Litanie," to be delivered "from needing danger, to bee good." Perhaps the whole stanza would bear repeating:

"From needing danger, to bee good,
From owing thee yesterdales tearse today,
From trusting so much to thy blood,
That in that hope, we wound our soule away,
From bribing thee with Almes, to excuse
Some sinne more burdenous,
From light affecting, in religion, newes,
From thinking us all soule, neglecting thus
Our mutuall duties, Lord deliver us."

Saga of a Boston Business Institution

From era of Holmes to present day it has been 'the thing' to trade at Pierce's.

By Margaret Williamson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was Oliver Wendell Holmes, so one has been led to believe, who courteously showed to the door a new and somewhat brash Boston merchant who naturally sought out a distinguished client. Said Dr. Holmes, with a nice terseness and utter finality: "You see, I was brought up on S. S. Pierce's groceries and I wouldn't dare to change."

Nor would he today. Especially not if he should see the newest of the S. S. Pierce stores which opened just this week on Boston's Tremont Street. The plate-glass front might startle Dr. Holmes, one imagines. Those red letters which are processioned across the modernistic entrance, so that one looks up and through them and out to the greenness of the towering elms on Boston Common—Dr. Holmes might look and wonder, his gray top hat a trifle back on his head and his cape held the more tightly about the spareness of his frame. And, inside, what would he think about the suave rounded lines, concealed splash lighting which skillfully illumines the wares at precisely eye level, the soft grain of the woodwork which surprisingly is oak, the flattering mirrors, and the elegant show cases which remind one of a jeweler's shop?

The Sage of Boston, it is true, would be more at home in the original S. S. Pierce's store which stood at the corner of Court and Tremont Streets, most convenient to the dignified dwellers along Cambridge Street and Charles, up and down and across the slopes of Beacon Hill with its red-brick Georgian houses.

One hundred years ago and a trifle more, it was as much the right thing to trade at S. S. Pierce's as it is today. Just as one trudged of a sunny morning up the Common side of Beacon Street to read a newspaper or borrow a new book inside The Boston Athenaeum; just as one left a dignified Bulfinch mansion, later on in the years, to attend a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; quite in the manner that one instinctively picked up the Boston Transcript each evening, as it had been dutifully deposited on the door mat, and carried it in to the fireside—not forgetting to draw the crimson velvet curtains at the deep windows—so one traded with S. S. Pierce.

It Was "Done"

It was "done." No one questioned why; no one demurred; no one, any more than Dr. Holmes, would have ventured to deviate from custom. But then—why should one possibly wish to do so? S. S. Pierce always had the best quality of goods; S. S. Pierce even undertook to deliver one's order at one's house, even if it had to be done, first with a wheelbarrow, next with a hand-cart, then by great rumbling drays drawn by those superb horses which were chosen once a year, regularly, by a representative of the firm.

Here was service at its best and highest, ministered by employees who were in many cases real friends. Here were the rarest of delicacies alongside the necessities of human living. Samuel S. Pierce, founder of the firm, had established contact with food markets of the Old World and of the Orient: Yankee Clipper ships brought the finest olives from Spain, olive oil from a celebrated house in the south of France, mushrooms which until recent calamitous events still grew in caves beneath the old quarries around Paris, isinglass (used in the manufacture of jellies before the day of gelatine) from the interior of Russia, sometimes drawn miles on dog sledges and very costly in consequence.

No wonder S. S. Pierce and its goods had an enormous influence upon the growth of Boston's famous hospitality—when Harrison Gray Otis, a famous gourmet, entertained brilliantly in his stately house at 45 Beacon Street, when Boston ladies and gentlemen consumed four generous and rich meals every day, and were not too proud to repair to S. S. Pierce's with market-baskets on their arms to bring home their own food supplies.

Samuel S. Pierce, who founded the business, achieved easily his ambition to carry the standard goods and, at the same time, delicacies and luxuries from many parts of the world. In these interests, he himself made three trips abroad—and that in a period when such travel was most unusual. Mr. Pierce, who came of a family of English stock and whose father was a respected cabinetmaker in Dorchester, set the business solidly upon its feet. It was his son, Wallace L. Pierce, who developed the business of "Importer and Grocer" into the Massachusetts Institution it is today. But can one readily set it down for a "Massachusetts institution," when the S. S. Pierce goods may be found in numberless small communities all over New England, when orders come from many of the states in the Union, as well as from regular customers in such unlikely and remote places as Tahiti and the Belgian Congo?

Business Expands

It was Wallace Pierce, too, who in 1887 built the Pierce Building in Boston's Copley Square to house another of his stores, although not long before that location had been considered "very far out." He selected Coolidge Corner as the next setting for S. S. Pierce's activities, foreseeing the trend of residential life in this direction. There are now, of course, stores in Newton Center and in Belmont, with the main headquarters, "Business Central" as they call it, in the huge building at 133 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

Wallace Pierce's son, Walworth Pierce, now President of the firm, is identified with "Business Central." He is the third generation of the family and is well qualified to carry on a tradition without which Boston life would be unthinkable. It must be he, of course, who is mainly responsible for the newest location of all, at 144 Tremont Street, in the center of Boston's fine shopping district.

To those who have grown up in Boston and have depended upon and loved the stores of S. S. Pierce, it is something of a shock to feel that the famous corner at Beacon and Tremont Streets, directly across from King's Chapel and the Parker House, landmarks both, has been abandoned. An anxious question relates at once and eagerly to the whereabouts of the original quaint trade sign, SAMUEL S. PIERCE, which has for so long been installed above the main entrance of that store. It is nowhere in evidence in the new store and, indeed, it could hardly be—belonging to another setting and another kind of culture. It is a distinct relief to be assured that Mr. Pierce has given orders that it shall be preserved; and that it is now reposing in the cellar of the Copley Square store. Which does not seem quite suitable, somehow. With a little encouragement from persons who feel a sentimental interest in that sign, it might achieve more prominence in one of the stores. For it speaks eloquently of that gallant start back in the year 1831.

In the meanwhile, inside the streamlined new premises on Tremont Street, one may find the entire personnel of the store lately at Beacon and Tremont Streets. There has been some merriment caused by a letter from an indignant client, claiming that too many of the older employees must have been dismissed because all the clerks look so young and dashing and attractive. One smiles and assumes that the explanation lies in those flattering mirrors and in those flush panel lights in the ceiling—just possibly, too, in the fact that each woman wears in these beginning days in the new premises a smart little corsage pinned to a starched white uniform.

The personnel is unchanged. And so are the goods, unless one takes recognition of all the novelties and improvements; all the delectable cheeses and biscuits, the exciting new Bosc pears which have been oven-baked and put hastily into jars with their own syrup and just a suspicion of spice, or a mysterious can labeled "Wild Life in the Kitchen" which contains a whole pheasant, cooked and ready to serve. Those are new, if you like, to match the new store.

For things do not stand still at S. S. Pierce's with all the 110 years of its existence. It would be hard to ask for anything which would be denied. One may feel that, as a test for the real quality and authority of a shop, one asks for something difficult, like Bombay Duck—that delicacy which is not duck at all, but a kind of fish having a flavor which it is, perhaps, more delicate not to attempt to describe.

"Bombay Duck is no test at all," the reporter was told. "We would not be stumped by a simple thing like that. Bombay Duck we have, certainly. The sort of thing that puzzles us is a request for 'some of those biscuits which I have heard are made in Wallingford, Ore.' Those vague things—from people who do not know what they mean. If the customer knows the name of the article, S. S. Pierce probably has it, or can get it. And the implication is that, if S. S. Pierce does not have it, one should not really require it.

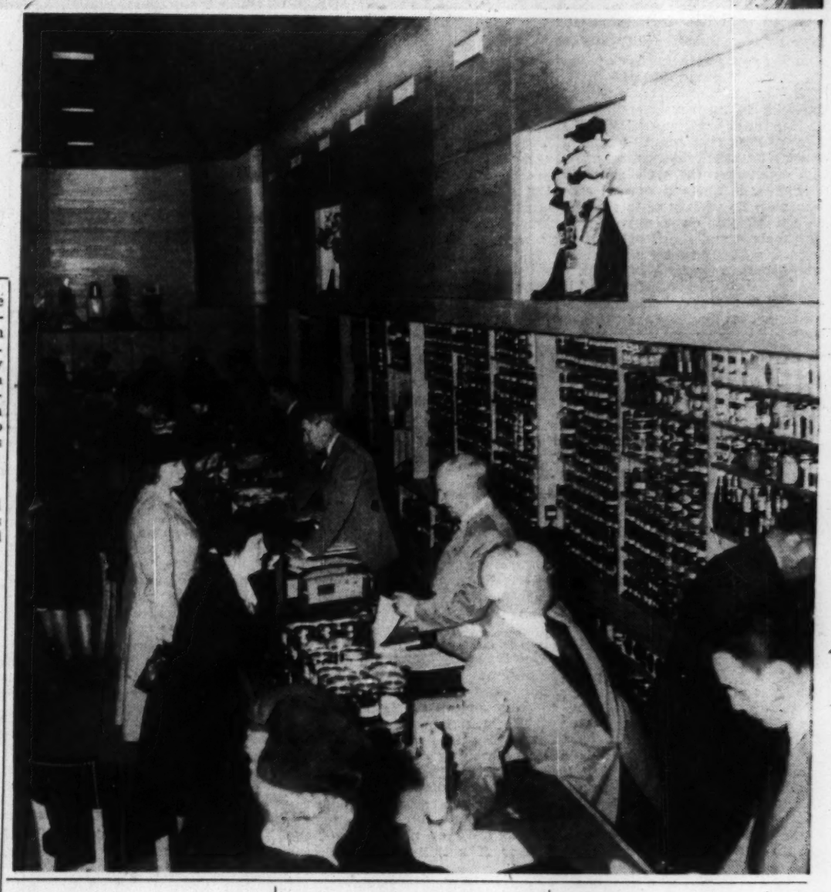
Like the tale of a woman who was so loyal to S. S. Pierce that, when she fould she could not buy kerosene oil there, she went all winter without the use of her Cape Cod Lighter "on the general idea that what S. S. Pierce did not supply she was not to have." To such a woman, and to thousands who have come after her, a kitchen would be incomplete without its copy of The Epicure lying upon an accessible shelf. This fascinating handbook, crammed wiith S. S. Pierce lore, concerns itself with information as to the wares which are on sale, with lists and prices and advertisements. This month its 205th consecutive number was issued and the housewife's own delight in it grows.

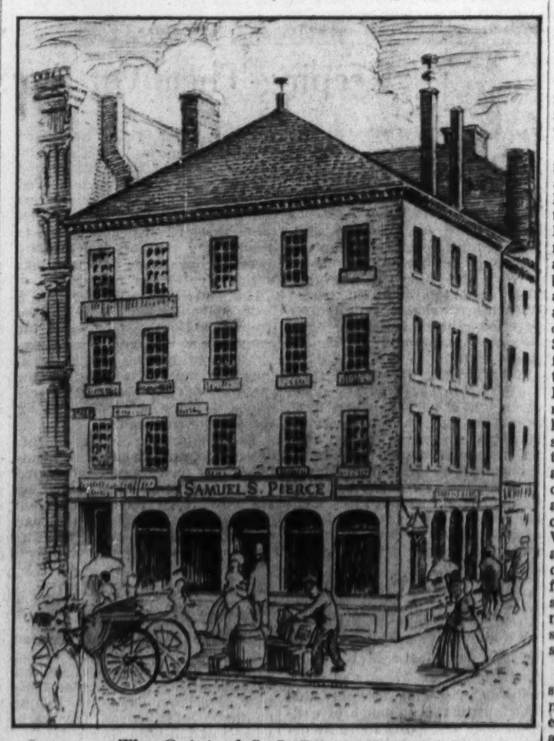
In these strident days, the settings of familiar landmarks change. Tiffany of New York is establishing itself in a new building somewhere along the more fashionable reaches of upper Fifth Avenue. Has not Park & Tilford, a contemporary in standing and achievement of S. S. Pierce, moved also? The Waldorf-Astoria, as it originally stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, has given place to that most splendid, most astonishing of modern structures, the Empire State Building. Even the Parker House, directly across from the building which S. S. Pierce has now left, while remaining in its same position, wears a different exterior. So far as one is aware, King's Chapel, on its opposite corner, is still intact. But one never knows for how long.

Therefore, there can be no point in lamenting the transplanting of long-established and devious roots. The great thing is: Are the branches still outspreading, the leaves freshly green and waving? Has the tradition carried over? May we count upon the old reassurance of reputation, the authentic touch, the original tradition? Where S. S. Pierce is concerned, the answer is an energetic and enthusiastic and conclusive affirmative. The setting may be so changed as to be for a few moments disconcerting; but the inner significance is safe for some time to come.

"Fancy Groceries"

As the poet sang: "Rose-candy and spikenard, mastic and terebinth, oil and spice, sweet jams meticulously jarred. . . ." Well, anyway, perhaps Pierce's hasn't all these, but before asking, one couldn't be quite sure. In the catalog there are palm hearts and preserved Crêpes Suzette, South African goldenberries and Scottish wild bramble jelly, marjoram, thyme and Escoffier sauce. On the right: A scene at one of the new canned goods counters.





The Original S. S. Pierce Store
A water color drawing by W. A. Dwiggins.

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, October 25, 1941

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Children of the Ethical Culture School of New York visiting the new Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. (1) Viewing the exhibition entitled "A Colonial Newspaper," prepared by the seventh grade of Public School No. 6, Manhattan. (2) Looking at a portion of the exhibit on Greek Athletics. (3) Another exhibit currently on view is that of craft work done in various media by children of the New York City Playgrounds sponsored by the Department of Parks. (4) Movies, story hours, puppet shows are among the Junior Museum's delights. This group is attending a show.

The Great Metropolitan Welcomes the Kiddies With a Junior Museum All Their Own

By Mary Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art—home of great masterpieces from all over the world—made a friendly adjustment to the needs of growing youngsters last week when the Junior Museum opened.

The Junior Museum occupies five galleries in the southwest corner of the building adjacent to the Central Park entrance. Providing a special hospitality for small coats and overshoes (as well as their wearers), this newly opened section with its variety of interesting things placed on comparatively low shelves and its cheerful cafeteria is a happy spot for the child who comes to "make a day of it."

Also, the Junior Museum is adapted to the school class or hobby group. Its exhibits are planned by a special staff, headed by Alfred Busselle, Jr., supervisor of the Junior Museum, which is giving its entire time to children's programs. In addition to the gallery exhibits there will be instructive entertainment, including motion pictures designed to correlate with special classroom or hobby interests.

While this corner of the main museum is to be the center for children's activities, it by no means indicates a fencing-off or any sort of limitation imposed on youthful frequenters of the Metropolitan, officials said. The boy or girl who prefers to be "at large," once having exhausted the treasures assembled for the particular edification of youth, will be encouraged to visit other sections of the building.

"It is hoped that the Junior Museum will spread a wider knowledge of the Metropolitan's collections and that young Americans will thereby gain increased appreciation of their artistic heritage," Mr. Busselle said.

"We have tried to reach out to the special needs of those who come from great distances. We want children to feel at home in the Junior Museum and not as if, possibly, they were adrift in the Grand Central Railway Station. The exhibits here are more nearly at eye-level for them and there are various places where children may rest. My staff is prepared to greet hobby clubs and give them assistance from our collections and research material."

Greek Sports And Athletic Prizes

Exhibitions at the Junior Museum will be changed frequently. One of those presented for the opening was founded on the subject of Greek athletics. Relating particularly to the seventh-grade curriculum, the display showed pictures and objects of Greek art pertaining to the pentathlon or five events—the foot race, chariot race, discus throwing, javelin throwing, and wrestling match. Prizes given to these winners of ancient days have been placed in niches as a feature of the exhibit, which has been arranged by Stuart M. Shaw of the Museum staff. As a corollary, a school notebook sheet on the Olympic Games has been published by the museum and can be bought for five cents.

Another display was that of articles made by children at recreation centers under the supervision of the Department of Parks and Playgrounds. Interesting dolls of yarn, scarecrows of raffia, ivory soap carvings, knitted sweaters and caps and miniature reproductions of playgrounds are among the items in this section.

Also Movies, Story Hours, Books

A third project attracting considerable attention is that of "A Colonial Newspaper" assembled by children from Public School 6, Manhattan. Three hand-made newspapers containing news items, real and fanciful, of the early settlers of America are on view.

A "movie" room where there will also be story hour gatherings and puppet shows is an important feature of the Junior Museum. The Junior Library will open in another room October 30, simultaneously with the showing of about 100 juvenile books selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for their excellence of typography and format.

'Metaphorically Speaking'

Basic English

Eighth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we work in Basic English we must constantly keep in mind the metaphorical behavior of words. That is to say, the way in which names of things are lent to other things. There is a chapter on metaphor in H. R. Walpole's book, "Semantics," the reading of which would well repay the serious student of Basic English. I will not attempt to go into the deeper problems taken up in this book, but it is necessary for the full understanding of Basic English to touch upon metaphor to some extent.

"Metaphorically speaking" is a common enough phrase, but it is doubtful whether we realize the full extent of our metaphorical speaking. We call a greedy child a little "pig." We call an out-of-date person a "dodo." We think of a pig as greedy, perhaps because he eats his food in such a way as to seem greedy, and the particular child of whom we are speaking behaves in the same sort of way. The out-of-date person has certain qualities that remind us of the dodo, who has been so long extinct that the only ways he knew must have been old-fashioned ones.

These are examples of fairly obvious metaphors, but if we stop to consider, we shall see that many of our common words are used metaphorically more often than we realize. Here is an example of the way in which a verb expands its meaning from a simple physical action to cover a mental process:

The newsboy *gathered* up his papers.

The editor *gathered* the material from foreign correspondents.

The mental process borrows the name of a physical act to which it is in some way similar.

Here are some examples of the various uses of the verb "to see," whose simplest sense, to quote the General Basic English Dictionary, is "to have or make use of the power of noting things with the eye."

We saw the airplanes go over.

Lift him up and let him see through the window.

Do you see how the problem will come out?

Let me see! Did I turn the gas off?

I will see about sending the child to school.

She will see after the cat while we are away.

We separated because we did not see eye to eye on certain important issues.

If you wait ten minutes I will see you home.

Seeing that you have a raincoat you had better be the one to go.

The young man took his wages and went off with the idea of seeing life.

The captain saw the ship through to the end.

We will see that you get a fair trial.

I quickly saw through his tricks.

The news made me see red.

Remember that these sentences are not in Basic English. They are merely examples of the way in which one verb may expand its meaning to cover a number of things metaphorically. In the next article I will give some exercises which will make this point clearer.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

This Family Has Its Own Family Forum

The Family Forum

Building Home Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

For many years I have read and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent ideas on family unity appearing in the columns of your Education Page. But after reading "Facing It Together" by Mrs. H. M. R. from California regarding her daughter and herself, I am impelled to express my gratitude for her findings and at the same time give a little of our family experience which might be helpful to some mother just as these ideas and suggestions have helped me.

We have a very average American family consisting of a girl eight and a boy six and a half. We have worked many things out together and have tried to help each other in becoming better, happier, and more harmonious individuals which in turn makes for family unity. We have tried many different plans to stimulate interest in different phases of family unity, a few of which I will pass on to you.

We found it too easy to slip into a nagging, noisy, inharmonious family in our daily routine, and it bothered Mother because she knew that it was not the way to do. So we started having family meetings at which each member told how he thought he could improve himself and express more self-control. I found that the biggest job lay with Mother. If I was always alert the day went fairly well, but we decided that we would all do our part and help Mother because it wasn't all up to her.

We began at our meetings to draw slips of paper upon which appeared a word, previously prepared by Mother, to be expressed the next day the best we could. Some of the words were: kindness, joy, humility, truthfulness, gentleness, obedience, brotherly love, thoughtfulness, etc.

Mother and Daddy also joined in the drawing for this was to be a family unity and each one had to do his part. The next evening at the meeting, each one told of his opportunities during the day to express the word he chose and if he felt he had not done as well as he could he used the same word the following day along with a newly chosen word. The results were remarkable in the family harmony and consideration for each other. Sometimes a reminder from Mother or even the children to Mother was all that was needed to keep on the job.

One particularly hard part of the day is the morning preparation before school time. We partially solved this by having a chart posted in the kitchen for each child with his particular duties written on it. Each duty is marked off as it is completed. Some of the items are: Rising, Washing, Brushing Teeth, Practicing the Piano, Setting the Table, etc. Each child's is slightly different so as to work in with the others and make the time come out right for leaving for school. There is a marked improvement in harmony in the mornings. However, we are still striving for perfection.

We think our "Short Pants Club" might be helpful for some Mothers to know about with little boys. When we were faced with this problem, I decided this was a good time to start educating our boy to thinking and doing as he felt he wanted to so long as it was good. The pressure from boys a little older on many issues, short pants being one of them, is something to be thought of and needs guidance for the smaller boy. All through life the boy will be faced with the same fundamental of choosing as he thinks he should or as the fellows say is "being done."

I asked our boy if he would like to have such a club and that we would have badges for them to wear and occasional picnics. He was very enthusiastic so we proceeded with the plans. Now it has developed into a young baseball team guided by our Daddy, and ends in either a picnic lunch or wiener roast. The boys are learning how to play baseball correctly and at the same time are having lots of fun. It is surprising how many boys want to be "short pants-ers" and the boys are no longer made to feel they are the peculiar minority, but are looked up to by the older boys. (Mrs.) H. B.

A Saturday Column

What Refugee Children 'Paint About' Might Be the Name of This International Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The special international exhibition of children's art and handwork, recently organized by the Refugee Children's Evacuation Committee, is, as the prospectus claimed, a valuable contribution "towards a better understanding among the nations and a help to form that basis on which to build up a better world after the war."

The 500 exhibits are the work of children of 15 nations, most of which are now under the German yoke, and have been sent in from English Kindergarten, children's homes, State and private schools, and from the German, Austrian, Czech, Spanish, and other refugee children's organizations. Classification was according to age groups instead of by nationality since this was thought a better way to attain an understanding of the child of today and his reaction to a wartime world. Two well-defined groups were arranged on their own—the refugee children from Edmond Castle in Cumberland, and those children who are interned with their mothers in the Isle of Man.

The 40 Edmond Castle children—most of whom have lost parents through the Hitler regime, and have themselves experienced thrilling escapes from Germany and Austria by way of Czechoslovakia or Poland—call themselves the Children's Republic, and practise a vigorous self-government, to judge by their wall newspaper, complete with accounts of day-to-day happenings, poems, letters, and bright sketches.

The work of the children interned in the Isle of Man shows an almost complete isolation from wartime Britain. There is concentration on subjects seen daily, such as seaports and sun-filled seascapes. The children of six and under delight in gaudy splashes of reds, blues, and greens. Outstanding here is a family portrait group by a Sudeten German boy of six, Peter Neuschul, whose earlier work is even more original.

The seven to nine-year-olds seem most affected by the war, and tend to concentrate almost entirely on pictures of air-raid shelters, incendiary bombs, warships, and torpedoes.

There is a great leap forward in both diversity of subject and executive ability in the work of the 10 to 13-year-olds. A study of "A Boring Afternoon" by a girl attracted much attention.

Among the older children's exhibits there was some very good work. The Spanish Republican children have memories of spanish village life, of bull fights and fiestas. They are also politically conscious, as may be seen in their wall newspaper. Patriotic posters are typical of the adolescents' enthusiasm for an ideal. There were designs for masks "in more than Oriental splendor," and many subjects were chosen which might figure in a modern art show such as "Still Life," "Walk in the Park," "Peasant Girl," and so on.

Great Britain is at the present time the only place in Europe where such an international exhibition could be arranged. It is, therefore, fitting that London, the center of the war effort, should be, by reason of its hospitality to refugees of all oppressed nations, the home of an exhibition of this kind, which shows the freedom, the joyousness, and the creativeness of the child mind irrespective of class or race. O. W.

Nature Study Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping alive the child's natural wonder—this is a trust given to teachers and parents. Too often in the rush of human living we do not measure up. And even if we would do so, most of us need help.

"How Miracles Abound," by Bertha Stevens, is designed to meet this need. It is a beautiful little volume, simply because of its reverence for the wonders of the universe. Miss Stevens takes ten concrete nature subjects, all illustrating principles that pervade the natural law and order of the universe. These ten are: a star, a magnet, a salt crystal, a dewdrop, a lima bean, a petunia, a tree, a snail shell, a goldfish, the hand. Concerning each she gives suggestions to teacher or parent as to how to introduce the subject to the child, lead him into new thoughts and experiences, awaken his interest and wonder, capture his love of beauty and encourage him to creative activity. Photographs, diagrams, poems, and a fine specialized bibliography in each chapter are practical aids. This and her companion volume of some ten years ago, "Child and the Universe," should be familiar to anyone working with young children. Both are published by John Day Co., New York, "How Miracles Abound" at $2.50, and "Child and Universe" at $3.75.

Keeping Them Off the Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockport, Cheshire, Eng.

A little club for these youngsters! That was the answer that flashed into Miss Olive Kendon's thought when one day in a drab street in Stockport, she came upon four small girls quarreling furiously. Why were they fighting? she asked, and the children poured out their grievances. Presently they regretted their ill-temper and without any prompting from her begged pardon. But it was when they asked Miss Kendon if there was a Sunday School they could attend that she fully realized that, come what may, the children must be given something better than the city streets to run wild in.

That little incident happened some months ago. Today the Children's House, which Miss Kendon and some friends initiated as a result of her meeting with four unhappy little girls, has been opened in premises in Higher Hillgate, Stockport. The club opened with no amenities, a few borrowed tables and chairs and two forms comprised the furniture, but gifts came along when people began to hear of the venture, and the boy members have made various things in their carpentry classes.

It is no light task, however, in a poor neighborhood, to keep the Children's House going while the country is at war, and money, materials, and helpers as scarce as they are today. Nevertheless the sponsors of the club are determined to carry on at all costs for the sake of the children.

The Children's House consists of six rooms in which the members carry on various hobbies and classes. The rooms were painted by the boys, each room a different color, with matching curtains and cushions made by the girls. The club is not a charity and is run on the simplest lines. Each child pays twopence a week to become a member. There are no burdensome rules, but these two are enforced: Hands and faces must be scrubbed to pass inspection before the children are admitted to the clubrooms, AND there must be no quarreling on the premises.

The Children's Club is open four nights a week. Here children, from three-year-olds to boys and girls in their teens, are welcomed by voluntary helpers who give the club that homey, friendly atmosphere which gives the children a sense of security and happiness often sadly needed under present conditions. There are handicraft classes and play acting for all, and games for the under-tens. But the greatest boon to the children is the loving welcome they receive and the refuge from the drab city streets that the Children's House provides. E. V. R.

For More Humor in Child Training

We know that a heavy hand on the rein is not the best way to handle a spirited horse, and gradually we're coming to apply that principle to the guidance of children. Why not inject more humor into child training? A dozen times a day, at least, a light-hearted laugh will make a rainbow spring out from cloudy behavior. Instead of galumphing along under feelings of solemn obligation to our children, let's turn a few cartwheels of fun with them!

—Marion L. Faegre in Your Child's World

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Boston Bruins Break Hershey Camp on Nov. 4 for Visit to Ottawa and Toronto

Frank Mario, Signed Earlier In Week, Lives Up to Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 25—The Boston Bruins hockey team will complete tonight one of the most satisfactory first weeks of training in the memory of Manager Art Ross, as they prepare for Boston's eighteenth season as a member of the National Hockey League.

The team which won the Stanley Cup a year ago is now intact, with the single exception of Terry Reardon, whose absence has made the young center, Frank Mario of Regina, the fifteenth man. Mario, signed to a Bruin contract earlier in the week, has more than lived up to the promise which prompted such action by the Bruins.

With the second Hershey exhibition game played tonight, the Bruins will have completed a week of 12 practice sessions and two practice games. They will have another long workout tomorrow, and then double sessions will continue through next week. Their third and final exhibition game with Hershey will be played Wednesday.

Face Ottawa

The Bruins will break their Hershey camp on Tuesday, Nov. 4, and will go to Ottawa for an exhibition game the next night with the Ottawa Senators, a strong amateur team with whom Bruins played a 2-2 tie a year ago. The opening game of the National League season will be played by the Bruins Nov. 8 in Toronto against the Leafs, and they will return to Boston for a week's practice and an exhibition game at the Boston Arena, Nov. 11, against the Boston Olympics.

The week of practice shows the Bruins, except for the third line, using the same forward and defense combinations as a year ago, when they won the world's title and on their way went through 23 games unbeaten. Bauer, Schmidt and Dumart are the same effective Kitchener line. Bill Cowley, the National League's leading scorer, centers for veterans Eddie Wiseman and Roy Conacher.

Well Conditioned

The third line will, for the time, find Herb Cain at left wing, Frank Mario at center, Pat McReavy at right wing, and Art Jackson alternating both at right wing and center. Dit Clapper and Desse Smith in one combination, and Jack Crawford and Flash Hollett in the other combination are veteran defenses, with Frank Brimsek in goal.

So well conditioned were those Boston players when they reported here that most of them are now at playing weight. Dit Clapper, for instance, is five pounds lighter than his playing weight of 210 a year ago. The main work now is to develop team play, and perfect timing on combination play. That will be the schedule ahead this next week.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Duquesne beat Manhattan, 10-6; Georgia and Kentucky battled to 7-7 tie; George Washington swamped West Virginia, 19-0.

Cowley in Camp

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 25 (AP)—Bill Cowley, veteran center and last season's National Hockey League top scorer, arrived in the Boston Bruin's training camp yesterday and went through two long practice sessions.

During the drills Cowley, who admitted he had done considerable skating in Ottawa before reporting, teamed with his old wingers, Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman. Cowley will take his regular turns tonight when the Bruins engage the Hershey American League Club in an exhibition game.

Hawks 11, Illinois 2

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 25 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks defeated the University of Illinois hockey team, 11 to 2, in an exhibition game last night.

The Hawks scored three times in the opening period, four times in the second, and four times in the third.

Illinois, Big Ten champion, collected both its goals in the second period.

Calder Is Given Final Authority

TORONTO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The National Hockey League's board of governors yesterday amended a league bylaw to give President Frank Calder final authority in player disputes between N. H. L. clubs and clubs in affiliated minor leagues. His decision in such disputes will be final.

Heretofore, such disputes were put in the hands of the governors who, if they could not agree, passed the cases on to President Calder for decision. Either club then could appeal the president's ruling and the board then would make final decision.

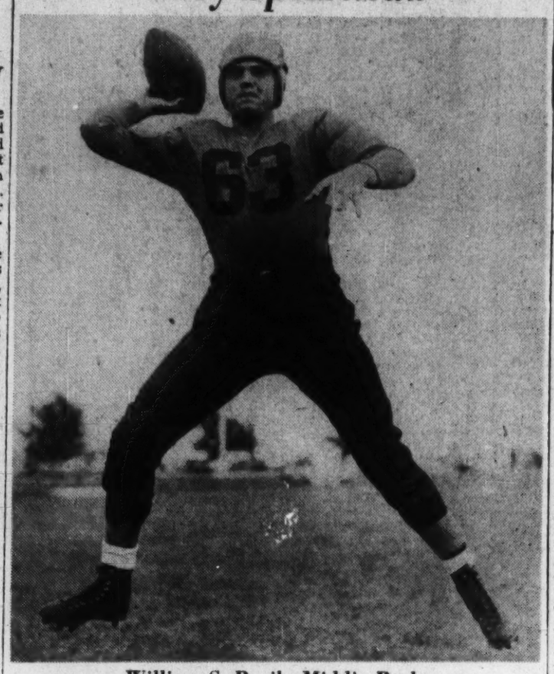
It was announced the American Hockey Association and the American Hockey League, leading minor loops, had agreed to the ruling.

The governors also upheld President Calder's ruling in awarding to New York Rangers playing rights to Angus Cameron, with Regina Rangers last season. In a dispute between Boston and Rangers, the president ruled in favor of the New York team, but Boston appealed to the board.

The Boston club was without representation at yesterday's meeting and the resignation as governor of Arthur H. Ross, manager and coach of the Bruins, was accepted.

Several amendments to the playing rules were approved.

Navy Spearhead



William S. Busik, Middie Back

With the Sailors hoping for one of their best teams in history and having gained four victories already, with Harvard on the schedule today, Busik is providing much of the canvas to move the ship along. He is a 6-footer, weighs 185 pounds and can pass, run and kick. He hails from Pasadena, Calif., and is a three-sport star, being co-captain of the coming basketball team and is a broad jumper and javelin thrower on the track team.

High Point in Fall Dinghy Competition This Week End

The week end of Oct. 25-26 brings the high point in the fall dinghy racing schedule of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association with the Brown Invitation Regatta on the Seekonk at Providence this afternoon, and the first annual Erwin H. Schell Trophy Open Intercollegiate Regatta under the auspices of the Nautical Association of M. I. T. on the Charles River Basin Sunday. The Schell Trophy Regatta takes the place of the Boston Dinghy Club Cup Regatta for this fall and hereafter. The Boston Dinghy Club Cup Regatta will be raced only during the spring season. The conditions for the two regattas are identical.

The Dartmouth Corinthian Yacht Club crews by reason of their victory over M. I. T., Brown, and Harvard last Sunday in the Jack Wood Trophy Regatta on the Charles have been installed as favorites to annex the first leg on the Schell Trophy, as this triumph followed on the heels of Dartmouth victories in the Coast Guard Alumni Bowl, New England Dinghy Championships last spring, and the MacMillan Cup Big Boat Championship off Marblehead in June. Dartmouth will be represented by the same winning combination of skippers—Warner Willcox of Raritan Bay, and Emil Mosbacher Jr., ace International Class skipper from Long Island Sound.

Not an Easy Road

Dartmouth's road to another major triumph, however, will not be easy, as at least five other colleges will send teams to M. I. T. able to give the Indians a real argument in a field that looms as one of the best in intercollegiate dinghy racing history. These highly regarded teams are Brown, Harvard, M. I. T., Princeton and Yale. President Tom Crowley of the I. C. Y. R. A. and Jerry Coe back in their own M. I. T. dinghies will be even more formidable than in the Jack Wood Trophy events, which they lost by a narrow margin. Harvard will send into the fray a pair of crack Cold Spring Harbor skippers in Dave Noyes and George Nichols, Jr., the latter a helmsman of international fame. Brown will be represented by Lennie Romagna, who last year had the highest season's rating of any college helmsman who is still an undergraduate, and Burton Morris of Manhasset Bay, generally considered the ace freshman skipper of 1940-41 in intercollegiate ranks, and Yale, a growing threat in recent regattas, has nominated Commodore Bob Cumming and either Hoyt Perry or Dick Beese. The National Intercollegiate Dinghy champions from Princeton, now minus the services of Gardner Cox, should be less strong than last year, but Trevor Pardee is back, and will be well supported by "Hank" Wilmer.

Besides this quintet, four other teams might prove strong dark horses. Both Navy and Coast Guard will send veteran outfits, and last year's performances indicated that they were on the verge of greater achievement, Navy relying on Midshipmen Bill Hurst and Bob Kunhardt, and Coast Guard on Cadets Roy Hutchins and Austin "Red" Wagner. Michigan from the Midwest has nominated Alan Donkin and Roger McAleer, the Star and Snipe Class champions of Boston Bay, respectively, and Williams will send into the fray Romeyn Everdell, one of the top Star and Dinghy sailors of the country, and Johnny Fuller.

Brown Regatta

There were 21 assured entries at noon on Thursday, 24 hours before the deadline. These include Bethany from West Virginia, newcomer to college yachting, Boston University, Brown, Coast Guard, Dartmouth, Drexel Tech., Harvard, M. I. T., Michigan, Navy, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Syracuse, Trinity, Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, Worcester Tech., and Yale. In addition, entries are anticipated from Georgetown, which with Drexel won the Middle Atlantic Non-Member Eliminations, and Lafayette, and it is possible that Chicago, Illinois Tech., Northwestern, and The Citadel will also enter teams. Syracuse is making its first appearance in major intercollegiate competition at this regatta, while Wesleyan and Worcester Tech. were the winners of the New England Non-Member Eliminations.

Today at Brown seven Ivy League colleges will battle in a regatta which has always furnished excellent competition. These clubs are Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T., Princeton, Williams, and Yale. In several cases the same helmsmen that carry their college colors in the Schell Trophy Regatta will be handling the tillers.

Cleveland Archery Team Tops Mid-western Clubs

This last August Harold A. Titcomb of Farmington, Maine, presented a large trophy to the National Archery Association which was won by the Elysian Archers of Los Angeles, Calif., with a Team Round score of 282-2,526, which round is based on the shooting of 96 arrows at the 60-yard range. The trophy will be competed for four times each year. That is, the archers in the Mid-West, East, and West, will hold elimination contests at different times during the year for the right to challenge whoever has previously won the Titcomb Challenge Trophy.

During this last week the archery clubs of the Mid-West held their preliminary elimination matches and the Cleveland Archery Club of Cleveland, Ohio, led all the other clubs for the privilege of representing the Mid-West in the all-important match to be held on Oct. 26. The leading eight teams taking part in the contest were:

Cleveland A. C.		Fort Thomas Archers	
Cleveland, Ohio		Fort Thomas, Ky.	
Carl Fath	726	A. Thorworth	641
Larry Svoboda	672	H. Benedict	574
Darle Neeper	664	Mrs. Benedict	846
William Boden	624	Mrs. R. Thorworth	555
	2,686		2,335
Memphis A. C.		**The Targeteers A. C.**	
Memphis, Tenn.		Waterloo, Iowa	
A. W. Shannon	586	Don Wardell	463
B. J. Freutel	500	Harold Murray	502
J. F. Hozier	437	Wilbur Dawson	579
D. L. Simmons	405	Mrs. H. Murray	359
	1,928		1,903
The Sunset Archers		**Waltonian A. C.**	
Oelwein, Iowa		Cedar Rapids, Iowa	
Dick Wetherbee	566	Leona Linder	630
George Miller	535	Ev. Hoagland	591
Pete Wetherbee	493	Don D. Seeger	564
Ev. Younker	482	W. H. Linder	559
	2,076		2,344
Northern Ken. A.		**New Orleans A. C.**	
Erlanger, Ky.		New Orleans, La.	
Glen Evans	531	Mrs. B. Wheeler	452
Ray Finke	497	Lt. Dave Bruce	398
Bill Schwerin	455	Paul Janssen	387
Bill Garnett	443	Phil Wheeler	364
	1,926		1,601

Betters Record

In winning the right to challenge for the pretentious bowl the crack mid-west Cleveland team succeeded in bettering the score made by the Elysian Archers of Los Angeles by 160 points! The Elysian Archhers team last August was composed of the 1941 National Champion Larry Hughes, who made a score of 714; the N. A. A. Runner-up Willard Bacon, who scored 645; and ninth-place Maynard L. Parker, who scored 626; and Charles R. Young, who made 541. The Cleveland team actualiy bettered the N. A. A. team round record of 2,536, made in 1940 by the Lincoln Park Archers of Chicago, Ill., at the Arherst, Mass., meet held by the National Archery Association, by 150 points.

If the weather turns out to be unfavorable for the Mid-West vs. the West clash of these two great archery teams, then the contest will be conducted on Nov. 2. The winner of this contest will be challenged by a team from the East next April after the clubs in this section of the country have held an elimination match to determine which club will do the challenging. It has been announced that Williams Stoddard of the Long Beach Archers will be the field captain representing the N. A. A. when the Elysian Archers walk up to the shooting line; and, in Cleveland, it is expected that William M. Folberth will act in a similar capacity.

Organized in 1879

The National Archery Association is the oldest national sporting organization in the United States. It was organized in 1879—ahead of baseball, golf, and tennis national organizations. In recent years archery has become one of the important national sports. Archery clubs number over 500; archery in colleges, schools, camps, and Scout troops attract hundreds of thousands of young and old enthusiasts. The headquarters of the N. A. A. is at Boston, where for the past 20 years Louis C. Smith has served as its secretary. The chairman of the board of governors is also from the East, in the person of Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, Mass., who has initiated a number of popular and important innovations responsible for the substantial growth of this association in recent years.

World Pocket Billiards Championship

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 24

Crane defeated Lauri, 125-90, in 16 innings.
Caras defeated Tozer, 125-34, in 14 innings.
Procita defeated Ponzi, 125-83, in 11 innings.
Mosconi defeated Cranfield, 125-93, in 12 innings.
Greenleaf defeated Baker, 125-78, in 28 innings

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

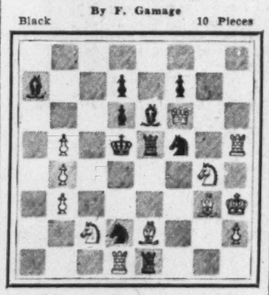
Oct. 25, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2395

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



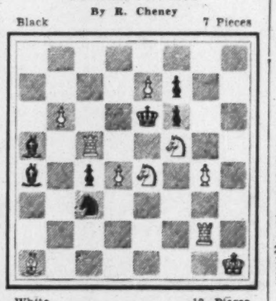
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
8/b2p1p2/3pbQ2/1P1krkt1R/1P4K1/1P4BK/2Kt1B2P/3Rr3
(Commended, British Chess Magazine, Jan.-June, 1941.)

Problem No. 2396

By R. Cheney

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate three
8/4Pp2/1P2kp2/b1R2Kt2/b1pPKt1P1/2kt5/6R1/B6K
(Atlanta Journal, 1937. The great composer of miniature shows that he can use more than seven pieces effectively.)

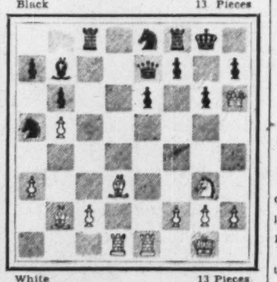
Solutions to Problems

No 2393.	Q Q5	
No. 2394.	1 B-B5	KxB or K-B4
	2 R-B3ch	
	1	RxB
	2 R-B5ch	

End-Game No. 585. Black wins. 1 . . . Q-R8ch (Black); 2 KxQ, B-B6ch; 3 K-R2, R-R8 mate.

End-Game No. 586

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win
2r1ktrk1/pb2qplp/1p2p1pQ/ktP6/8/P2B2Kt1/1BP2PPP/3RR1K1
(This is one of the most beautiful combinations to rise from actual play: Spielmann-Honlinger, Match, Vienna, 1929.)

Manhattan Chess Club Celebration

To mark the official opening of the new quarters of the Manhattan Chess Club at 100 Central Park South an invitation rapid-transit was held on the evening of Oct. 8.

The winner was Jack Moscowitz, who outscored Reuben Fine, who habitually captures first prize in the Tuesday evening Marshall Chess Club rapid-transits. Others who competed were Denker, Kashdan, Pinkus, Jackson, Shainswit, Tenner, Horowitz, and Newman.

Rapid-transit tournaments are a popular diversion in many chess clubs. With only ten seconds per move, it is possible to play a full round-robin in an evening.

The West Side Y. M. C. A., which boasts an active chess group, also runs weekly rapid-transits, on Wednesday evenings.

Women's Championship Match

Mrs. Adele Rivero, who dethroned Miss N. May Karff in the women's championship held in New York in the spring of 1940, will play an eight-game match with her arch rival, beginning in November. Mrs. Rivero and Miss Karff are the country's leading experts on the feminine side, although Mrs. Mary Bain is a close third.

Miss Karff recently won the Hazel Allen trophy, symbolic of the women's championship of the Marshall Chess Club.

A purse of $500 is being raised, and the games will be played in various New York chess clubs.

St. Louis Game

This hard-fought game from the St. Louis open championship tournament shows Weaver Adams winning his favorite Bishop's opening from Herman Steiner, California expert.

In the latter stages Steiner avoided an exchange of queens, only to discover that Adams was able to force a winning advantage in a few moves.

Bishops' Opening

Adams White	Steiner Black	Adams White	Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Kt(Q2)-B	Kt-K5
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	25 K-Kt	BxKtch
3 P-Q3	P-B3	26 QxB	P-B4
4 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	27 Kt-Q2	B-B2
5 PxP	PxP	28 KtxKt	RxKt
6 B-Kt3	B-Kt5ch	29 Q-B2	R-B5
7 P-B3	B-Q3	30 Q-Q2	P-KKt4
8 B-Kt5	B-K3	31 R-K	R-K5
9 P-Q4	P-K5	32 B-B2	RxRch
10 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	33 QxR	Q-B5
11 P-KB4	PxPep	34 Q-B2	Q-B6ch
12 KtxP	Q-B2	35 K-R3	P-B5
13 QKt-Q2	CastlesKR	36 Q-K2	K-B
14 Castles	P-KR3	37 B-Kt3	P-KR4
15 BxKt	KtxB	38 Q-K5	P-Kt5
16 R-K	KR-K	39 PxP	PxP
17 Kt-B	B-KKt5	40 Q-R8ch	K-K2
18 Q-Q1	R-K5	41 Q-R4ch	K-B
19 Kt(B3)-Q2	R-K3	42 QxP	Q-K6
20 P-KR3	QR-K	43 Q-B3	B-R4
21 RxR	BxR	44 QxQ	PxQ
22 Kt-K3	B-R7ch	45 K-Kt3	Resigns
23 K-R	B-B5		

South American Game

From the Mar del Plata Tournament, 1941. Black avoids action with the black side of a Sicilian just long enough for White to get a strong K side P attack started.

Sicilian Defense

Michel White	Engels Black	Michel White	Engels Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-R5	Q-R4
3 Kt-B3	P-Q3	15 Kt-Kt3	Q-R3
4 P-Q4	PxP	16 B-R6	B-B3
5 KtxP	P-KKt3	17 PxP	BPxP
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	18 BxB	KxB
7 B-K1	Castles	19 Q-R6ch	K-B2
8 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	20 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2
9 CastlesQR	B-Q2	21 QxRPch	K-K
10 P-B3	R-B	22 QxKtPch	K-Q
11 P-KKt4	Kt-K4	23 Q-Kt7	Resigns
12 P-KR4	Kt-B5		

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 24

East

Boston University 14, Western Maryland 0.
Manhattan 9, Villanova 6.
Temple 41, Bucknell 14.
Bergen Junior 13, Arnold 6.
Fairmont 7, Salem 0.
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) T. 14, Montclair (N. J.) T. 13.
St. Vincent (Pa.) 19, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Clarion Teachers 28, California (Pa.) T. 13.

South

William and Mary 48, George Washington 0.
Centre 32, Transylvania 6.
Erskine 7, Georgia Teachers 6.
Rollins 52, Mercer 0.
Southwestern Louisiana 23, Louisiana College 7.
Miami 19, Howard 0.
Mississippi Southern 26, Spring Hill 7.
Chattanooga 7, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Elon 21, Mount St. Mary's 6.
Lenoir-Rhyne 20, Appalachian 6.
Naval Apprentice 26, Roanoke 7.
Presbyterian 12, Camp Croft 6.
East Carolina 30, Naval Hospital 0.
Memphis State 23, Delta State 7.
Louisiana Tech 21, Southeastern Louisiana 14.

Midwest

Arkansas 9, Detroit 6.
Xavier 8, St. Louis 0.
St. Benedict's 7, Washburn 6.
Ottawa (Kan.) 6, Shurtleff 0.
Bethany 21, McPherson 6.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 26, Missouri Central 0.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 14, Iowa Wesleyan 13.
Aurora 12, Milton 7.
Western Michigan College 12, Michigan Normal 6.
Hope 6, Hillsdale College 0.
Defiance 49, St. Mary's (Mich.) 6.
Midland 40, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Findlay 26, Adrian 6.
Superior (Wis.) T. 14, La Crosse T. 13.
Aberdeen Northern 14, Yankton 13.
Peru 48, York 6.
Eveleth Junior 52, Hibbing Junior 0.
Western Union 26, Wartburg 21.
Doane 0, Hastings 0 (tie).
Winona T. 31, Duluth T. 13.
Maryville T. 34, Minot T. 13.
Jamestown College 41, Valley City T. 14.
Mankato (Minn.) T. 21, Bemidji T. 19.

Southwest

Texas Tech 36, New Mexico 0
McMurry 6, Trinity 0.
Oklahoma City 10, Southeastern Oklahoma State 6
Henderson 20, Arkansas Teachers 0
Central Oklahoma State 7, Southwest Oklahoma Tech 6
Highlands 12, New Mexico Teachers 6

Rocky Mountains

Carroll (Helena, Mont.) 9, Whitcomb 0
Idaho Southern Branch 34, Boise Junior 0
San Jose State 7, College of the Pacific 0
San Francisco 26, Brigham Young 13

Far West

Whittier 35, California Technology 0

New Haven in Tie

QUEBEC, Oct. 25 (AP)—A third-period goal with less than a minute to play gave New Haven Eagles of the American Hockey League a 4-4 draw last night with the Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior League in an exhibition contest before 2,500 persons.

The lead changed hands several times and Maurice Courteau, who turned in a good performance in the Ace nets, appeared to have enough with a one-goal edge until Tremblay of the Eagles shot home the tying counter at 19:10.

Harvard Jayvees Win

The Harvard junior varsity football team defeated Northeastern freshmen, 26 to 0, yesterday at Harvard.

Dinghy Deadlock

Harvard and Massachusetts Tech remained tied for top honors in the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy League as skippers of both colleges scored 30 points each on the Charles yesterday. Northeastern was second with 27 points.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 26, Harvard 34, New Hampshire 75 (varsity race).
New Hampshire 24, Dartmouth 44, Harvard 87 (freshman race).
Notre Dame 22, Michigan Normal 33.
Princeton 17, Columbia 38.
Princeton Fresh. 15, Columbia Fresh. 40.
Wesleyan 22, Coast Guard 33.
Tufts 17, Boston University 41.
Rhode Island 17, Northeastern 43.

Lesley Cup Golf Matches Tests of Team Supremacy

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next Monday, October 27, is the 38th anniversary of the first Lesley Cup golf matches, which originally were between Massachusetts, Metropolitan District, and Pennsylvania, many years later taking in Eastern Canada. The first break in their annual sequence came during the World War, from 1916 to 1919, and this year marks the third consecutive postponement due to the present war, which from the start has involved Canada. There was some discussion about playing the four-cornered match this year by alloting the event to a Canadian course, but the decision was adverse.

It does not seem amiss, however, to discuss at this particular time a little of the history of an event which, prior to the inauguration of the international Walker Cup matches, was tops in the team supremacy field. Time was when there were few greater honors in competitive golf than to be chosen to represent Massachusetts in a Lesley Cup meeting, and amateurs strove with everything in their category of skill and courage to make a showing in tournament play requisite for landing them a place on the team.

Several years ago somebody advanced the idea that the fundamental idea of Robert W. Lesley of Philadelphia, donor of the cup which bears his name, was that of good fellowship, rather than golfing supremacy; hence a change in the regulations whereby teams were made up of a percentage of low handcap representatives, supplemented by another group of the lesser skilled in golf.

Scathing Letter

When this writer put forth an article assailing this departure from the traditional tenets of the event, a scathing letter arrived from one team participant, who informed me that my viewpoint was all wrong; that Lesley donated his trophy to foster good fellowship, rather than to determine who were the best golfers. That letter handed me a laugh, seeing that Lesley and I were voyagers on the same steamer from England, some years back, during which he gave me the entire history of the trophy, when, where and why he donated it.

General belief or impression very likely is that Lesley, as donor of the cup, also was instigator of the team matches. It may be news to officials of the Massachusetts Golf Association and golfers in general that the man who really got them started was none other than G. Herbert Windeler, first President of the M. G. A., and fifth President of the United States Golf Association. It was he who urged President Daniel Chauncy of the Metropolitan Golf Association and Pres. Samuel Heebner of the Philadelphia Association to collaborate on such a proposed annual series and the chief obstacle he had to overcome was that the Metropolitan District already had an annual match with Philadelphia, while Philadelphia had not only that match, but with District of Columbia and another with Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Windeler pointed out that some of the problem was eliminated by cancelling the Metropolitan-Philadelphia match and having it as part of the three-cornered affair and, as an additional sop, it was proposed, and eventually carried out, that the first tri-district match be played at Garden City, L. I.

Quoting from an article of April 17, 1905, just to further convince those who may still think that Lesley was the originator of the series:

Intercity Matches

"Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are to have a men's intercity golf match this season, after all. Owing to the opposition of the Metropolitan Golf Association four or five weeks ago it was believed by many that the chances for such a match were slight this season, but G. Herbert Windeler, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, was not content to let the matter fall through on the strength of the weak argument offered by the New Yorkers, so he conferred with Presidents Chauncy and Heebner, respectively, until arrangements finally were made."

Another point about these matches of so many years that probably will be news to any but the old, old-timers is that in the first two years of Lesley Cup matches play was at singles and four-ball, not singles and foursomes. The change to foursomes, alternate shots by partners, was made in the match played at The Country Club, Brookline, in 1907. Again it was G. Herbert Windeler who sponsored the new idea and, for the benefit of those who may still think the original idea of these team matches was entirely that of good fellowship, rather than golfing supremacy, read this comment of January 16, 1907:

"He (Windeler) contends that when the rules to govern the intercity matches were formed there were two ideas in mind: first, to show the individual strength of the golfers from the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston Districts; second, to settle the point of team strength. Singles matches in the morning of course settle the question of individual superiority, as nearly as such an important matter can be settled at one meeting; but to Windeler's mind, four-ball matches do not settle the question of team strength. They are merely another form of singles, less decisive because dependent upon luck, and decidedly draggy."

Could there by any more pungent expression to support the idea of a Massachusetts foursomes championship next year?

In the Navy

SEATTLE, Oct. 25 (AP)—Freddie Hutchinson, Detroit Tigers' pitcher and winner last summer of the International League's most valuable player award with Buffalo, signed up for a four-year hitch in the Navy yesterday.

The big pitcher, sold by the Seattle Rainiers of the Pacific Coast League to Detroit three years ago for $50,000 in cash and a bundle of players, was recalled from Buffalo and was counted on for mound duty with Detroit next year.

Hutchinson will work in the Navy's physical education program.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Springfield 1, Dartmouth 0.
Cornell Fresh. 2, Syracuse Fresh. 1.

Six Canadian Amateurs Join The Olympics

Carrying out the Bruins agreement to sponsor the Olympics, six Canadian hockey players in the Bruins camp at Hershey, Pa., for tryouts today agreed to join the Boston team of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League for the next season of play. The sextet will leave Hershey today with Coach Leland Harrington of the Pics.

The players concerned, all of whom made an impression here, and some of whom are regarded as future Bruins prospects, include four forwards and two defensemen. They are Julian Wade, left winger from Peterboro, Ontario; Jack McGill, center from Edmonton, Alberta; Cyril Beigler, right winger from Vibank, Saskatchewan; Lloyd Gensdal, right hand shooting forward from Borquay, Saskatchewan; and two defense players, Clare Martin, of Waterloo, Ontario, and Charles Millman, of Calgary, Alberta.

These amateurs were among 12 invited by Manager Art Ross of the Bruins to try out with the Stanley Cup Champions. The Bruins have signed two amateurs, Frank Mario, of Regina, center ice man, and Cliff Thompson, of Stoneham, Mass. Mario will play with the Bruins and Thompson will be seasoned for future Bruins play with the Hershey team this year. Jack Fitzgerald, a member of the Boston Olympics team, trying out with Hershey, will continue with the Hershey team for another week. The rest of the amateur players will leave for their homes this week end.

By-Plays

A Great Organization

This week saw the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States celebrating its Golden Jubilee. And it was only fitting that several of the men who have done so much for amateur athletics in the United States as well as in New England should have been on hand to pay tribute to the organization and its officials.

New England has turned out some splendid athletes in the past and is still striving to keep its record up although the competition from other parts of the country is much severer than it was in the old days. While there may not be as many championship athletes turned out in this section of the country in the future as its followers might want, it is certain that the N. E. A. A. A. U. will play a prominent part in amateur athletics for years to come.

Difficult Job

We would like at this time to say a word regarding one of the officers of the association who was present and received a great reception. He was J. Frank Facey, chairman of the registration committee. Credit for much of the fine work done by the association should go to this gentleman. The oldest member of the organization at the present time, he has contributed his services in one of the most difficult jobs connected with amateur athletics and he has done it in a most satisfactory manner.

Of the athletes who attended the celebration the most noted was Ellery H. Clark. He was one of those Boston A. A. athletes who went to Athens in 1896 when the renewal of the Olympic Games took place. And when the Games were over he was one of the four athletes who had won two championships, the running high and broad jumps. And one of the other double-winners was another New Englander, the late Thomas E. Burke.

Larger Scale

Amateur athletics are conducted on a larger scale in the United States than in any other country in the world. The American youth not only enjoys them from the competitive point of view; but he also enjoys them as a pastime. Those who strive for championship titles are but a very small part of those who take part in the various athletic events which are a part of United States life.

Governing such a large field is no small task. It not only takes men who know the ways of the athlete from his own experiences; but it takes men who have tact and the courage to enforce the rules which the amateur is expected to follow.

G. M. R. H.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	699,310
1941 volume to date	116,043,606
1940 volume to date	164,299,995

Market Tends Downward In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Stocks looked somewhat fatigued in today's short market stretch.

The list exhibited slight limping tendencies at the start and, in quiet dealings, declines of fractions to a point or so were plentiful near the final hour. A number of exceptions, however, managed to tack on small plus marks.

In the slipping division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Standard Oil (N. J.), General Electric, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, U. S. Gypsum, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison and Pennsylvania.

Resistance was displayed by Chrysler, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Texas Corp., American Telephone, United Aircraft and Goodyear.

Commodities generally leaned to offside.

The war news was not so pleasing from a speculative standpoint, brokers said, and the usual trimming of accounts for week-end protection served as brake on bullish proclivities. Among bolstering influences were further nine months' earnings statements which made cheerful reading despite mounting tax handicaps.

Market students scanned the compilation of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association which, for the week ended Oct. 18, placed lumber production at 4 per cent less than the previous week but 7 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year. Both shipments and new orders also were below the week before although the former exceeded the 1940 week by 5 per cent while the latter registered a 10 per cent recession.

Notice was taken of the Department of Commerce survey which found business continuing to operate at an exceptionally high rate but with increases of the usual seasonal magnitude failing to materialize in some lines.

It was explained that the flattening out was due partly to the maintenance of production volumes during normally slack summer months and difficulties attending changeovers from civilian to defense work.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

Week-end trimming of accounts today made for a slight easing of prices in the division of secondary and speculative bonds while low-yield issues remained firm.

Dipping fractionally were American & Foreign Power 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Wabash 4½s.

A shade higher were American Telephone 3¼s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Rio Grande Western first 4s.

United States Governments showed the customary Saturday inaction, with prices holding around the previous finals. In the foreign division German loans gained slightly, while those of Canada, Argentina, and Colombia moved down narrowly.

Modern Methods Increase Shells Per Ton of Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Present methods of shell making have increased sharply the number of shells from each ton of steel, compared with processes followed in the World War, saving as much as 10 pounds per large shell, according to F. G. Schranz, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

Describing some of the new methods in the current issue of Metals and Alloys, Mr. Schranz says that the inside cavity of the shell, instead of being machined, is now smooth forged to the finished shell dimensions. The eccentricity allowance in the rough shell forging nowadays is very small.

All of these close tolerances in the forging of shell bodies accomplish a great saving in the weight of the rough forging, which, even if only a few pounds per forging, will amount to several millions of pounds of steel per one million of shells.

St. Joseph Lead to Step Up Work Week to 6 Days

BONNE TERRE, Mo. (AP)—The St. Joseph Lead Company announced its mines, mills, and smelter in southeast Missouri would increase production by operating six days a week to meet anticipated improvement in the lead market.

The 3,000 employees have been working five days a week at a minimum wage of $5.50 a day. They will be paid time and a half for the extra day, the company said, adding $100,000 to the monthly pay roll.

Present production is 700 tons of lead a day.

Christmas Bonus Announced

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (AP)—A Christmas bonus of $200,000 to 335 employees of the 7-Up Soft Drink Company has been announced by John M. Joyce Jr., as a climax of quarterly bonuses during the year. The amount is $50,000 more than distributed last Christmas. For Christmas, salaried employees will receive a bonus of 50 per cent of their annual sararies, in addition to a 10 per cent bonus on the first quarter salary April 1, a 25 per cent bonus on the second quarter salary July 1, a one-third bonus of the third quarter salary Oct. 1, and a bonus of 10 per cent of the annual salary to be paid Dec. 21.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 23
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 24
24¼	19⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Oct 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 23
5	2¾	Alaska Juneau	25	2¾	2¾	2¾	
⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 24
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 24
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	21½	21	21½	Oct 24
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (2½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	152	151¾	152	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14¾	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	Oct 24
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Oct 23
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	Oct 22
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Oct 24
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¾	57	57⅜	Oct 24
19⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 24
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	52¼	51	52¼	+2⅛
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 24
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 24
39	20½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	82⅛	82	82⅛	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅜
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	58½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 22
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	9	9⅛	9	9	Oct 24
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 24
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
242½	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	211¼	211¼	211¼	Oct 24
28⅞	14⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	14	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	Oct 24
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 24
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	Oct 24
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 23
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 24
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	9	Am Inv Il (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17½	10⅜	Am Locomotive	16	12	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 24
85¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	85½	85½	85½	— ¼
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	10½	10½	10½	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	3	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	3	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	27	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	5	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	10	9½	9½	9½	Oct 24
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	4	38⅞	38¾	38¾	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	Oct 24
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
28½	19	Am Sti Fd (1¼g)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
11½	8⅜	Am Stores (1¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 23
13⅜	9	Am Stove (1.20g)	1	9	9	9	Oct 23
22¼	14	Am Sug R (½g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	67¼	67¼	67¼	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Oct 22
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	6	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	115	115	115	Oct 24
7¼	3⅛	Am Water Wks	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	—1
8¾	5⅛	Am Woolen	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Oct 24
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	74½	74¼	74½	+ ¼
8	3	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1¼g)	17	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 21
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	29	29	29	—1¼
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	Oct 24
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	4	67½	67½	67½	Oct 24
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	6	29	28	29	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5½	5¼	5½	Oct 23
10⅜	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 23
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ¾
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 21
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 22
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	6	29⅛	29	29	
70¾	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	5	65½	65	65	Oct 24
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
55⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	11	54	53¾	54	
25½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	14	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (.3g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10¼	4⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Oct 23
9¼	6¼	Atlas Tack (.20g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
3⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅝e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
10⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	25	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ⅝g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Oct 23
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 21
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 22
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 21
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 24
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 9
34¾	26⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 24
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½pf)	5	63⅝	62	63⅜	— ⅛
121½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Oct 24
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 23
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	Oct 22
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ⅜g	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	21	20½	20¾	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 24
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22⅜	22½	22½	Oct 23
21⅞	17⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	4	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
3¼	⅜	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	— ¼
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	10	4¾	4½	4¾	Oct 24
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ⅝g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	2	26	26	26	Oct 24
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Oct 23
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 24
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Oct 24
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	17	17	17	Oct 24
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	3	9	9	9	Oct 24
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	½	Budd Wheel 45g	6	6½	6½	6½	
24¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	2	22¼	22	22	Oct 24
36⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 23
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 22
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	Oct 22
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 24
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 24
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 24
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 24
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	9	22½	22¼	22½	Oct 23
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	Oct 24
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.80)	16	15½	15½	15½	
51¼	31⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	43⅝	41⅝	43⅜	Oct 24
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 24
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67⅜	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	41½	41¼	41½	Oct 24
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8½	8½	8½	Oct 24
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17	17	17	Oct 24
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 23
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent Violeta $	9	14¼	14	14¼	Oct 24
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 23
47½	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	1	29½	30½	30½	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1½g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Oct 22
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 22
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 24
44¼	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
2¼	2¼	Ches Corp	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 24
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6¼	3⅝	Chi & E Ill A	24	6	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 24
3	1¼	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	5	15⅛	13¼	15⅛	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 23
72⅛	53⅛	Chrysler (4½g)	22	57	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	4	9½	9½	9½	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 22
40⅛	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Oct 24
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 24
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (3g)	4	38	38	38	Oct 24
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 23
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	Oct 24
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	6	15	14⅞	15	
104¾	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
30¼	17⅞	Collins & A 2⅜g	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	Oct 23
21⅜	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	8	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15	14⅞	15	Oct 23
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	50	2	2	2	
82⅛	59½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	77	77	Oct 24
31	21⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	22½	22¼	22½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Oct 22
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	110	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	59½	59	59	Oct 24
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	4	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 21
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13	13	13	
8¼	5⅜	Cons Cop (½g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 23
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
3½	2	Cons Laundries	16	2½	2	2	Oct 24
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅝)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Oil pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 24
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	102½	103	Oct 24
16⅛	12½	Container (¾g)	6	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Cont Baking	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 24
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	107	106	107	
40½	31⅜	Con Can (1½g)	20	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 24
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9⅛	9	9	Oct 23
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44	44	44	+ ¼
4½	2⅜	Cont Motors	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	26	26	25⅜	25⅜	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 24
18⅞	12⅜	Cop'weld S(.60g)	5	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	Oct 24
56¾	32	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	15	49	48¾	49	Oct 24
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc (1ag)	2	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty International	1

Commerce and Finance

Weighty Opinion Sees Good Common Stocks Equal to Bonds

Business and Industry

Babson Views Postwar Era Trade-In Plan

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—A recent column, in which I discussed what would happen to business after World War II, has brought to me several suggestions. Among these is one from E. H. Pearson of Autaugaville, Alabama, which I desire to pass on to readers. Strange to say, a letter along the same lines came to me a while ago from a group of economists in Holland.

The immediate need after the war will be for markets for peacetime goods. These must be manufactured in great quantities in order to keep employed the millions now engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Furthermore, we are to have a great demand for machinery, building materials, and merchandise from abroad by people who have no money with which to pay.

We, therefore, must work out some way to consume the finished goods which we are then able to produce apart from the wearing-out process and a World War every 25 years. A trade-in plan such as the automobile people have developed but made applicable to all industries has possibilities. Consumers need be trained to replace goods before they wear out.

Need New Machinery

We are advised to look for new uses and new products for raw materials and finished goods. This means new markets must be secured. Manufacturers are today using fully depreciated tools and machinery which they should trade in for new machinery so as to give the American people better goods for less money. Prosperity comes only from lower taxes and lower prices. Continuous employment is far more important than increases in wages or unit profits.

We need some way to make it possible for the worker and those having private funds to consume the new finished goods that will be available a few years hence. Those who have funds to buy with are usually thrifty people. Being thrifty, they wear out the goods they own unless they are offered a value for such goods. Cannot the trade-in system which has been used in creating the automobile, refrigerator, and stove markets be applied to 100 industries?

After this war is over our neighbor nations in war-torn Europe and Asia are going to look to us for food, clothes, and other products. One good crop year in Europe will in a large measure greatly help solve the food problem. Their lack of raw materials, however, will make it difficult to make machines, clothing, bedding, and many other things for years to come. We will have to help these people in one of two ways:

(1) With our warehouses full to overflowing with raw cotton and other products and our manufacturing setup geared to convert these into finished goods, we can continue to tax our over-taxed people by buying such new finished goods from our manufacturers and shipping them to needy nations; or (2) we can now organize trade-in centers, selling our new goods to our own people and shipping the used goods abroad. I earnestly urge the latter policy.

Need Trade-In Centers

We could have trade-in setups in all trade centers of our nation without any more government employees. We have plenty of Federal setups now functioning which can be used for this purpose. To these centers our consuming public could carry their used-goods and, after having such goods appraised, receive a trade-in certificate from the Federal Appraiser.

This certificate, if used in 10 days, would be good as cash in the purchase of new machinery and goods costing three times the face value of the certificate. The used machines and goods would be for export. In fact, no new products should be allowed to leave the country except as paid for by cash.

We will have accomplished the following: Remove from the channels of domestic trade enough used goods so that our consumers are able to replace such used goods with new merchandise. Two-thirds of the cost would be paid for by the one benefiting most. As the consumer buys from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber and the jobber from the manufacturer, we will have three direct ways for meeting this cost from those who will receive this new business.

Such a cost collected from a business transaction resulting in profit is the easiest money to collect, especially if such money is used solely for producing new business for the firm paying the same.

It is our duty to care for the unfortunate people of our community; but aside from making them comfortable it is not our duty to make such relief attractive. If a trade-in setup were operating in a community there would be an over-supply of used goods which could be made sanitary and given to those needing the same.

The trade-in idea is simple. Our Federal Government would have a way for producing increased consumption of finished goods as the need arose simply by increasing the allowance for such used goods offered for trade-in. Then in inflationary times when our government wishes to discourage trade, it could lower or remove altogether the trade allowances. This would provide employers, wage workers, and investors a much-needed automatic regulator. Why wait until the war is over before trying out such a system?

Good Case Made for Common Stocks as Insurance Assets

Last of three articles on pros and cons of the advisability of including common stocks in the portfolios of insurance companies.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Some surprising facts about common stock investment were aired this week in the hearing before a New York state legislative committee investigating the question whether life insurance companies should be permitted to invest a limited amount of their funds in common stocks.

Testimony of three of the witnesses, Lew Douglas, Sumner Pike, and Dwight Rose, made out a surprisingly good case for common stocks as in the aggregate and with care a sound non-speculative medium of investment.

In fact there was a good deal of testimony to the effect that common stocks, properly handled, could provide a considerably better investment outlet than bonds. Sumner Pike referred to legal lists as in many ways constituting "frozen judgment." Even Mr. Douglas, whose conservatism as a life insurance president was as manifest in his statement as it was during his service as director of the U. S. budget, summarized a long story of studies by his staff of various common-stock investment programs as "confusing and complicated." It showed no clear-cut superiority of bond over stock investments at all.

Stock-Bond Comparisons

Mr. Douglas cited two insurance companies which had not done quite so well on stocks as they might have done on bonds with the same money. He said his research staff had figured out that an investor buying the stocks in Moody's three highest stock ratings in 1928 and holding them through 1940 "would have experienced a negative rate of return . . . including all income and price change . . ." However, he then cited a test based on the common stocks which a leading bank "was disposed to purchase or retain for its trust accounts in 1927." Held through 1939 these stocks would have done better than bonds and preferreds. But if bought instead in 1928, they would have done worse.

Then he cited a study by Alexander Sachs of a list of high quality stocks which, bought in 1934, would through 1940 have done better than the best industrial bonds, though the period covered a bull market in high-grade bonds and an indifferent stock market. He cited a Twentieth Century Fund analysis of 109 corporation stocks. One hundred shares in each held from 1900 to 1914 would have done much better than bonds, but equal amounts of money in each would have done worse.

He followed this with the citation of numerous other studies, some showing where stock investments would have done better, some favoring bonds, reminding the committee that bonds also have much instability in price and discontinuity in income as well as stocks. He cited a study of one insurance company in Britain, where the life companies have long invested part of their assets in common shares. The company, Legal and General Assurance Society, did substantially better on its stocks. But Mr. Douglas warned that the British share market is much less flighty than ours.

Carnegie Fund's Experience

Sumner Pike told how the $150,000,000 Carnegie Corporation, with "a problem similar to the life insurance companies," went into common stocks beginning in 1933, and up to 1940 had made 4.45 per cent plus a substantial excess of realized profits over unrealized depreciation. He pointed out that "in eight universities with endowments of more than $15,000,000, common stocks had increased from 9.2 per cent of assets in 1926 to 29.3 per cent in 1940." And he related the story of how Stanford University got the power in 1936 to go into common stocks and now had about 10 per cent of its assets apiece in common and preferred stocks."

Dwight Rose, investment counsel, showed the committee how the least successful of the 25 largest fire insurance companies had kept the smallest percentage of its portfolio in stocks, and the most successful was the one with the highest percentage. "There has been a similar relationship" he said, "in all 25 companies between their average annual accomplishments . . . and the amounts carried in common stocks." He testified that the companies had between 1908 and 1937 showed an average annual return on their stocks of 6.05 per cent and on their bonds of 4.43 per cent. ". . . the extent of accomplishment above riskless rent (was) from two-and-one half to five times as much from stocks as from bonds."

Stock Record Favorable

He then summarized the results of a careful study of stock investments, set up with every effort to avoid the help of hindsight, by saying that they "show quite conclusively that over the past 40 years stocks have shown substantially better investment results than bonds. The primary reason . . . may be found in the substantial reinvestment of earnings by these companies . . stocks have shown better results than bonds primarily because the average earnings applicable to the equities have been substantially greater than the interest payments made on bonds. . . ."

He pointed out that "The railroad industry some time ago appeared to have reached the limit of its bond financing and there are indications now that the utility industry may be approaching its limits. . . . It is the great industrial companies that are producing and distributing . . . they have very little in the way of bonds outstanding. Thus . . . under present New York legal restrictions, . . . investments of . . . insurance companies are practically forced into railroad and public utility bonds—a field already overburdened with debt—to the practical exclusion of investment in great industrial enterprises. . . .

The Sun Life of Canada went heavily into common stocks, particularly utilities, in the late twenties. Substantial market and book losses led the Canadian government in 1932 to rule that the company must thereafter limit its stocks to 15 per cent of its portfolio, and until it got down to that level it could buy no more stocks, nor replace any of those sold. Thus at the bottom of the market the company was unable to do any switching and hampered in any intention to ride the market up again.

Proponents of stock investment took occasion to draw a distinction between the reasons which prompted the Armstrong Committee to ban stock investments in 1906, and conditions today. Sumner Pike pointed out that the Armstrong ban was aimed at such serious evils as the control of subsidiary companies, the maintenance of stockholding relations with banks to carry irregular hidden accounts for inter-locking officers, the support of financial ventures through underwriting participations, and speculative stock purchases for resale to the benefit of officers.

Equities More Stable Today

"The Armstrong Committee was not severely critical of the investment practice of purchasing stocks, as such," he said, "but condemned the abuses connected with the practice . . . 1906 was not 1941 . . . Industrial securities were practically unknown . . . utility securities . . . comparatively new . . . Our economy has matured . . . We have large, strong corporations today with long-established earnings records.

"Many of the evils at which the Armstrong recommendation was aimed have been eliminated. Stock speculation in its more anti-social aspects has been outlawed . . . The activities of interlocking directors and corporate insiders have been bathed in broad daylight . . . The growth of state insurance supervision has lessened the opportunity for irregular and hidden accounts through stock subsidiaries . . . Investment practices of insurance companies today are better regulated and subject to greater disclosure requirements . . ."

Practically all witnesses agreed that important technicalities would have to be worked out if the legal list was expanded to include equities. Nobody suggested the companies be allowed so to invest more than 15 per cent of their assets: most used lower figures. The question was raised whether the companies should be required to carry their stocks at market value, or, if not, what should be the basis of amortization or convention values. The question was raised by Superintendent Pink, Commissioner Pike, and Vice-President Stedman of Prudential about the control which equity ownership would give the companies.

Obviously the matter is still in its initial stages. Even if the New York Legislature takes the proposed step, the companies will move very conservatively; probably some of them will do nothing about it at all.

The point was raised that common stock investments might protect the companies against "inflation." But not much was made of it. It hardly had much appeal, with commodities and the cost of living currently in an uptrend and the stock market in a downtrend with a bottom not yet indicated.

Gen'l Foods Net Rises to $1.94

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of General Foods Corporation for the first nine months of 1941 totaled $10,169,505, equal to $1.94 a share on the 5,251,440 common shares outstanding compared with $9,906,987, or $1.89 a share for the corresponding period of 1940, according to C. M. Chester, Chairman.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, 1941, earnings on common stock were $2,987,927, of 57 cents a share, compared with $2,892,361, or 55 cents a share in the third quarter last year.

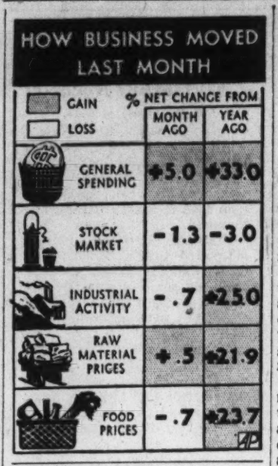
Provision for federal income, taxes, excess profits taxes, and surtaxes during the first nine months of 1941 totaled $9,725,089, compared with $3,611,641 for the same period a year ago.

Sales of $136,172,714 for the first nine months exceeded any previous corresponding period in the company's history, and compared with $112,388,677 for the corresponding period of 1940. Sales for the third quarter were $46,666,038, against $36,673,719 a year ago.

Employment also has set a new record, now totaling 11,985, compared with 11,329 at the beginning of the year.

DSC Buys Australian Wool

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Supplies Corporation has bought 176,000,000 pounds of Australian wool from Great Britain and has agreed to take 125,000,000 pounds of South African wool, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced.



Carnegie Steel Plans $15,000,000 Expansion Program

CHICAGO (AP)—A $15,000,000 expansion program at the Gary, Indiana, steel works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, has been announced.

The company said the program constituted a part of the expansion recently recommended by the Office of Production Management for the country's steel production facilities. Cost will be borne entirely by the corporation, the announcement stated.

Changes which will be made include the following:

Construction of a new open hearth furnace which will provide an increased annual ingot production of 300,000 net tons.

Replacement of soaking pits to raise their annual capacity from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 tons.

Enlargement of ore unloading capacity from 3,000, to 4,500 gross tons an hour.

Work will begin on the program immediately, the company said, and will be completed as soon as possible.

OPM Orders Full Information on All Raw Silk Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has acted to expedite the acquisition by the Government of all available raw silk.

Donald Nelson, OPM director of priorities, ordered that effective Oct. 28 all persons owning title to remaining raw silk in unbroken bales inform the textile section of the OPM's purchase division by Oct. 30 of the amount, description and location of the silk they possess.

When the information is available, holders of contracts for parachutes will be able to acquire silk they need and the defense supplies corporation will take over the remainder for additions to the Government's stock pile.

The action was a follow-up on the Oct. 16 order prohibiting further transfer of titles to silk and giving a general preference rating to paraciute manufacturers.

Consolidated Edison Quits Gas Group

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York has given up its membership in the American Gas Association, statistical and service organization of the gas industry, it was learned.

Edison withdrew from the association, it was reported, to avoid possible entanglement with the Federal Public Utility Act. As a wholly-intra-state utility property, the company is not subject to the Act, but Securities and Exchange Commission studies of the status of the gas association have indicated it might be called upon to register under the Public Utility Act.

Early in the year for similar reasons Consolidated Edison retired from membership in the Edison Electric Institute, statistical and service organization of the electric light and power industry.

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Oct. 18 were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Oct. 11, sales were 13 per cent above a similar week last year, and in the four weeks ended Oct. 18 sales averaged 20 per cent more than a year ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage increases in the week ended Oct. 18 over a year ago were:

New York 4, Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 7, Richmond 1, Atlanta 7, Chicago 4, St. Louis 16, Kansas City 9, Dallas 8, and San Francisco 20 per cent.

In the Boston district, sales were 1 per cent under the corresponding week last year.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Export Subsidy Increased On Cotton Sold to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department increased the export subsidy rate on cotton sold to Canada from 2.5 to 3 cents a pound, effective until Oct. 27.

The subsidy is being offered to enable shippers of American cotton to compete with that produced in other countries.

Texas Corp. Reorganizes As Texas Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of directors of Texas Corp. have changed the name of the big oil firm to the Texas Co., merging into the parent corporation its principal operating subsidiary, the former Texas Co.

At the same time the board voted an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28, together with the regular dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Nov. 28.

W. S. S. Rogers, President, estimated the company's earnings for the first nine months of this year at $40,063,433, or $3.68 a share, compared with $33,692,712, or $3.10 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Mr. Rogers said the purpose of the merger was to simplify the corporate structure of the Texas organization, to promote greater efficiency and to effect economies. He said there would be no change in management, policies, the form of the company's outstanding debentures or in the manner of selling or exchanging the debentures.

However, he said, on or about Nov. 3 the company would inform stockholders of changes to be made in stock certificates and the procedure to be followed in selling or exchanging them after that date.

Wholesale Prices Of Commodities Hold Relatively Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained fairly steady during the week ended Oct. 18 for the fifth consecutive week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. While there was a sharp break in agricultural markets, prices of certain manufactured goods continued to rise gradually, and the Bureau's index of nearly 900 price series advanced 0.1 per cent for the week.

With higher prices for the 1942 models of certain automobiles and higher excise taxes, which became effective the first of the month, the metals and metal products groups index rose 3.7 per cent.

Average prices for textiles rose 0.1 per cent, due to higher quotations for manila hemp, raw jute, and for hosiery, sheeting and shirting.

Earlier advances in prices for hides, skins, and leather were reflected in an increase of 1 per cent in shoe prices.

Agricultural commodity markets broke sharply at the end of the week on news of higher crop and livestock estimates by the Department of Agriculture, unfavorable reports from the war front, and increased tension in the Far East. Declines of 3.3 per cent for livestock and poultry and 2.8 per cent for grains largely accounted for a decrease of 0.8 per cent in the farm products group index.

Average wholesale prices for foods dropped 0.9 per cent as a result of decreases of 2 per cent for meats, 1.3 per cent for dairy products, and 0.8 per cent for cereal products.

(1926=100)	Oct. 18 1941	Oct. 11 1941	P. C. Changes to Oct. 18, '41 from Oct. 1941	Oct. 19 1940
Commodity grps				
All commodities	91.7	91.6	+ 0.1	+17.0
Farm products	89.8	90.5	— 0.8	+34.6
Foods	88.4	89.2	— 0.9	+24.5
Hides & leather	113.2	112.6	+ 0.5	+12.4
Textile products	90.2	90.1	+ 0.1	+22.7
Fuel & light mtls	80.0	79.9	+ 0.1	+10.7
Metal & products	102.2	98.6	+ 3.7	+ 4.9
Bldg materials	106.9	107.1	— 0.2	+ 9.9
Chem & allied	89.7	89.8	— 0.1	+16.6
Housefurnish'gs	99.9	99.7	+ 0.2	+11.0
Misc commod	85.6	85.9	— 0.3	+11.5
Raw materials	89.2	89.6	— 0.4	+25.1
Semimnfd atels	89.7	89.7		+13.0
Manufact prods	93.5	93.1	+ 0.4	+13.9
Com other than farm products	92.2	91.9	+ 0.3	+13.8
Com other than farm and foods	93.1	92.3	+ 0.9	+11.5

Engineering Awards 45 P. C. Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for this week ran well ahead of the preceding holiday week but were 45 per cent under the corresponding period of last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private and public awards were both lower than in the 1940 period, the former off 54 per cent and the latter down 41 per cent.

Values of awards with comparisons follow:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Year
Private Con'tion	$15,931,000	$12,345,000	$34,391,000
Federal	33,665,000	15,341,000	63,715,000
State & Mun'pal	20,730,000	15,258,000	29,211,000
Total	$70,326,000	$43,944,000	$127,317,000

For 43 weeks of 1941 the construction award total was $5,147,515,000, an increase of 69 per cent over the period last year and 29 per cent greater than the $3,987,000,000 reported for the entire year 1940.

Freeport Sulphur Net Income Off in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Freeport Sulphur Co. reported for the September quarter net income of $706,608 after all charges and provision for taxes, equal to 89 cents a share on its common stock. This compared with $816,625, or $1.02 a share, in the September quarter of 1940.

For nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $2,358,013 was equal to $2.96 a share, compared with $2,314,436 a share, a year ago.

Labor Needs to Subordinate Union Objectives to Defense

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The arena in which labor policy is the chief bone of contention presents more than the usual two horns of a dilemma to the intrepid disputant. There are three, in fact, and they may be designated respectively as the interest of labor, of management and of the public. It is not enough to say that the problem will be resolved by adjudging the public interest to be paramount. The demand for more pay, the spread of strikes, the call for restricting profits while maintaining the profit motive, the need for stabilizing prices of which wages form a major element—all these expressly require that continued analysis be focused on means for bringing these apparently diverging factors into harmony.

Is there any central formula which can be brought to bear on the conflicting forces so that industrial peace may give the proper momentum to the defense program? That there is such a formula has been voiced on numerous occasions. The lack of agreement as to its content or its application should not prevent one from trying to restate it. Before exploring it more closely it may be well to list some points on which there is today general agreement.

Labor's Basic Right

Foremost in the labor lexicon is the fact that collective bargaining is recognized as a basic right of labor. This includes the right to strike when disagreement ensues. The establishment of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935 is pointed out as calculated to offer a peaceful way out when strikes threaten. But the Wagner Act under which the board functions was aimed solely to protect the workers, a one-sided arrangement which presupposed that employers already had all the protection they needed.

The act is designed to protect the right of workers to bargain collectively, to prevent discrimination against union members or domination of labor unions by employers. Under it, workers continue to remain employees, even if they strike, and if later are replaced by others. This follows from the definition of an employee as "any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with any current labor dispute." He must be reinstated and back pay given him, if the N. L. R. B. so rules. But there is no redress for the employer if mass picketing keeps non-strikers from going to work or violence is used to keep a plant closed.

What of Compulsory Arbitration?

Then there is the thesis that compulsory arbitration is unworkable. On that, both industry and the unions are agreed. They point to how poorly such compulsory statutes have worked when tried in democratic countries, such as Australia, Canada and Great Britain. But the fact remains that these countries have not repealed such laws. Great Britain's current statute contains no penalty against strikers and the government is undoubtedly reluctant to use harsh or forcible measures, but it can be argued that the existence of this legislation has been a factor in preventing strikes, since few have occurred.

There are two good arguments against compulsory arbitration; one, that it deprives citizens of certain democratic rights; two, that it is ineffective, since compliance is enforced and united effort comes only from agreement. The matter of compulsion cannot be left there, however, since it is recognized that rights can be abrogated when abuses are persisted in. That is why there are strong voices in Congress and out, calling for compulsory arbitration. Opponents say that outlawing strikes or lockouts is the way dictators work. But the answer to that is that there is no need for compulsion unless all other methods fail. Mediation is the ideal procedure if the board which handles the case is impartial and not given to handing out wage increases simply because that pleases the greater number. The National Defense Mediation Board created in March supplements the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, being the body of last resort in labor disputes.

Defense Supersedes "Rights"

Both industry and labor have put defense as the pre-eminent task, yet each at times have turned a blind eye to that goal. Since this is a discussion of labor policy, let us look to see if labor actions square with professed policy. The October issue of the A. F. of L. monthly places as its second "no less important" task the need to "maintain that spirit of freedom that enables us to *choose to serve*. This means that we must preserve workers' rights, protect their interests," etc., etc.

Here is the nub of the union goal. The right of *choosing to serve* is placed on a parity with national defense, even though the latter is ostensibly all-important. *Choosing* to serve or the right to strike is thus termed co-equal with the need to maintain the nation's safety. The devastating inconsistency of such professions of policy is only equalled by the unconcern with which unions enter upon all sorts of "wildcat" strikes, and "organizational rivalries and jurisdictional disputes," as the American Federation of Labor head describes them.

At a time of national emergency, when conciliation and mediation boards are available, it does not savor of reasoned judgment to have picket lines prevent men from going to work, to charge dues excessive so they lead to long tie-ups in production, to use boycotts which would force the employment of members of one union rather than another, to obstruct the use of labor-saving devices, to compel the hiring of unnecessary labor, to countenance labor racketeering. Such practices cannot in equity be condoned, yet the A. F. of L. is demanding Thurman Arnold's scalp because he has attacked them. Mr. Arnold has been two-fisted enough to assail abuses by both management and labor, though others in the administration merely ask please that unions adopt a "self-imposed discipline."

The Closed-Shop Goal

Labor today is bemused by the belief that now is the time, if ever, to solidify its position by working tooth and nail for the closed shop. That and the goal of higher wages are always legitimate objectives in peacetime. But this Nation is on the brink of war. The defense effort must not be obstructed. The national good must be made to prevail when unions quarrel with each other or wage demands threaten to widen the spiral of inflation.

If there is to be an effective ceiling on prices and on profits, there must also be either a ceiling on or a Federal control of wages during the emergency. This does not mean the end of collective bargaining as alleged by several labor leaders. It is rather the subordination of a secondary interest to a major one. Strikes which are begun to entrench certain labor unions at a time when only a hair-line separates the country from a shooting war are being regarded by the public as highwayman tactics. Lockouts by industry are equally reprehensible.

What, then, is the answer? Rash would be he who affirms he has it. Nevertheless, common sense applied to an intricate problem should throw some light on a possible solution. The assumption will not down that labor at large is not convinced the United States faces a military emergency threatening its way of life. If there is cause for this postulate, then the government should cease tapping labor delicately on the wrist. It should summon all labor men of importance to meet with leading industrialists and outline a united program. Each should be told that first things come first; defense ahead of everything. Industry and labor may have to sacrifice in extremis to war output or the democracies cannot survive. There can be no double standard—compulsion for management, voluntary compliance for labor. Each must be treated alike and each must share responsibility under the Administration banner.

A Possible Formula

The conception, that the central formula earlier mentioned might embody is this: since war is a destruction of values, which bear on all, then a distribution of sacrifices as equitable as government can devise, should be the politico-economic goal. None should profit at the expense of his fellows. The economic losses must be apportioned in a way least disturbing to the social fabric. Rewards can still be given in a war-torn world; greater rewards for greater services, since incentives are still a requisite in a free or partly free economy.

But these rewards must be conditioned by the national goal. More profit for industry or more pay for labor becomes illusory because more income does not lead to more goods; it only leads to higher prices.

In a nutshell, then, there is more logic in the attempt to keep incomes in a pre-emergency relationship to each other than to permit conflicting forces to wrest what they can out of the defense effort. In any event, the government will be responsible for the statesmanship or lack of it displayed in this crucial problem.

Stock Dividend Tax Sought by Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it was considering an appeal to the Supreme Court in an effort to get a ruling which would permit the Treasury to collect income tax on common stock dividends of corporations to stockholders.

A recent decision of the board of tax appeals, in line with old Supreme Court decisions, denied the Treasury the right to tax common stock dividends received by Charles F. and Cora B. Mitchell. This is the case which may be appealed.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. and consolidated subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $935,012, equal to $1.28 a common share, compared with $303,839 or 42 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1940.

Inflation Peril Increases, Says ReserveBanker

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25 (AP)—Chester C Davis, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of St. Louis, declared yesterday that "signs of a condition out of which devastating inflation can grow" were becoming daily more apparent.

Mr. Davis, former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, asserted that the first step in a program to prevent inflation should be a "deep-cutting and courageous taxation that will finance as much of the arms program as possible by recapturing for the Government most of the addition to the national income which defense expenditures stimulate."

The home loan banker, here for a meeting of the Little Rock branch of the St. Louis bank, said that among the inflationary signs were bank deposits which are $20,000,000,000 above those of 1929; $10,000,000,000 in circulation, double that of 1929; an all-time high of consumer purchases, and a 25 per cent increase in national income during the past two years.

Mr. Davis recommended as a defense against inflation that as much defense financing as possible be done by borrowing from individuals and business savings instead of banks; discontinuance of new public works not essential to defense; direct price controls; "controls adequate to prevent wage spirals"; prevention of "unwholesome credit expansion," and spreading of war work to minimize boom conditions.

Government Buys All Australian Wool In And on Way to U. S.

By the Associated Press

The United State Government has purchased all Australian wool that is either in this country or on the seas destined for the reserve storage plan, Percy E. Sheldon, President of the Boston Wool Trade Association, announced.

The association said it had been officially advised that the purchase included approximately 125,000,000 pounds, plus any additional quantity shipped before Dec. 31, 1941, provided grades are within the standards specified, nothing lower in quality than 60/64's.

In conjunction with the deal, the British Government has agreed to ship to this country for storage 125,000,000 pounds of Cape wool, providing it is shipped before Dec. 31, 1941. Furthermore, it was agreed all commercial purchases are to be given preference, both in regard to choice of wood available in Australia or South Africa, as well as preference on shipping space.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada, Brazil Improve Trade Through Pact

OTTAWA (CP)—Details of the trade agreements recently signed by Canada with Brazil and the Argentine Republic were announced by the External Affairs Department.

The agreements were signed on Canada's behalf by Trade Minister MacKinnon, now heading a trade mission to the South American countries.

The Department said the agreement between Canada and Brazil, signed Friday in Rio de Janeiro, came into effect provisionally at the date of signature and provides for mutual exchange of most-favored treatment in tariff and exchange matters.

Agreement Setup

Similarly, the agreement between Canada and Argenina confirms exchange of most-favored-nation treatment "in all tariff matters between the two countries" and "similar agreement" in regard to rates and allocation of foreign exchange made available for commercial transactions and allocation of quotas for control of foreign exchange and imports.

"The provisions of this agreement (with Argentina)," said the Department statement, "do not prevent either government adopting such measures as they may see fit relating to the import or export of gold or silver, the control of the import, export, or sale for export of arms, ammunitions, or implements or war, or relating to neutrality.

"Similarly, the advantages now accorded by Canada to the British Empire and the advantages accorded by the Argentine Republic exclusively to contiguous countries, are expected from the operation of this agreement."

Brazil Big Customer

The agreement comes into force 30 days after exchange of ratifications and is to remain in force for two years, and from then on until terminated by either government.

Provisions of the agreement will be applied by the two governments on and after Nov. 15, "pending the definite coming into force of the agreement."

Prior to the present war, Brazil ranked second to Argentina in the Latin American markets for Canadian production but a steady increase in exports from $3,522,000 in 1938 to $5,063,000 in 1940 and to $5,799,000 in the first eight months of 1941 has made Brazil Canada's "most important Latin American customer at present," the statement said.

Brazil's Foreign Trade Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—With a foreign trade that is steadily becoming more encouraging Brazil closed its books for the first eight months of the year with an export trade balance of over $40,000,000. Last year for the same period, foreign trade brought Brazil a deficit of almost $10,000,000 so that at the end of this present August the country finds itself some $52,000,000 better off than it was a year ago.

The volume of exports did not increase to any great extent but prices showed a sharp improvement—23.91 per cent to be exact—over 1940. Imports likewise were only 400,000 tons less than in the 1940 period but the value declined 6.79 per cent. It was this favorable combination that gave the happy results.

Coffee and cotton were the outstanding factors in the fine export showing, these two items alone accounting for 46 per cent of the value of exports. As a matter of fact, out of all exports, meat seems to have been the only product whose value declined.

Loans to Brokers Drop $22,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $378,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 22, a decrease of $22,000,000 compared with the previous week.

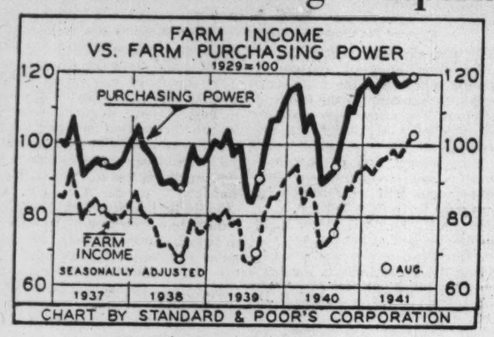
Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $279,000,000.

Corporate Earnings

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941	1940
Air Reduction Co., and subs. Quarter to Sept. 30	$1,168,667	$1,695,373	$.43	$.62
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. Nine months to Sept. 30	3,989,236	2,781,285	3.04	2.08
Atlas Powder Co. Quarter to Sept. 30	†387,987	382,743	1.20	1.19
Container Corp. of Am. Quarter to Sept. 30	631,010	588,006	.81	.75
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,488,222	1,527,764	1.90	1.95
Copperweld Steel Co. Nine months to Sept. 30	1,224,063	798,736	2.21	1.38
Flintkote Co., and subs. 12 weeks ended Oct. 4	372,771	561,881	.48	.82
40 weeks ended Oct. 4	1,390,035	1,183,352	1.94	1.74
General Cable Corp. Quarter to Sept. 30	773,984	467,987	.30	2.67
General Steel Castings Corp. Nine months to Sept. 30	2,726,365	802,363	4.98	.11
Hecker Products Corp. Quarter to Sept. 30	324,116	18,898	.22	.01
Kayser, Julius, & Co. Quarter to Sept. 30	236,339	*508,149	..	..
National Biscuit Co. Quarter to Sept. 30	259,987	30,388	..	..
Nehi Corp. Nine months to Sept. 30	2,813,716	2,527,034	.33	.33
Penick & Ford, Ltd., and sub. Quarter to Sept. 30	805,699	824,441	.81	.76
Pfaudler Company Year ended May 31	412,277	138,397	1.12	.37
Procter & Gamble Co., and subs. Quarter to Sept. 30	186,744	69,233	9.64	3.61
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del., and subs. Quarter to Sept. 30	6,974,604	4,589,992	1.06	.69
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. Quarter to Sept. 30	296,427	139,367	.24	.10
U. S. Gypsum Co., and subs. Quarter to Sept. 30	270,850	317,962	2.29	4.78
Nine months to Sept. 30	1,558,832	1,713,781	1.19	1.22
Westinghouse Air Brake Co., and subs. Quarter to Sept. 30	4,770,688	5,250,240	2.65	4.05
Zonite Products Corp. Quarter to Sept. 30	1,192,285	1,305,287	.38	.41
	94,938	29,315	.11	.03

*Net loss. †Indicated. ‡On Class A shares.

Farm Income, Buying Power Gains Show Rising Prosperity



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While non-farmers' buying power declined slightly in August, farmers continued to enjoy increasing prosperity, and further rises in both farm income and purchasing power were scored.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lodon

Tanks-for-Russia Week aroused a new wave of enthusiasm which has swept through the workshop, but to be permanently effective this must be harnessed to a new development in production administration. British help to the Soviets must be given in the form of war materials. It will depend upon speed of production in the factories, since Mr. Churchill has already indicated that there is little hope of a new military front in the West in the near future.

In consequence, public attention has been concentrated more closely upon production problems. Increased criticism is heard that the best use is not made of the available man power, that there are too many isolated, inefficient units, and that labor, material, and factory capacity remain imperfectly co-ordinated.

Bottlenecks, gaps, and lags in production have been traced to overlapping, to a lack of proper division of function, direction and responsibility. Improvements depend upon more detailed knowledge of local resources, especially of the industrial capacity of each district. In other words, decentralization is the key to bigger war effort, and to greater understanding between the relevant government departments, the management, and the workers.

Unity Required

Unanimity regarding the best form of organization may not be possible; but there is a wide degree of agreement as to the necessity for the maximum decentralization, which will enable the key production men in the factories and workshops to make the fullest contribution to the national effort. A beginning has already been made in the setting up of joint production committees throughout the industrial areas. This has meant the tackling of the problem of industrial efficiency at the point of production—on the job itself.

From that point the next development is to the district, and from that to a larger area, designated a "region." Departmental rivalries, it has been realized, or ignorance of local conditions, may lead to rejection, or wrong application of many plans.

This was the point of view of the Government when it authorized three months ago the setting up of Regional Boards. Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, in announcing this move, declared that the boards would be advisory bodies, not concerned with disciplinary powers over employers and employees, but mainly designed to promote the better use of industrial capacity in their particular areas.

The process, Mr. Bevin explained, "is one of decentralization in the placing of orders, the supervision of contracts and effective production in the districts, and the utilization of machine tools and everything else."

This new development, it was evident from later official statements, referred less to the large, well-organized businesses, than to the small workshop or factory. The aim here is to see whether, when machines are unused, "those who have the unused capacity can be put into touch with those who need it. Time is the essence of this business."

Through these boards, it is hoped to assist manufacturers to maintain the flow of production and to get the regional authorities to accept responsibility for production efficiency in their regions, especially with a view to utilizing to the full their existing capacity in man-power, machinery, and materials. This emphasis upon local responsibility is to some extent the result of last winter's experience. The effect of enemy bombing in the industrial areas showed how important it is to give the man on the spot as much freedom of decision in fundamental issues as possible.

The steps already taken are welcomed in industrial circles, although it is felt that a much more authoritative body on the spot, able energetically to carry through the decisions of the Production Executive is needed.

This would be along the lines of the suggestion made in the report of a special committee last year that the area organizations should be expanded, unified, and operated on an inter-departmental basis.

This development could lead to the co-ordination and control not only of production and capacity, but also of labor and transport in any specific area.

Boards Helpful

The regional boards have already done a useful job in organizing capacity exchanges, holding meetings for the pooling of cutting tools and for short-term exchanges of specialized labor. One of the most active of these organizations is the London Regional Board. It has built up a chain of clearing centers for capacity exchanges to deal with war production problems. It has already justified itself, e. g., one of its clearing centers recently arranged for the use of a special macnine. The cost was only £3, but its use removed a bottleneck, which had been holding up a contract worth thousands of pounds.

The position in British war industry today was summarized by Lord Beaverbrook, on his return from the United States: "We ought not to depend on Russia taking over our burdens for us or America taking tasks and duties from our shoulders. . . . At present we are in the unhappy state of having more troops than weapons."

Rapid production of large quantities of war materials is more than ever Britain's primary problem, and the efforts of its leading experts are concentrated upon reaching a solution which will embrace organization of a planned supply of raw materials, efficient management and the genuine cooperation of the workers.

Auto Production Higher in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated passenger car and truck production this week at 91,855 units. The total compares with 85,600 last week when several plants were said to have been beset with labor and materials troubles. A year ago at this time production totaled 117,080 units. The survey said that present manufacturing levels of most companies were approximately "normal" in relation to curtailment schedules.

Business Personals

George Mixter, Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, and Leeds Burchard, President of the Citizens Savings Bank, Fall River, Mass., have been appointed Trustees of the Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund.

Orvis Bros. & Co., announces the opening of an office in Columbus, Ohio, where it will conduct a business in stocks, bonds and commodities. Lucas A. Green, since 1931 manager of the Columbus office of Fenner & Beane, will have charge of the new office.

Jesse H. Lide has been appointed Assistant General Advertising Manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. He joined Westinghouse in 1924 but left in 1929 to become advertising manager of the Rome Wire Company in Rome, N. Y., and later General Advertising Manager of the General Cable Corporation. He rejoined Westinghouse in 1931.

Joseph J. Magrath, Secretary of the Federal Insurance Company, and former chief of the rating bureau of the New York Insurance Department, was the recipient this week of the annual gold medal which the General Brokers' Association of Metropolitan District, Inc., awards to the person who has rendered the most distinguished service in the interest of the insurance brokerage fraternity.

Wheat Prices Higher Despite Sharp Break

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Bewildering to the causal observer, and sometimes, one thinks, to insiders too, is the rapidity with which the grain trade hops from one thing to another as a market influence.

A week ago, wheat prices dropped 10 cents a bushel in a single day, the maximum amount permitted by regulation, because of the German advance on Moscow and the disturbed Pacific Ocean situation.

This week, the war might as well be fought on another planet for all the market effect it had.

Washington Influence

Three days this week, wheat prices zoomed briskly upward. And three times the news behind the advance came from the Halls of Congress in Washington.

Market experts spent the week wit htheir ears cocked toward the capital, almost utterly disregarding news which in times past would have had a tremendous effect on grain prices.

It was wet in the corn belt. Downpours had flooded thousands of corn fields and some of the grain undoubtedly has been damaged by the excessive moisture. The same rains had made morasses of plowed, but unplanted, wheat fields. It was so wet that there was doubt that some of the northern sections of the wheat belt could get the winter wheat crop started this year with a probable drop in acreage thought inevitable.

It was mentioned in many dispatches, but was practically ignored as a market influence.

However, word from Washington that Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard had testified before a House Committee that he did not think prices for farm commodities were too high and that he favored the Administration-supported price-fixing measure which would allow ceilings on agricultural products at not less than 110 per cent of parity, sent prices zooming five to seven cents on grains Tuesday.

Wednesday was a dull day.

Rally on Loan Bill

Thursday, late advices from Washington said the House Agriculture Committee had approved a bill setting farm loans at 100 per cent of parity again touched off a good rally.

The same thing happened Friday.

The net result was that despite the sensational break of 10 cents a bushel only a week ago, wheat prices now are at the best levels in approximately two weeks and all the loss has been regained.

The volume of trading generally is at a heavier pace than a year ago, but not heavy enough to prevent violent price swings. The trade reported that short sellers were "severely chastened" by the violent swings of the last week and probably would "keep their money in the bank" for a time.

Before the opening today, wheat futures showed net advances of 5¼-7¼ cents a bushel, corn 2-2⅜ higher, oats ⅞-2 up, and rye 3¾-4¼ advanced.

Excess Reserves Drop $570,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Treasury borrowing slashed $570,000,000 from idle bank funds last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said the reduction left $4,660,000,000 of excess reserves in the bank, the lowest total in the last few years. Another big cut is due the first of next month when stiffer reserve requirements go into effect.

The reduction in the week ended Oct. 22 resulted from the purchase by both banks and their customers of a $1,200,000,000 issue of new Treasury bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Aluminium Ltd			
Castle & Co, A M	25c Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Life Savers	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Liggett & Myers Tob			
do B	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Accumulated			
Kinney Co (G R) pr pf	$1	Nov. 25	Nov. 10
Maine Cent RR pr pf	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Interim			
Armstrong Cork	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Canadian Ind Alc Ltd A & B	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Year End			
Newport News Shipbldg & Dry Dock	60c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Otis Elev	40c	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Irregular			
Diamond Match	37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Douglas Aircraft	$5	Nov. 21	Nov. 7
Regular			
Aluminium, Ltd	$2 Q	Dec. 8	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Am Book Co	90c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Am Stores Co	25c	Nov. 28	Nov. 1
Armstrong Cork pf	$1 Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Castle & Co (A M)	25c Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Delaware Rayon 7 non-cum pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
Diamond Match C	37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Fairbanks M & Co	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Freeport Sulphur	50c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Globe-Dem Pub Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Gt Nor Ry pf	50c	Dec. 19	Nov. 21
Hale Bros Strs	$1.25 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Ingersoll Rand	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Kayser & Co (J)	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Le Tourneau (RG)	50c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
do	$1.12 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Life Savers	40c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Liggett & Meyers Tob			
do "B"	$1 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
	$1 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Neptune Meter pf	$2 Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Newport N S & D pf	$1.25 Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Otis Elev pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Pocahontas Fuel	$1	Oct. 3	Sep. 23
Texas Pac Coal & Oil	10c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
White (S S) Dental Mfg	30c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Youngstown S & T pr pf	$1.37½ Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13

Linseed Oil Output, Stocks Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that linseed oil produced in the September 30 quarter totaled 236,744,000 pounds, compared with 135,481,000 the corresponding quarter a year ago. Stocks of linseed oil at mills September 30 totaled 108,824,000 pounds, compared with 78,943,000 a year ago.

Steel Now Breaking All Output Records

By the Associated Press

New York

All previous annual records for the production of steel in the United States were smashed this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Statisticians of the Institute estimated that at 12:30 p. m., eastern standard time, Oct. 24, the industry had equalled the previous one-year record of 66,981,662 net tons attained in 1940.

In the more than two months remaining of 1941, they said, the steel output for the Nation would run to 82,000,000 tons, about equal the production of all the rest of the world combined.

In 1939, when other nations were arming at top speed, their total output of steel was 94,400,000 tons. Aerial bombing and sabotage, however, were believed to have reduced present capacities below that record level.

Oil Trade Seeking Ways of Increasing Aviation Gas Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Oil industry representatives and Federal officials discussed ways and means of tripling the nation's refining capacity for 100-octane aviation gasoline to meet a growing demand from armed forces of the United States and other countries.

Wright W. Gary, director of the refining division of the petroleum co-ordinator's office, told the oil representatives that storage stocks would be falling 39,000 barrels behind the needs daily by next January 1. He said the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board favored issuance of highest obtainable priorities on equipment required to make 100-octane gasoline.

He said the joint munitions board approved preference ratings of A-1-A for immediate construction of new plants to boost present refining capacity of about 40,000 barrels daily to at least 80,000 barrels. He said the board would consider a request for the remainder of the program — contemplating production of 120,000 barrels daily by 1943—as soon as the first 40,000 increase in production was achieved.

Mr. Gary discussed the possibility that some single government agency might purchase the Nation's entire output of 100-octane gasoline on a three-year contract basis until facilities can be enlarged. He said this would benefit both the Government and the industry by assuring supplies for the Army and Navy and guaranteeing refineries a long-term market for their product. He asked the representatives to study this possibility and let the petroleum co-ordinator know their views.

Dividend Meetings

A list of important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, October 27

Atlantic Refining Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)
Crane Co. (5% Pfd.) 10:30 A. M.)
Manhattan Shirt Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Phillips Petroleum Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.)
Savage Arms Corp. (Com.)
Stewart-Warner Corp. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)

Tuesday, October 28

Acme Steel Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Deere & Co. 7% Pfd.) (12 A. M.)
Ferro Enamel Corp. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Lane Bryant, Inc. (Com.) (1 P. M.)
Madison Square Garden Corp. (Com.) (3:30 P. M.)
National Gypsum Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (11 A. M.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Com.) (11:40 A. M.)
Poor & Co. (Chicago, Ill.) ($1.50 Cl. "A" Preference) (3 P. M.)
Reading Co. (4% Non-Cum. 1st Pfd.) (12 M.)
United Engineering & Foundry Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A. M.)
United Gas Improvement Co. (15 Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)
U. S. Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3 P. M.)
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Conv. Pfd.) (1:30 P. M.)

Wednesday, October 29

American Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") 4:15 P. M.)
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.)
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (7% Part. Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)

Thursday, October 30

American Metal Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (3 P. M.)
American Steel Foundries (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (Del.) (7% Pfd. & Com) (2:30 P. M.)
Hackensack Water Co. (7% Pfd. "A" & Com.) (1 P. M.)

Friday, October 31

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. (7% Pfd.) (9:30 A. M.)
Curtis Publishing Co. (Prior Pfd.) (10:30 A. M.)
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 A. M.)
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. "B") (12:30 P. M.)

Asks Review of Tax Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—James H. Rand, Jr., Hartford, Conn., asked the board of tax appeals to review a ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner that he owed $444,651 income taxes for 1937 and 1938. Mr. Rand, President of Remington-Rand, Inc., contended the commission erred in holding that income from a trust established by him in 1938 should be considered as taxable income.

Babcock & Wilcox

NEW YORK (AP)—Babcock & Wilcox Co., manufacturers of boilers and equipment for general industrial installations, and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,095,876, after provision of $6,618,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, or $4.60 a share. This compared with $1,832,266, or $2.75 a share in the like 1940 period.

Plant Closed by Shortage

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The Fisher Aircraft plant here, which makes sub-assemblies and parts for bombing planes, has closed down temporarily because of a shortage of material, General Manager L. T. Dalecks said. About 700 workers are affected by the shutdown.

Collins & Aikman

NEW YORK (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corp. and subsidiary, excluding Canadian subsidiary, reported for the six months ended Aug. 30 net profit of $1,304,320, or $2.15 a common share, compared with $1,373,418, or $2.08 a share, for the like 1940 period. The company manufactures automotive upholstery fabrics.

Retail Sales 12 to 16 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The uneveness in trade reports became more pronounced this week as the persistent lull in seasonal goods affected sentiment in markets, Dun & Bradstreet said in the review of business.

"A decline in anticipatory purchasing is evident all along the line," the agency said. "Retailers noted a let-down in demand which is not alone attributable to unseasonally mild weather. On the other hand, there continues to be numerous signs of strength in the situation. Trade turnover, although under the peak of a few weeks ago, exceeds last year's by a comparable margin.

"Manufacturers and distributors are evidently still more concerned about getting supplies than getting new business. Almost no cancellations of orders are reported in wholesale merchandise markets and very few instances of price weakness. Commodity prices have moved up again moderately after touching a three-month low last week."

Reports of a country-wide basis showed that for the second week in a row, the over-all gain in retail sales held at 12 to 16 per cent compared with a year ago. Neighborhood stores, the survey showed, and stores selling for cash to wage-earner trade, continued in relatively better position than department and specialty stores.

In the various areas of the country these percentage gains over a year ago were reported for retail trade: New England 12 to 18, East 7 to 10, Middle West 13 to 20, South 12 to 17, Southwest 18 to 22, Northwest 10 to 15 and Pacific Coast 13 to 16.

Bank Clearings At 10-Year High

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Oct. 22 were the highest for any week since that of Oct. 8, 1931, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total at 23 leading cities was $8,153,832,000, an increase of 38.1 per cent over $5,902,504,000 in the comparable week last year and $1,944,103,000, or 31.3 per cent better than the total of the preceding week. It was the largest week-to-week rise of the year.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open	Close	Close
	Today	Yesterday	Year Ago
December	1.18	1.14⅛	.84⅛
May	1.20½	1.21¼	.83½
July	1.21⅜	1.22½	.78⅝
Corn			
December	.76	.76⅜	.60⅜
May	.81⅞	.82⅜	.61⅜
July	.84	.84¼	.61⅞
Oats			
December	.47⅞	.48⅛	.34⅜
May	.50⅜	.50⅞	.33½
July	.49	.49	.31⅜
Soybeans			
December	1.37	1.39⅞	.84
May	1.42	1.44⅞	.85¼
July	..	1.45	..
Rye			
December	.64	.65	.44⅞
May	.70¾	.71½	.48¼
July	.72	.73⅝	.48⅝
Lard			
December	9.57	9.62	4.87
January	9.75	9.82	..
March	11.0	11.15	..
May	11.35	11.37	8.02

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	94.9	95.0	94.9	94.8b	94.5
March	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.8b	93.0
May	91.8	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.0
		Tops			
December	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.2b	127.0
March	125.1	125.1	125.0	124.8b	125.0
May	124.0	124.0	123.9	123.7b	123.8

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.32	16.32	16.05	16.23	16.40
March	16.58	16.58	16.31	16.52	16.68
May	16.68	16.70	16.48	16.67	16.85
July	16.78	16.78	16.55	16.73	16.93
October	16.77	16.84	16.77	16.84	17.09

Spots 17.06.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y March No. 3				2.85b	2.85
Wld May No. 4	2.53	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.53

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.84	7.85	7.83	7.84	7.86
March	7.98	8.02	7.98	8.00	8.03

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				12.55b	12.92
March	12.78	12.78	12.55	12.64	12.97

b-Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				8.97b	8.90

b. Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.30	34.40	34.20	34.25	34.15
*December	34.50	34.50	34.35	34.40	34.35
*January	34.70	34.75	34.55	34.55	34.50

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.60	30.00	29.60	29.90	29.50
†November	29.80	29.80	29.60	29.75	29.45
†December	29.50	29.85	29.50	29.85	29.40
†January	29.00	29.25	29.00	29.15	28.60

*Bs. †Rs.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.22	2.22	2.17	2.17	2.22
January	2.89	2.89	2.80	2.80	2.87

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

October 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	89½	89½	89½	90
2.00	Bos Edison	36½	36¼	36¼	36½
8.00	Bos Elevated	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
.60	Bos Fers Prop	12½	12½	12½	12½
..	Bos & Prov	30½	30½	30½	31
..	East Mass A	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	Lamson	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
8.25a	N E Tel & Tel	109	109	109	109
..	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	30c
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.06a	Reece Fold M	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	58¾	58¼	58¾	58
1.80	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s 46-44	106.18	106.18	106.18

New York City Bonds

30 3s 80	110¼	110¼	110¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	53	52⅞	53
10 Allegheny 5s 49 mod	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	68	65⅝	65⅝
3 Am T & T 3½s 66	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
30 Am T & T 3½s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
33 Am T & T '56	112	112	112
8 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 A C Lnne cl 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 B&O 95 st A	32½	32½	32½
2 B&O 95 st C	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 B&O 96 st F	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
16 B&O cv 4s 60	33	32⅞	33
9 B&O 4s 48	60	59¾	60
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	49½	49½
5 B&O SW 50 st	42	42	42
5 B&O TC 4s 50	47	47	47
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	47	47
14 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103½	103½	102½
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	73	73	73
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Buf R&P 5½ st	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	69⅝	69⅝
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15½	15½	15½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81½	81½
8 CB&Q 3½s II 49	88	88	88
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
16 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
13 CMSP&P 5 s l 4s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
5 Chi&NW rlg 5s 2037	17	17	17
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18½	18⅝	18⅝
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	24	24
6 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
3 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
15 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52	51⅞	52
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	49⅞	49⅞
1 CCC&StL 4s 00 StL	71	69¾	69¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109½	109½	109½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 73	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 72	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	65½	65½	65½
1 Col F & I 5s 43	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Col & So 4½s 80	20¼	20	20¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
4 Comwith Ed cv3½s 38	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1

Women Do Their Bit at Sea

Wide World

Crew Members on Soviet Ship

These women recently arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y., as members of the crew of the Soviet ship Petrovski, which will carry American aid to Russia. They are, left to right, Maria A. Bondarenko, Klavdia S. Borovik, and Valentina T. Stutzerenko. There are 37 men and one other woman aboard the vessel. The women serve as stewardesses at meal time, lend a hand on deck for chipping and painting, and do the odd jobs necessary to keep a vessel shipshape.

Canada Hopes Upped Trade With Brazil Holds After War

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 25 (AP)—Canada's Trade Minister, James A. Mackinnon, and four aides arrive here today after a 10-week air tour designed to expand Canadian trade with South America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Following closely upon the arrival of Canada's first Minister to Brazil, a Canadian Economic Mission reached Rio de Janeiro early in October.

Until recently, trade between the two countries has been of small volume but with the advent of the present war Canada, because of abnormal conditions throughout the world as well as because of the curious and illogical economic theories prevailing in the United States, suddenly became a huge buyer of Brazilian cotton, taking from the State of São Paulo alone, for instance, 320,471 bales during the first seven months of this year. Brazil likewise found it necessary to look to Canada for its newsprint paper which it had formerly obtained from northern Europe. Thus a profitable trade was established between the two countries and each country awoke to the fact that there were possibilities for future dealings. Brazil named a Minister to Canada which soon thereafter followed suit.

Factor Not Very Favorable

Aside from codfish, which Newfoundland has been shipping to Brazil for many years, Canada has never sold much to Brazil and equally her purchases have been small. Coffee, which up to now has been the chief item that Brazil had to export, has never figured high in Canada's imports. So commercial relations have been slight.

It will be interesting to see how this attempt to build up trade will work out. It seems reasonable to suppose that the conclusion of the war will see Canada returning to the United States for its cotton requirements and there is small likelihood that the Canadian will suddenly develop a tremendous interest in coffee. Equally true is it that the Swedish paper manufacturer is again going to be able to deliver paper to Brazil at a price much under any that a Canadian or American producer can quote. So on these items, at least, the situation will be just what it was before the present war came along.

Competition With U. S.

It is is possible, perhaps, for some new business to be created in Brazil's vegetable oils, fibers, industrial diamonds, skins and hides, and maybe cocoa; but the hopes for a large volume seem remote. Canada might work up a trade to Brazil but it is plain that her exports would, in the main, have to be manufactured products. And that will bring her into direct competition with the United States.

The point should not be overlooked that Canada is the only country in the western hemisphere that is not a member of the Pan American Union though directly and indirectly it has undoubtedly benefited greatly by that community of nations. The Ottawa Agreement, fostering empire trading, certainly did not tend to encourage commercial relations with Latin America. The Economic Mission now in Brazil has said that so long as the war lasts there is little chance of any positive action being taken—supplies to Britain and lack of available shipping prevent that—but exploratory efforts are behind the Mission's trip and it hopes that an increased trade between the two countries will appear when peace returns.

TAKE A TRIP THIS FALL

Autumn is an ideal time to travel. Be guided by hotel, resort and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

World-Rule Day By Peace Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—"World Government Day," sponsored by the National Peace Conference, an organization of 39 national groups, representing all shades of opinion on American foreign policy, will be celebrated on Nov. 11, Armistice Day, as the opening gun in a campaign for America's active participation in a constitutional world order after the war, it was announced today. Thousands of discussion groups, public rallies and special radio programs devoted to consideration of the problems of world order are on the program for Armistice Week, the conference said.

Many national organizations outside the regular membership of the conference, including the Council for Democracy, the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the American Student Union, the Friends Peace Committee (Quakers), and the Federal Union, are co-operating.

Defense Curbs Seen Bringing Reforms to Building Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Nation's building industry has moved to give itself a critical examination, following recent orders and a policy statement from the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board which have acted as a "stop" signal to non-defense building. As a result, some needed reforms may come out of the present trying period, some of the industry's leaders believe.

Much was heard a while back of the alleged rigid price structure in the industry. High cost of certain types of building equipment and materials, as well as of labor, was cited as a deterrent to building. Now the industry is compelled to scout about to find substitutes for some of these materials thought indispensable.

Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, quoting Freehold, the organ of the Association, concludes that substitutes will appear in due time as the demand for them increases. Research agencies offer as yet principally recommendations, but the emergency, he says, will probably press from them new products that will revolutionize certain phases of home construction.

In the past, building codes, with their traditional bans on innovations, have acted as a deterrent to the development of new materials. Now the emergency promises to bring about some long-sought modifications. One city, at least, has actually modified its code to meet the new conditions. This is San Diego, Calif. Here the Chief Building Inspector has issued emergency regulations "for the duration."

San Diego, under these rulings, will permit all steel reinforcement to be omitted from walls and foundations provided certain compensatory measures are complied with. (For example, brick walls must be consistently increased, in thickness.) These regulations anticipate shortages of bolts for keying sills to substructure, providing that any substitute method that seems sound will receive consideration. So with the use of wooden dowels to anchor wood members to masonry walls. If treated with approved preservatives, the wood dowel will pass inspection.

Los Angeles and San Francisco are reported to be considering emergency revisions of their codes. Much more activity along this line in other cities is expected as a result of the recent policy statement by the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, calling attention to the fact that many building codes appear to require unnecessary amounts of various materials.

The policy statement of SPAB of Oct. 9 called off private building which would employ scarce materials, came as a great surprise to the industry here and has acted as a sudden check on building activities, industrial leaders report. The building market is a sensitive one, points out Oscar Rosenthal, Chairman of the Illinois State Housing Board. People hesitate to make plans for building when there is a likelihood of shortages, and lenders of money, including FHA, are hesitant to make loans when they are not positive the proposed building can be brought to completion, he notes. Capital here has pulled back into its shell, he says, as a result of the SPAB policy statement. Representatives of builders' organizations and of architectural societies have met here and are asking the appointment of a national committee, representing all agencies concerned with building, to act in an advisory capacity to the OPM, in hopes that unnecessary curtailment may be avoided.

The important thing, agree those most concerned over the situation, is for the supply authorities in Washington, as well as the builders themselves, to get a clear conception of what building is really needed for the welfare of the Nation in the present defense period.

Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, thinks the SPAB policy statement, startling though it was, had the salutary effect of making communities measure their actual housing needs.

"We must take greater care than ever before," said Mr. Kniskern, "to see that new construction is of the quantity and type needed and in the place needed." He recommends "frequent well-considered local surveys of community housing needs."

"Home building for the defense period must become as near as we can make it a precision industry," advised the Real Estate Association President. He pledged that the Association and the Home Builders Institute of America, its branch in this field, will do all in their power to conserve materials needed for defense.

Maybe Baltimore Textbooks, Maps Need Not Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25—Kingdoms may fall, invading armies may wipe out national boundary lines, and cities may be reduced to ruins, but so far as Baltimore school textbooks and maps are concerned, the map of Europe remains just as it was before 1939.

For various reasons, according to Charles F. Willis, Superintendent in charge of the City's elementary schools, neither the maps which decorate the walls of classrooms nor the textbooks from which the pupils study have been changed since the beginning of the European conflict.

And so the pupils still read in their books and see on their maps that Czechoslovakia is an independent nation, that Poland is still a barrier state between Russia and Germany and that France is one of the world's great Powers.

One of the reasons the textbooks and maps have not been changed in attempts to keep up with the changing face of the world is that the schools are not concerned with "any momentary state of affairs," Mr. Willis said.

"We are teaching human geography—not physical geography," he said. "We are concerned with trends, with the effect of people on a region and of a region on a people. To understand this, pupils must learn what they can about the world of 10 years ago, 50 years ago or 2,000 years ago."

Stressing that dictatorships are nothing new in history, Mr. Willis holds that "pupils must learn the truth about the older dictatorships before they can realize that the best, highest and most recent form of government is democracy."

In most classrooms, however, the study of Europe's map as it was and its governmental set-up as it used to be is being supplemented by the use of newspapers and newspaper war maps, Mr. Willis said.

Pupils in junior high schools particularly are keeping abreast of the swiftly-changing European situation through the daily press. Blackboard outline maps which can be altered quickly through use of erasers and chalk are employed in some of the high schools.

D. U. V. Victory Fair To Open on Oct. 28

A Victory Fair has been announced by the Massachusetts State Department of the Daughters of Union Veterans, to be held at the Westminster Hotel Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Mrs. Ella Mae Greene, Senior Vice-President of the Department, is General Chairman.

The fair will be opened by Samuel Snow, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Proceeds of the event will go for the work of the D. U. V.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptions: values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. K-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. D-34, New York City, N. Y.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
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SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HELP WANTED

WANTED
Two housemen: also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Comfortable room in beautiful home on lake; would like 1 or 2 elderly persons for winter or permanent residents. MRS. F. F. HALL, 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

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Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
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Advertising Book Match Factory offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New faster selling feature, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 1025M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

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LADY will buy old china, glass, silver, furniture, contents of attic. Write fully. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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1941 PACKARD 6 — 4-door sedan, absolutely new. $1100.
Call or write D. O. MUSSEY
Longwood Garage, Brookline. President 7823

CORSETIERES

MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlor, 145 Tremont St., Boston. Smart-Form Foundation Garments, Lib. 2378 (Mass.).

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SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 306, Rt. 5, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Comfortable garage apt., cir. oil heat; accommodate 2 or 3 persons. Mrs. Virginia V. Wolcott, 620½ 8th St. North. Also apartments for 1 or 2 persons.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA — Furnished 3-room apartment for winter months; near golf course. MRS. GEORGE WILLIS, Box 627.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Completely furn. housekeeping apt. consisting of 4 rms.; baby grand piano; references. Pelham Hall. Apply M. J. Smith, Apt. 216. Bea. 2430.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94TH, 69 W.—1 room, kitchenette; Frigidaire, phone extension, semi-private bath; 2nd floor; private house; references.

FOR SALE

BOUGHT OUT
Purchased a stock and found about 500 pairs Boot Mill curtains suitable for parlor, dining room and chamber in cream and ecru; mill price $1.25, our price 79c a pair. Also 150 all-wool blankets, 100 per cent wool, made by the American Woolen Co. Former price $8.95, our price $5.90. Free delivery. Money refunded if not satisfied. Mail your check or money order and you will receive prompt attention. Open Thurs. and Sat. till 9 p. m. ECONOMY DRY GOODS, 94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass. Est. 40 yrs.

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FOR SALE, Sat. evening Symphony ticket, 1st balcony, Center, $32. Write MISS SIDNEY, 92 Reservoir Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9207

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Dickson-Ivers
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
for the 1941 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

SEE NEXT PAGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
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FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-809 Clearwater 5-4201

For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
TIMMS
Cleaners
2119 Central Avenue

TAMPA

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SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

LOGAN, MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES —— SERVICE
416 3rd Street West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 9 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Palter De Liso Vitality
Matrix Paradise
Collegebred Martha Lee
Palizzio
201 PEACHTREE STREET

RHODES CENTER RESTAURANT
Our Chicken Pie Has Made Us Famous
LUNCHEON and DINNER

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6369

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

PURE PEP Thalson
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9028 and 8511

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

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SWISS, DESIRING TO LEARN ENGLISH, seeks fresh position; experienced in house work and garden, and care of horses; excellent references. Apply: C/O Christian Science Reading Room, Faubg. de l'Hôpital 20, Neuchâtel.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

WATCHES
for
SPORTS—BUSINESS—DRESS
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 VORDERE VORSTADT

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfusserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant

Bureaumaschinen, Revisionen, Reparaturen, auch auswärts, *Farbbänder, Kohlepapier*
H. REBER Basel
Solothurnerstr. 41 Tel. 2.03.54
(Office Machines)

SCHAAD et CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and Branches
Cocoa, Chocolate
Tinned Goods

Frau E. Sprüngli-Ballmer
Blumengeschäft
Burgfelderstr. 21 Tel. 2.53.91
Florist

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

SPIRA
ZURICH Bahnstraße 37 BASEL Freiestraße 42
Specialists in First Class
SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS

BERNE

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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHÔNE 98

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC. RADIO. PHONO.

ZURICH

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 2.04.12
SPECIALITAT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschergplatz 16 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

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Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Home-lovers and South African Prints
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

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Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
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For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc. *See*
KILBURN & WHITE
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857 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

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The Store of Personal Service

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 422, WEST ST.

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
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PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

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Specialises in:—
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Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
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Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
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LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

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New Kempsey Buildings
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JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4052
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

PHILLIPS BROS.
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56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
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GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 KLOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
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37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

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Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

STOCKIST OF
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THRESHER'S
23, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

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"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
PHONE 22-3952

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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

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PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

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138 Church St. Maritzburg
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SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods
At the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 lines

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Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
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Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours
2262 and 2697

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job is Too Small nor Too Large"
209, PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 5593

Crossword Quiz Answers

		D	O	V	E		F	O	U	R
H	A	R	I		B	O	U	T		O
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		L	E	N	A		O	S	L	O

638

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
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Where quality goods cost less

Eves
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234 Church St. Central
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Australia
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Estab. 28 years

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SHEEHY STREET GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
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Upholsterers
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MANLY Telephone XU 1076

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The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
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52 Margaret Street

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Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
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Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS'

Max Factor ★
Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

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(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay Branch Manager
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ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
(Continued)

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FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

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Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
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TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 322 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St. Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

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Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
See Our
New Season's
Delightfully Dainty Lingerie
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

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PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

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F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

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Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
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MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
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Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
TEL. LF 2976 CAULFIELD

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Printing, Etc.
The FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(Phone)

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Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East
Auckland Phone 43-797

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
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Phone 26334 Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
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Queen St. Auckland

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

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HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-956, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

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School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
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Phone 43-658

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Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

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Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

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Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

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D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

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High Grade Shoes for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 3-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
Sign of Honest Workmanship
39 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Telephone 42-537

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

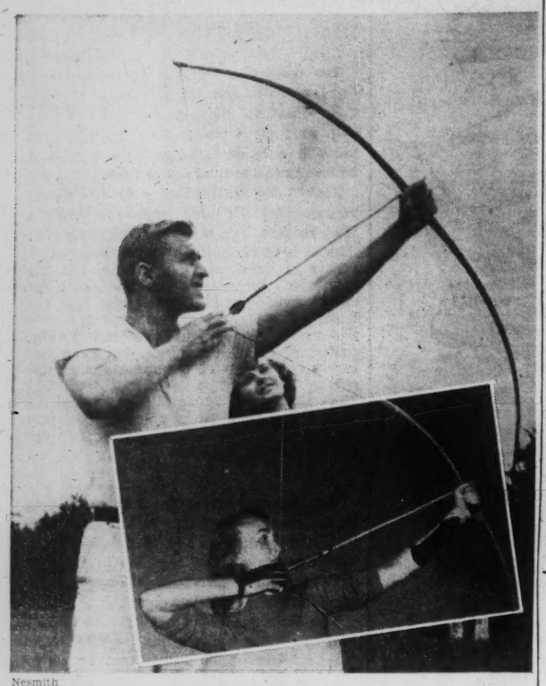
The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing



Nesmith

There are 1,500,000 of them!

Speaking of Archery

By Irving Bacchus

Have you ever yearned to feel the thrill of a bow string hurling an arrow into the sky? More than 1,500,000 hobbyists have chosen this pastime and found it possessing a wide range of qualities.

Archery is inexpensive. The neighborhood youngsters make their own tackle, and the craftsman-archer can satisfy his love of handiwork by turning the bows that will hurl his shafts. Naturally the novice who is impatient to face a challenging target will do well to leave the equipment manufacturing to experts.

The variations of archery include target shooting, flight shooting, clout shooting, and novelty practice such as golf-archery and field activity. Target shooting is by far the most popular diversion. The fundamental idea here is for the hobbyist to pierce the bullseye, at distances from 40 to 100 yards.

Flight shooting is for distance. Via the foot-bow, flights of more than 600 yards have been recorded. The record for standing shots is something less. Hundreds of archery contests are held annually under guidance of the National Archery Association, oldest amateur athletic organization in America.

Modern archery hobbyists point out that those feats attributed to our colorful ancestral heroes can be surpassed by scores of contemporary bowmen. The reason? Archery tackle, though still constructed by hand, is the best ever. Today's bowyers go about their work scientifically and produce finer equipment than the braves of old ever knew. Invention of the point-of-aim technique in 1850 also facilitated the keener skill of modern archers.

In archery-golf the bow is substituted for clubs and the arrow for balls. A soft spherical target placed on the greens serves as the hole. Players tee off together and each subsequent shot is made from the point where the preceding arrow landed. Archery-golf calls for a measure of flight shooting and target skill. A spread in its popularity is likely.

Other groups combine the fun of archery with hiking and camping. Taking to the woods on week ends they cross hill and field competing by shooting at such landscape marks as provide suitable targets. When winter arrives the more ardent bowmen simply transfer their activities to indoor ranges.

Did You Know That—

Transportation costs and storage space for bottled soft drinks can be cut in half by redesigning bottles to fit closely in vertical racks.

A tomato-potato hybrid is a recent novelty exhibited in Russia.

The world's largest resources of clay for china are in Devon and Cornwall, England.

A Verse for Today . . .

Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven.—Ps. 85:11.

In Lighter Vein

Total Security

Customer: "Waitress, did you smell the gas in the mock gas attack yesterday?"

Waitress (rushed off her feet): "No, madam, we haven't time to breathe here!"

Oh, Well!

"Oh, I'm so glad to get my feet on vice versa again," said the lady as the airplane landed.

"My dear," said her friend patiently, "you don't mean vice versa, you mean terra cotta."

"The Same to You"

The new draftee had made the fatal mistake of failing to salute a second lieutenant, and the latter was prescribing his punishment, when the captain came along and inquired the trouble.

"He failed to salute, sir," reported the lieutenant.

"What do you propose to do about it?" asked the captain.

"I have ordered him to stand and salute two hundred times, sir."

"Quite right, lieutenant," replied the captain. "Proceed with the punishment. But remember, every time he salutes you must salute back."—Wall Street Journal.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Six million tons of Allied shipping a year is being sunk in the present war. Is American ship construction now catching up with these losses?

2. What was the reason for the resignation of Iceland's Cabinet?

3. For what special purpose has President Roosevelt proclaimed the period between Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and Nov. 16?

4. What tremendous loss in mechanized equipment has the German Army suffered in its war on Russia?

5. With what country has Mexico resumed diplomatic relations after a lapse of three years?

6. What encouraging news has been announced to motorists in eastern seaboard states?

7. What record parachute jump was made yesterday by Arthur Starnes of Chicago?

8. How is the U. S. countering the threat of raiding German submarines?

9. How many French lives have so far been forfeited for the recent assassination of two German officers in occupied France?

10. Does Secretary of State Stimson admit that the highly prized Norden bombsight used by the U. S. Army and Navy bombers has reached German hands?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

British Humorists Look at the War

"Never mind if you don't like tapioca, Private Fothergill. Eat it up, just to please me."—Sheffield (England) Weekly Telegraph

"It was the first one off the line when they changed over from manufacturing sewing machines" ('London Opinion')

"Which one are you repairing today, Fritz?"—Answers

"Listen! I've found a man who can make 'The Internationale' sound just like 'Home Sweet Home'" ('Daily Express')

Brevities

Grit: Remember the fellows who maintained the world owed them a living? They now admit their error. It isn't the world, it's the taxpayers.

Detroit News: With Europe back to the Middle Ages, our return to the primitive, too, is well on the way. An idea woman for the Ladies' Home Journal suggests sandwiches with the crusts left on.

Chicago Daily News: It becomes harder all the while to point out the way to Utopia. As the mountaineer replied to the lost stranger, "If I was going to Knoxville, I wouldn't start from here."

Current Events Test

Answers

1. According to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, ship construction in the U. S. is now catching up with the heavy ship losses sustained by the Allies.

2. The Iceland Government's resignation is attributed to a disagreement over a war-engendered rise in living costs. The resignation came after a parliamentary crisis forced by the Progressive Party's attempt to pass a bill to control prices, which are rising rapidly as a result of the presence of British and United States troops.

3. President Roosevelt proclaimed this period as a time for the American people to think about their duties and responsibilities in the "defense of this country," and to become better informed on the civilian defense program.

4. Experts estimate that 12,000 German tanks have become casualties in the four-month campaign against the Russians. Of this total it is reported that 4,000 may be considered as total losses, the remaining 8,000 as out of action temporarily.

5. Great Britain: the two countries resumed diplomatic relations after a lapse since 1938 resulting from the Cardenas Administration's expropriation of oil properties in Mexico.

6. Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has announced that the prospect of a severe petroleum shortage in the East, about which he has often warned in recent weeks, now was virtually erased. Gasoline supplies are above last year, he reported.

7. In a daring parachute jump Starnes leaped from a plane at 31,400 feet and tumbled 5½ miles before pulling his ripcord. The jump exceeded all records for free fall.

8. The U. S. is countering Nazi submarine activity by placing the routing as well as the protection of all shipping anywhere on the high seas in the hands of the Navy.

9. The total French lives forfeited for the killing of the two German officers has reached 100. A hundred additional hostages have won brief reprieves while the Germans give more time for the capture or surrender of the actual assassins.

10. Secretary of War Stimson has stated that he had "no reason to believe" that the secret Norden bombsight "has reached the Germans."

Air for Fish

Gasoline service stations were recently surprised by a request for free air for fish, when a tank-truck of fish from the New York Aquarium was en route to Boston Aquarium and required fresh air in the tanks every two hours.

Daily Quotation

SUCCESS comes only to those who lead the life of endeavor. — THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Word—His Bond

Hamilton, Ohio

Recently a resident of this city decided to try and buy the house in which he was living. He got in touch with the owner, whom he had never met, and asked what he would take for it. The amount was more than the tenant wanted to pay. However, after a short talk the owner reduced his price and they came to an agreement. Both parties made arrangements to meet at a bank the following week to make the necessary transfer. The tenant suggested a written agreement be made in the meantime to bind the sale. The other smilingly remarked: "My word is my bond, and it will be just as good next week as it is now, and the same no doubt will be true of your word."

The buyer and seller met the following week at the appointed hour. Much to the surprise of the tenant, the landlord's first words were, "Mr. ——, what will you take for your bargain? He then said by way of explanation, "In these negotiations nothing has been written on paper nor a cent been exchanged, and I could simply say to you I have changed my mind, but my word is my bond, so we will proceed to make the transfer. However, if you wish to make $500, before leaving this building you can immediately transfer it to Mr. D——, who is standing over there by the window: he will pay $500 more for it than you are paying me."

However, there was only one transfer made, and one man at least left that building with renewed confidence in mankind.

Army Airplane Markings

U. S. Army airplane markings: A is for attack bomber, B for bombardment, C for cargo transport, FM for fighter, O for observation, P for pursuit, T for trainer; the number means the model number; a letter after the number indicates that the original model has been improved; an X preceding the symbol means an experimental model.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Come Up for Air*

By Le Pelley

EVEN THOUGH OUR CONCERT DIDN'T TURN OUT AS WE EXPECTED, ALL THE TEACHERS THOUGHT IT WAS A SUCCESS
YOU NEVER CAN TELL — I MAY TURN OUT TO BE A MUSICIAN YET
I SAY.... WHERE ARE YOU ?? WHAT ARE YOU DOING ??
I'M JUST A LITTLE ACORN, LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO PLANT MYSELF...
STAY AROUND WHERE I CAN SEE YOU, LITTLE ACORN — AND LOOK OUT FOR SQUIRRELS

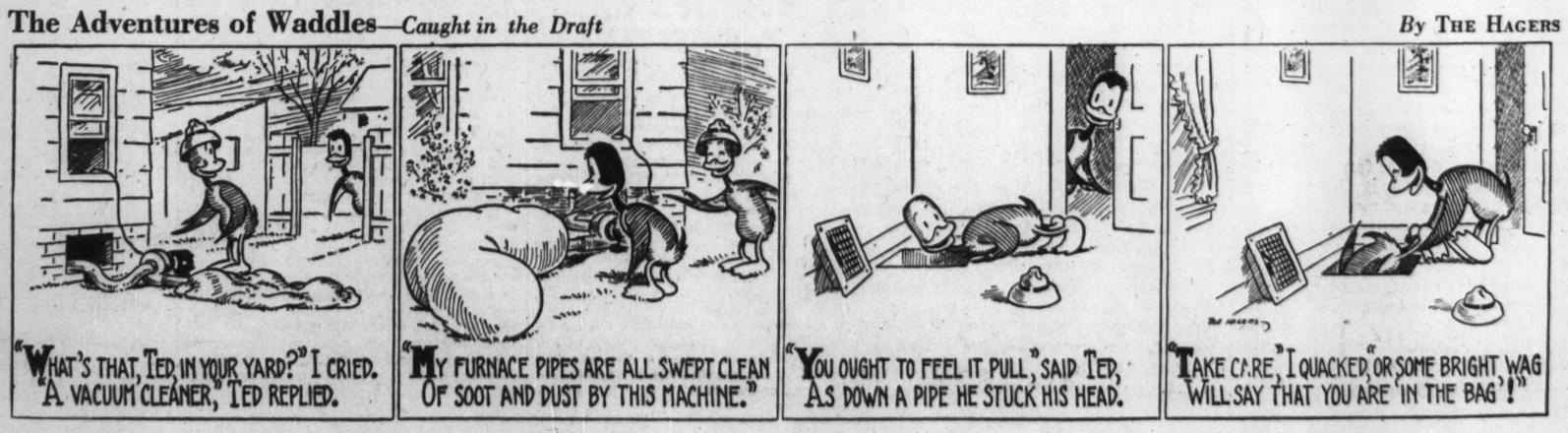
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good News!*

By Rodgers

I saw the Boss carving up a pumpkin today—
"Oh boy! Halloween must be coming!" I thought—
"And Halloween usually means a party"
"And a party usually means refreshments!"
So I hustled off to spread the good news!

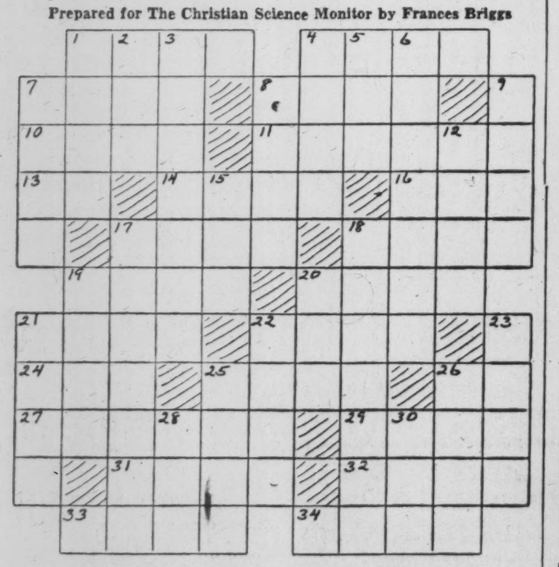
The Adventures of Waddles—*Caught in the Draft*

By The Hagers


"WHAT'S THAT, TED, IN YOUR YARD?" I CRIED. "A VACUUM CLEANER," TED REPLIED.
"MY FURNACE PIPES ARE ALL SWEPT CLEAN OF SOOT AND DUST BY THIS MACHINE."
"YOU OUGHT TO FEEL IT PULL," SAID TED, AS DOWN A PIPE HE STUCK HIS HEAD.
"TAKE CARE," I QUACKED, "OR SOME BRIGHT WAG WILL SAY THAT YOU ARE 'IN THE BAG'!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird is an emblem of innocence and gentleness?
4—President of U. S. is chosen once in how many years?
7—Gertrude Zelle MacLeod was better known as Mata ——?
8—What is a set-to, or round, in a contest?
10—What is an inland sea of Asiatic Russia?
11—What are carried in a quiver?
13—Weight (abbr.).
14—What measure of land contains 160 square rods?
16—Dance step.
17—What do you call a member of one of aboriginal tribes inhabiting Borneo?
18—Where is most famous leaning tower?
19—What is small ridge or bar on finger board of certain stringed instruments?
20—To bound.
21—Stretched.
22—Ah omen is what?
24—Border.
25—What operatic soprano was born in New Zealand?
26—Who is a character in Dickens's "Bleak House"?
27—Fur of what animal becomes white in winter except for black tip of the tail?
29—What was Paul called before his conversion?
31—Nation.
32—What is the inner and larger of two bones of the forearm?
33—What is a river of Siberia?
34—What is capital of Norway?

Down

1—Arrow of a blowgun is what?
2—What is plural of "os"?
3—What is one of main administrative divisions into which Turkey is divided?
4—In golf, what is a cry of warning to persons ahead?
5—Belonging to us.
6—What is another name for a visionary?
7—What is a caracara?
8—Sound made by a dog.
9—What is a mountain mentioned in Greek mythology?
12—What insect builds papery nest?
15—If you had a tortoise-shell quadruped, it would be what?
17—Whom does Estella wed in "Great Expectations"?
18—What was name of winged horse of Muses?
19—Blond.
20—Cover.
21—Domino with three spots is what?
22—What is a conveyance on runners?
23—What French novelist was born in 1840?
25—What is first name of Tolstoy's best-known heroine?
26—Who was wife of Jupiter?
"3—What is an adjective suffix?
30—Every one.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Milestones

When the armies of pre-Versailles Europe had been "at it" as long as armies have been fighting in this war, the First World War was half over. The Kaiser's forces had occupied an area five times that of the pre-1914 Reich, but Verdun had proved itself too strong for them, the British offensive on the Somme had greatly improved the Allies' position, the Russians had struck with great force in what nobody knew was to be their last big battle of the war. The more confident observers among the Allies thought they discerned the beginning of the end for the Hohenzollerns.

A comparison of the superficial aspects of the present war with those of the 1914-18 conflict at a similar point, indicates that Hitler's position is notably stronger than that of the Kaiser. The Nazi hordes have overrun much more territory and are strategically better situated in practically all theaters except the Near East.

This comparison omits the American counterweight in the Battle of the Atlantic, of course, the smallness of the German Navy, and the effects of the blockade. In spite of the blockade the Nazis seem to have maintained terrific striking power in the field and a very fair morale on the home front. However, the effect of the 1914-18 British blockade against Imperial Germany, was hardly discernible at the halfway mark on the long, long trail to peace.

None of these comparisons are really fundamental. But they should serve to stimulate endeavor and to put iron in the determination of free men. Only the free can measure the awakening of peoples to the world-wide nature of the Nazi threat. Only these can plumb the depths of feeling that are being stirred by Nazi brutality, appraise the revival of moral instincts which have been roused from a dreamy sense of false security and comfort. Only these can enumerate the weaknesses of which democratic society is being purged, and reflect the inrush of strength-producing thoughts and motives.

Uncharted on the maps of battle lines, they are playing as decisive a part in the outcome of this war as are the decisions of generals.

Mediation?

Everyone—including those who are called "war-mongers"—wishes the war could be ended. Many sincere people knowing little about the hard facts of life in a world at war have urged that the United States persuade Britain and Germany to make peace. But when one who is supposed to know as much about world affairs as former Ambassador Cudahy proposes mediation by the United States, it is time to ask how much thinking lies behind such a proposal and where such thinking leads.

No one—including those who are called "appeasers"—wants peace at any price. The question then is, What price peace? Following Mr. Cudahy's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was asked whether Hitler would restore the countries his armies have overrun. He replied that probably Der Führer would want some "central control in Europe." This is altogether too casual and vague an outline for a peace program.

But those who propose peace with Hitler are unable to be definite. They cannot say whether some "central control in Europe" would leave any tolerable existence for other peoples. Most of all, they cannot guarantee that any "peace" the Nazis make will be more than a truce designed to disarm all opponents.

Austria had an agreement with Hitler. The British and French made a deal with him over the Sudetenland. The Poles had a non-aggression pact. So did the Russians. Marshal Pétain had his "collaboration" armistice. And Mussolini had his Axis "partnership."

Does any realistic thinker expect Britain and America to disarm in the face of that record? At the very moment the United States has lined itself up anew against Hitlerism with an increase of Lend-Lease funds to nearly $13,000,000,000, can any realistic thinker expect it to become a mediator?

No one relishes having to discourage mediation. But it is necessary to ask the price of these peace proposals. For the sooner it is realized that genuine peace does not lie on the old road of impossible appeasement, the sooner we shall turn resolutely down the path which seeks peace by the destruction of Hitlerism.

History on "Grandpa's Knob"

Deep satisfaction must have been felt by a little group of engineers on a Green Mountain summit in Vermont on October 19, when electrical energy generated by the now celebrated wind-power unit in that airy location began to flow into the system of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation.

According to the instruments, the machine produced 1,140-horsepower at a wind velocity of about twenty-six miles per hour, and preliminary observation of the mechanism was most encouraging. Of course, a long series of practical tests lie ahead of a pioneer undertaking of this character.

If the project works out satisfactorily, further wind-power units can be built, undoubtedly at much lower cost than the initial one, and applied to produce electricity in many localities. Individual home units are in operation in many places. While such units are likely to remain small in relation to the huge steam and hydro-electric generating sets, there are many advantages in thus turning Nature's breezes to mankind's service.

The further progress of this commercial scale development will be watched with interest by many outside the engineering profession.

Keeping Who Guessing?

Too many cooks have been sticking their spoons into the broth of American-Japanese relations as conducted from Washington. This is a potentially explosive brew at best, and the American people have a grave interest in the way it is handled.

The State Department for months has been both careful and firm in any pronouncements effecting Japan. This steady attitude is what is called for by the threat in the Far East.

On Thursday, however, the United States Maritime Commission let it become known that shipments of war supplies to Russia were being channeled through Boston and across the Atlantic to Archangel rather than across the Pacific to Vladivostok. This sounded, and was surely interpreted, in the Orient as appeasement of the new military Government of Japan.

On Friday, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, put the opposite face on the matter by saying to a group of naval ordnance manufacturers that the situation in the Far East is "extremely strained" and that "a collision is inevitable" there if the Japanese persist in their plans for expansion.

This business of blowing hot and cold through various Government departments may have the effect of keeping the Japanese militarists guessing but it also has the effect of keeping the American people on edge. Better than confusing the Japanese would be an assurance that these delicate subjects are being handled consistently in the Washington Administration.

This might be a job for the President's new Office of Facts and Figures, which was designed to spare the public from confusion in news releases from minor public officials, except that in this case the heads of departments are concerned. Is it too much to ask them to consult the State Department in matters of great diplomatic moment?

Cafeterias for Bossy

The friendly cow, all red and white
I love with all my heart:
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple-tart.

We quite approve, having been brought up on Mr. Stevenson's friendly cow, so to speak, doing all that can be done for Bossy. She can't help it if profiteers charge a dime a glass for her chief product. But what started us on this train of thought is the news of "cow cafeterias" being established by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Florida Experiment Stations. Their purpose is to discover which grasses Suky prefers, which produce the most milk, and which influence the color of the output.

A cafeteria is approximately 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. The shade, water and soil conditions are as identical as possible. The different grasses are planted in parallel strips fifteen feet wide. The cows choose what they want from the menu of twenty grasses. They will graze on the plots that have the tastiest grasses. That they have judgment and taste is proved by the way they walk right over two or three of the 100-foot cafeterias to one which offers something they prefer.

We approve of these experiments. Whatever man can do to help Bossy is both humanitarian and wise. She is entitled to nutritious and tasty food. But can anything be done to break her of eating wild onions?

Our Readers Say—

Burke, Blackstone, and America's Bill of Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Wheeler and Colonel Lindbergh, being reduced to extremities to sustain isolationism, are resorting to abuse of England for the purpose of clouding the minds of the thoughtful and arousing the passions of the ignorant.

Yet the source and origin of every fundamental right enjoyed by the American people is traceable to England. Our language, laws and literature make us as English as England herself. The Colonies did not rebel against England, but they rebelled against English tyranny operating through a crazy King, George III. They rebelled because these liberties guaranteed to them by the English Government were being denied them by that Government as administered at that time. The liberty which Patrick Henry thundered in the valleys of Virginia was the same spirit of liberty which Burke adored at the same time in the English Parliament. Being denied their English rights the Colonists set about to establish for themselves a government which would secure for them these English rights. In the formation of that government they turned to the common law and so well they knew it that Burke said of them that the Colonists were a nation of lawyers and that more Blackstones were sold in the Colonies in 1775 than in all the rest of the British Empire. These Colonists not only read but understood Blackstone, and when their governments, State and Nation, were launched they made the common law the rule of action for their people.

At that time England accorded more freedom and greater liberty to her people than any other nation in the world. It was then the only existing government that recognized the liberty of man and secured to him the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And it was because the Colonists were denied these rights that a revolution was had and a government established to secure for them these rights.

Every substantive right enjoyed by the American people is of English origin. Its history and security is traced by Blackstone. The very form of our government, executive, legislative and judicial, is fashioned in an English mold. It was from England that we got the idea of a Constitution, of a Bill of Rights and the right of petition. It was from England that we derived the right to be secure against search and seizure; the habeas corpus; the right to be presented by a grand jury and tried by a petit jury. It was from England that we derived the right to be confronted by witnesses and to appear by counsel in criminal prosecution. It is also true that the basis of our law of procedure is of English origin.

T. H. MCGREGOR

Austin, Texas

Cats That Travel the Seven Seas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I certainly enjoyed "Seafaring Felines," by Rufus W. Hooker, for I love cats. I would like to have known Minnie.

Perhaps the cat aboard ship, to whom Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave the much publicized pat on the head, during the Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt, was one of "Minnie's" kittens—the one that "disembarked at Portsmouth to pick up an English accent."

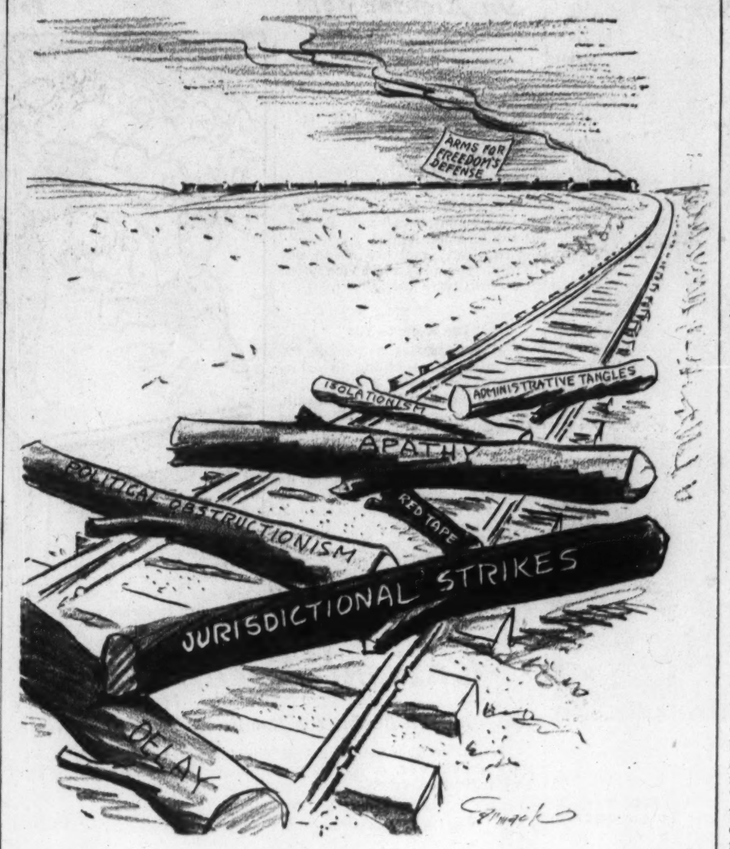
Now, after reading "Seafaring Felines," I believe a story about a cat that I heard long ago: A family living in the United States took a trip around the world and took their pet cat along. They lost the cat in Venice. Some time after they had returned home there was a "meow" at the door and there was their cat.

ALICE M. JOHNSON

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Clear the Track



The Bookshelf

In Wartime Germany

It was Oct. 10, 1939. The German conquest of Poland was complete and the other Allies had done little beyond declaring a silent war. The atmosphere in Berlin that day was sparkling with rumors that the war was over.

"Although the peace rumors were only a few hours old, a large crowd was standing in front of Hitler's Chancellery. Faces were lighted with radiant hope; the people knew that any minute their Führer would appear on his low balcony and speak to them.

"I waited awhile with the crowd, and then moved on toward the Potsdamer Platz. At this busiest intersection in Berlin I saw people who had gone crazy with joy.

"Strangers grabbed strangers by the arms to tell them the wonderful news.

"Peace, brother, peace!

"It looked like New Year's Eve in the daytime."

But when Hitler made his speech later that afternoon there was no word of peace in it.

"Well, that night Berlin was completely blacked out.

"Just like every other night.

"But in the hearts of the people it was much blacker."

There was no valid reason for the peace rumors which flew through Berlin that day. But what William Russell saw and describes in BERLIN EMBASSY (New York: Dutton. $2.50) is a revealing story of the deep underlying reluctance of the German people for this war which their leaders made. It is part of an excellent sketch of how the German people behave in wartime from the eyes of a young man who lived with them for three years and saw them as one whose business it was to deal with them as a young vice-consul in the American Embassy.

Mr. Russell makes no pretension of writing a profound or analytical book. He does a first-class job of answering the question so many people ask, "What is life like in Germany?" And the result is proof of the fact that no one should think he knows all he needs to know about Germany from reading any one of the number of good books current on the market.

The fact is that until very recently most people in America either thought they knew all they needed to know about Germany, or considered it such an unpleasant subject they didn't want to read about it. The result was very little readable information. Now there is a lot of it, and as yet there is no repetition.

"Berlin Embassy" is the best book yet on how people behave and what it feels like just to live like an ordinary observer midst the Nazis and Germans in time of war. Mr. Russell gives you the uncanny feeling of riding in a Berlin bus at night with only one dim blue light inside, which mercifully protects those who by some impulsive word reveal their fear or distaste or hatred of conditions and policies. You can share with him the sensation of having a suspicious and arrogant black-clad SS man sit down at the table next to you and listen to your conversation. You can live with him through the tragic disappointments of wanting a goose for your Christmas dinner and having it turn out to be only one leg of a goose.

There is also some extremely interesting light on the refugee problem from one whose office was literally swamped by terrified thousands jamming the sanctuary of the American Embassy. It is not a pretty picture—particularly in the light it throws on the workings of the American immigration laws, which in effect tend to admit those with the most arrogance and least scruple and exclude those who, because they are subject to the reserve of superior persons, can never bring themselves to push hard enough to get ahead of the undesirables.

Nazi Germany is heavily burdened with profanity, indecency, and vulgarity. A book which shows life in Berlin as it is must inevitably portray some of this in its pages. The result is some words which may offend many readers. But Mr. Russell's use of such words is factual description.

J. C. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Anchors to Windward

By Frank L. Perrin

There are unmistakable indications that political leaders of the opposition party are no longer certain that the anchors which they have so confidently cast to windward will hold their buffeted political craft. The hope long held among them—that out of the confusions, the delays in reaching decisions, and the solemn pledges to keep America "out of the war" there might emerge that golden opportunity which, adroitly embraced, would convict the party in power of gross deception or conscious willingness to mislead—has dwindled too.

Looking backward, the fact cannot be denied that up until the present moment it has been the desire of everyone, including those who are now accused of duplicity, to avoid actual entanglement in the present war. But to those who endeavor to see clearly and judge honestly, there are no indications that those in authority are likely to depart from a position popularly approved.

Without submitting any evidence of ulterior purpose in the policy which the American people endorse and have almost unanimously agreed to support, certain leaders whose actual honesty and sincerity can hardly be questioned, are embracing every opportunity to arouse in public thought the suspicion that they are being deceived. Those who heed the warning are told that the very means and methods adopted to mechanize and solidify the Nation's defensive machinery will, eventually, be utilized to enslave them both economically and politically.

* * *

This transition by means of what the critics denounce as a planned economy, we are warned, is already charted—not as something which cannot be avoided, but as an accomplishment seriously desired by those entrusted with the responsibilities constitutionally imposed by the people of a democracy. The indictment, no matter in what persuasive or rhetorical language it is couched, is a most serious one. No simple plea of *nolo contendere* will avail to satisfy the accuser or convince those who volunteer to sit in judgment.

Of great importance at the present juncture is the necessity of unifying and consolidating the thought of all the people of the Americas in the realization of the necessity of insuring an adequate and impregnable bulwark of continental defense. This, affirmatively, is the goal toward which the people, the Congress, and the President himself are working with might and main. Conceding this, is there reason for the suspicion, now and for months freely voiced, that any person or persons in the confidence of the Chief Executive are willing, at any price, to connive, or by subterfuge or deceit, betray the confidence and trust reposed in them?

It is the sincere conviction of millions of men and women in the United States, many of whom have consistently refused to approve the program of the Administration as adhered to prior to the present emergency, that it is the desire of the President to gain and hold the confidence of all the people in this time of trial and sacrifice. He is aware that distracting influences are delaying and hindering the attainment of that measure of extraordinary production of munitions and equipment now so absolutely necessary. Has the President evinced a willingness to make what to him may seem sacrifices, but which to the people are regarded as the necessary personal concessions?

* * *

There remain in the official family in Washington several persons high in authority or in the confidence of the President who do not enjoy the confidence of many whose desire it is to go the whole way in supporting and insuring the eventual success of the Nation's war-time program. This fact, it is obvious, is as well known in the White House as it is anywhere in the country at large. It is not reassuring or convincing to those upon whom dependence must be placed for prompt and whole-hearted co-operation that the President is, first of all, loyal to those in whom he has once reposed trust and confidence, perhaps because they have been quick and unquestioning in accepting his deliberated point of view.

It would be superfluous, and possibly presumptuous, to attempt, in a bill of particulars, to specify the individuals in important key positions who are most seriously hindering the entirely worthy and necessary efforts to combine and unite national loyalties in one great purpose, the defense of Christian idealism and democratic government. The conditions are such, and the situation so grave, that the President, like a presiding judge of a court, should take judicial notice and act upon his own motion.

The Wide Horizon

Lessons From Iran

By Rom Landau

LONDON

The occupation of Iran by British and Russian troops and the abdication of Reza Pahlevi and the subsequent promise of constitutional Government for Iran may yet prove to be incidents not merely of a political but even of a spiritual significance.

Though the Middle East is fond of strong personalities, it is more democratic than the West realizes. The ex-Shah's ruthlessly dictatorial attitude made him lose touch with reality in more senses than one, and the fear which he inspired prevented even his closest collaborators from telling him the truth. Many of the warnings of Nazi activities never even reached his ear, for his customary reaction to unpleasant news was bodily castigation of the unfortunate messenger. There is little doubt that if the new Shah Mohammad Pahlevi cares to keep his throne he will have to abide meticulously by the constitution and to say final "vale" to his father's methods.

* * *

The Germans knew the Iranian officials were badly paid, and they had no difficulties in inducing many native officials to handle the country's political machine in a purely pro-German sense. In Oriental countries dictatorship often provokes corruption.

The Germans did everything to deepen that corruption in Iran. They saw to it that the same disruptive tactics that had been adopted arbitrarily by the former Shah and by many officials should become prevalent in the army. Thus at a moment when Germany was to be ready to supplement her "technicians" and "tourists" in Iran by troops, the Iranian army was to offer no opposition to the invader. But for once their favored weapon of demoralizing the opponent before striking him proved a double-edged one. Except for a few crack regiments, the unpaid troops refused to fight the British, and barely a quarter of the pilots knew how to fly the country's 200 aircraft.

Some people had feared that the Anglo-Russian invasion of Iran would have harmful repercussions throughout the Moslem world. The very opposite, however, is true. The Middle East is still too strongly permeated by the traditions of Islam to regard secularized Iran with much sympathy. It is significant that only secularized Turkey watched the campaign with some misgivings. During Britain's campaigns in Iraq and Syria, Moslem sympathies may have been divided. The campaign in Iran, on the other hand, enhanced British prestige among the Moslems.

Altogether the events of recent weeks would seem to suggest that to a Mid-Eastern country complete secularization and an anti-democratic system may prove as dangerous as is the presence of German "specialists" whose first object is to undermine the morale of the country whose guests they are.

* * *

Britain has often permitted rulers of its protectorates a liberal measure of independence. But it requires no prophetic vision to foretell that if the recent changes in Iran are to mean a real rejuvenation of the country, the young Shah's constitutional rule will not by itself bring it about.

The divorce from religion fifteen years ago was too abrupt and too artificial to indicate an organic process. Whereas no enlightened Iranian would care to see a return to former superstitions, many of the country's best men feel that the modernization of a Moslem country, if deprived of the moral and spiritual support of Islam, soon finds itself in a vacuum. The late Shah's misrule was possible because he ruled in a vacuum in which all the links with what was natural and organic in Iran's life and traditions had been severed. It is for the new Shah to fill that vacuum with the sort of spirit without which modernization in Moslem countries easily leads to disaster.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Reason Never Fails

This Nation will survive, this State will prosper, the orderly business of life will go forward if only men can speak in whatever way given them to utter what their hearts hold—by voice, by postal card, by letter or by press. Reason never has failed men. Only force and oppression have made the wrecks in the world.—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, 1922.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 25, 1941

Carroll Ray Sawyer

"That art of masts, sail-crowded, fit to break,
Yet stayed to strength and backstayed into rake . . ."

JOHN MASEFIELD

AN EXPERT LOOKS AT SOUTH AMERICA . . . *By Vera Micheles Dean* . . . . Page Two

WINDJAMMERS, HAIL OR FAREWELL? . . . . . *By Harlan Trott* . . . . . Page Eight

H. Armstrong Roberts, Wide World

SCENES AND FACES TO THE SOUTH

The President's Palace (Top) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; President Cerda (Upper Left) of Chile; Former President Justo of Argentina and President Vargas of Brazil (Upper Right) During Their Meeting in 1938; President Prado (Lower Left) of Peru; Oscar Schuake (Lower Right), Chilean Statesman; President Ortiz of Argentina and Vice-President Castillo in Their Inaugural Parade

An Expert Looks At South America

By Vera Micheles Dean

Research Director, the Foreign Policy Association

DOGMATIC GENERALIZATION about the political situation in South American countries presents innumerable pitfalls. In a period of world-wide wars and revolutions, these countries are passing from a stage of often primitive agriculture, when their raw material resources were controlled in large part by foreign capital, to a stage when they are beginning to develop light industries, in part at least, with native capital. At the same time, they are seeking to overcome widespread illiteracy; to solve the new social problems created by industrialization and urbanization; and to absorb large colonies of as yet unassimilated immigrants from Europe and Asia, notably Germans and Japanese.

Under these circumstances, it would be impossible to expect that all of the South American countries would achieve equal success in establishing democratic institutions on the pattern of Britain or the United States. New forms of administration, adapted to local conditions, may prove more successful—and in the long run more conducive to the development of economic and social conditions favorable to democracy—than artificial attempts to maintain the shell of parliamentary institutions whose ineffectiveness may, in the long run, provoke a dangerous reaction in favor of totalitarianism.

It would, in any case, be misleading to compare the dictatorial or semidictatorial regimes of Vargas in Brazil or Prado in Peru, for example, with the totalitarian governments of Hitler and Mussolini. Political thought in Brazil has been affected much less by Naziism and Fascism than by the corporative system of Premier Salazar in Portugal; and both Brazil and Peru have been influenced by the teachings of the Vatican, which has urged temporal governments to reconcile the conflicting interests of capital and labor, and assure the material needs of the individual. The men now in power in Brazil and Peru contend that, during the present transition period—and, in contrast to Hitler and Mussolini, the dictatorial rulers of South America always emphasize the transitional character of their regimes—it is necessary to substitute, for ineffective and often corrupt parliamentary institutions, a corporative system which can represent the varied interests of the national community and utilize the services of technical experts.

* * *

This form of administration by technicians under strict control of the executive is being tried out by Brazil and Peru. In Brazil financial and economic problems are examined by commissions of specialists, such as the Federal Council on Foreign Trade, before a policy which represents a compromise between conflicting interests is adopted. In Peru the Government has the assistance of a Consultative Commission on Foreign Affairs, composed of students of international relations and former diplomats; a similar commission on Economic Affairs, as well as a functional Senate have been advocated and the government frequently seeks the advice of technical experts on matters of economics and finance, for example the question of exchange control.

While opponents of the Vargas regime in Brazil and the Prado regime in Peru criticize limitations on freedom of the press and repression of opposition groups, they admit, in many cases, that considerable progress has been made under these governments toward economic and social development of the respective countries, with improvement in the standard of living. Yet, effective as these regimes admittedly often are in their technical aspects, they tend to have a deadening effect on intellectual life, which stagnates for lack of free discussion—although, as constantly happens in South American countries, neither control of the press nor restraint of the opposition is watertight.

By contrast with Brazil and Peru, where the suspension or relative innocuousness of parliamentary institutions creates an outward impression of national unanimity, Argentina and Chile are in a state of marked political activity. President Ortiz of Argentina, who sympathizes with the cause of Britain and the United States, has been forced to withdraw from direct participation in government by physical handicaps. Although Ortiz has delegated the exercise of executive power to the Vice-President, Dr. Castillo, he refuses to resign his office. He fears—and his friends think rightly so—that his resignation might strengthen elements in government which have been hitherto regarded as friendly to the Nazis.

Dr. Castillo, unlike President Ortiz, is an advocate of "strict neutrality." His government, which represents the views of a small minority of Conservatives, has until recently interpreted this policy in such a way as to permit widespread activities by Nazi agents in Argentina, which had become the center of Nazi propaganda in South America. "Strict neutrality" has been increasingly opposed by public opinion, as voiced in the Chamber of Deputies and in the principal newspapers of Buenos Aires, among them the admirably edited and remarkably independent *Nacion* and *Prensa*. It has also been opposed by prominent political leaders of all shades of opinion, from General Justo, President of Argentina in 1932-38, who is regarded as the most likely presidential candidate in the 1943 elections, to Dr. Repetto, veteran leader of the universally respected Socialist Party. As a result, a deep and potentially critical cleavage has developed between the Government and the people.

* * *

The growing concern aroused by Nazi activities in Argentina, and the desire to substitute active defense of democracy for Castillo's cautious policy of "strict neutrality" have become crystallized in two directions: the establishment by the Chamber of Deputies of a committee for the investigation of Nazi activities, headed by the Radical deputy, Raul Damonte Taborda; and the development of a country-wide movement, *Acción Argentina*, devoted to the propagation of democratic ideas. Under the leadership of its young and resourceful chairman, the Taborda committee, which has been compared to the Dies Committee in the United States, has succeeded in focusing public opinion on the extent of Nazi infiltration in Argentina, and has forced the Government to take increasingly severe measures against Nazi agents. The work of the Taborda committee has been furthered by the formation, all over the country, during the past year, of groups co-ordinated under the banner of *Acción Argentina*, which contains representatives of all political groups, and claims 400,000 members. *Acción Argentina* has so far avoided direct political action which, it is feared, might split up the otherwise conflicting groups that compose it.

Argentina does not suffer from lack of ideals and aspirations; but, like many other democratic countries in this period of painful transition, it seems to suffer from a lack of men with the necessary drive and vision to make democratic institutions work. The Chamber of Deputies, rejecting the elections, marked by frauds, which brought the present government to power, has refused to vote the budget for 1941.

This outward breakdown of the parliamentary process has caused some sections of the young generation—mostly of the wealthy upper classes—to revolt against democracy in general, and to demand the establishment of a strong and effective government, by force if necessary. Their rebellion, which on the face of it seems justified by prevailing political corruption and administrative ineffectiveness, has been fanned by the Nazis, who hope to bring to power a native "strong man."

The revelations of the Taborda committee, and measures taken against Nazi agents, may check the spread of this movement. But antidemocratic agitation is bound to continue until Argentine political leaders institute parliamentary reforms which would give new effectiveness to the democratic process, and transfer a share of the power now concentrated in the hands of a small oligarchy of *estancieros* (land owners) to the rising middle class. In the long run, division of the land, which would assure economic independence to small farmers who now work as tenants on large estates; the de-

(Continued on page 13)

Poland Marches On

By Robert Powell

GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI — Drawn From Life by Erna Plachte

GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, as the outstanding figure among the Poles today, has become the personification of the New Poland, which is to be built up after the defeat of Nazi Germany. He is a statesman as well as a soldier, as has been proved on many occasions. His handling of Polish-Soviet relations after Hitler's attack on Russia led to the signature of an agreement between these former enemies, which may well prove to be the starting point for a happier settlement of East European problems.

In view of these facts, General Sikorski's frank replies to the five questions recently put to him carry great significance, especially the General's references to the Constitution of the future Poland.

1—"Would you care to tell the American public something about the great part the Polish military forces are playing in Europe?"

General Sikorski replied: "The armed forces of Poland have not relaxed for one moment in their struggle against our hereditary enemy—Germany. Poland was the first country to take up arms against German aggression. The September campaign of 1939 drew Germany's forces from the western to the eastern front, inflicted serious losses on the Germans, and gave Great Britain and France time in which to complete the mobilization of their forces. How different would have been the trend of the war if Hitler, instead of attacking Poland first, had launched his attack directly on France and Great Britain!

* * *

"The next phase of the operations of the Polish armed forces took place in France, when the new Polish army I succeeded in organizing entered the struggle. Some of the exploits of these troops will live in the annals of this war. I need only mention the battles which the First and Second Divisions fought near the Maginot Line, those of the motorized unit near Dijon, and, a little later, the heroic struggle put up by the Polish Highland Brigade in Norway.

"The third and present phase of the activities of the Polish armed forces consists of co-operation of the reorganized Polish army with our British ally. In this third period, the share of our naval forces and especially of our air force has been more decisive than that of our land army, which has had to limit its activities hitherto to protecting a sector of the Scottish coastal defenses. In addition, a Polish division is fighting alongside the British forces in the Middle East, and we are about to organize new Polish units in America. The exploits of our navy and of our air force are already well known. I only wish to recall that it was a Polish destroyer which first sighted the Bismarck and challenged the German battleship; further, that the few squadrons of the Polish Air Force, co-operating with the RAF, have destroyed more than 300 German airplanes during the past 12 months."

* * *

2—"What is the present position in Poland? Are the Poles at home, despite their terrible sufferings, still holding out resolutely?"

"From the very moment when the enemy forces occupied Poland, the situation in my country became very difficult. Hardship — untold hardship — continues. The German terror rages unabated. The population is exposed to the most brutal and cruel persecution. People are being shot for no other reason than that they are good Poles. As you know, Palmiry, near Warsaw, has been named 'The Village of Death.' Alas, with what justification! In its cemetery lie buried more than 5,000 victims of the Gestapo—most of them 'unknown men, women, and children of the people.' This is the most vivid symbol of German rule in Poland. It is almost impossible to assess the number of those of my countrymen who have been executed or shot by the Germans during their two years of occupation. I fear the total would be nearly 100,000, apart from those who have died in the many concentration camps. The most terrible of these is the camp at Oswiecim, where 400 to 500 people perish every month.

"Despite all these sufferings, the Polish nation has not broken down. *It has not bent the knee, and will not do so.* All German efforts to form a Quisling government in Poland have failed.

"In addition to the sufferings of the brutal terror, the Poles also suffer materially. The country is economically at a standstill. Nobody earns any money. The majority of the people are in abject poverty and misery. The Germans are busy plundering the country of its resources and are sending all available foodstuffs to Germany. Yet it is prohibited, under penalty of death, to export any food from that part of Poland incorporated in Germany, to central Poland, which has been named by the Germans the 'General Government.' Only recently, two Poles were publicly hanged in Wloclawek, and a Jew in Kutno. Their offense was that they had brought sugar from Poznan to Warsaw."

3—"What changes do you think the German-Russian war will bring to Eastern Europe? How will it affect Poland's future?"

"The German-Russian war is a turning-point in the affairs of East Europe. Permanent understanding and collaboration between National Socialist Germany and Communist Russia would have been the greatest menace for East Europe and for the whole world. The last 25 years of East European history were dominated by uncertainty as to whether such collaboration would be effected. As long ago as 1922 an attempt to establish such a situation occurred in the Treaty of Rappallo, concluded between Soviet Russia and a pre-Hitler Germany—a Germany differing very little from Hitler's Germany as far as its interests and aims in East Europe were concerned!

"But the Germans, by their policy of aggression and war, have brought themselves into a position where they were forced to strike at Russia in order to realize their ambitions. This has opened up possibilities of an understanding between Soviet Russia and those countries, which since September, 1939, have waged an inexorable war against Germany. Poland was the first country to resist the German attack. Poland's foe in this war is Germany. The Polish nation will endure any sacrifice which brings victory over Germany nearer. Poland is always ready to help intensify the war against Hitler Germany. When the German-Russian war broke out, my first thought was an understanding with Soviet Russia. I expressed such thoughts the day following the outbreak of this war in a speech on June 23. I abide by this policy, and I am happy that the Soviet-Polish Agreement has been brought about. The British Government, and particularly Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, rendered great service during the negotiations. The Soviet Government is faithfully carrying out the stipulations of the Agreement, and does everything in its power, in the midst of difficult war conditions, to help us form an independent Polish army from the numerous Poles now on Russian territory.

* * *

"This Polish-Russian collaboration, built up on the foundations laid down in the Agreement of June 30, opens up new perspectives for Eastern Europe, the security, safety, and welfare of which depend so much on the good neighborliness of Russia and Poland. It was always one of the most important, if not *the* most important, aims of Polish statesmanship to adjust Polish-Russian relations. With only a few exceptions, Polish circles realize this to the full. Nothing could divert me from the road I have chosen in conformity with the general opinion in Poland. This has also been recognized by our ally, the British, as the right course of action, dictated by considerations for the future of our state. I know also that my policy toward Soviet Russia has the support of public opinion in the United States and of the Poles in America."

4—"What kind of a constitution do you envisage for the future Poland? How would you treat the intricate problem of the Jew in Poland?"

"The future Poland must be based on principles of genuine democracy, and a wise parliamentary system. Such a Poland will correspond both with Polish traditions for centuries, and with my own personal views. And, if I shall be privileged to influence the character of the Constitution on which reconstructed Poland will be based, I shall strive for such a Poland. In addition, it is clear that Poland, fighting this war in alliance with the great democracies, for ideals common to them all, cannot when victory has been won, embark on a policy which would run counter to the ideals of Great Britain and the United States. We can therefore accept it as a foregone conclusion that victorious Poland will be democratic in the full sense of the term. This means, to be more explicit, a Poland of equal rights and equal duties for all her citizens. Such a solution, as exemplified in the constitution of the future Poland, in my view, settles the Jewish problem as well."

5—"Would you like to give a message to the Poles in America?"

"It gives me much pleasure to hand on

(Continued on page 14)

Vaudeville on Ice

By Walter W. Cunningham

CHRISTOPHER NORTH, over a century ago, laid it down as a solemn fact that the fine art of skating was degenerating. To him the age of perfection in spread-eagling had passed. The ice ponds no longer were to know the magic touch of the masters, for apparently the generation of that day was showing an indifference to the possibilities of the flashing blade, which could have only a disastrous effect upon the art.

If Christopher could have foreseen the ice spectacles of 1941, he would have revised his opinion. For skating has reached heights never before attained and has brought within its orbit some of the best features of the circus, the screen and the stage.

Its latest acquisition is vaudeville on the ice.

Not that vaudeville on the ice differs materially from what appeared on the theater circuits. The only visible change is that it now wears skates. Take Joe Jackson's act in the Ice Capades. It is the old trick cycle number in pantomime with which his father delighted audiences for many years, both in Europe and in the United States. I went backstage to talk with Joe about his act and found that it originated in an incident embarrassing to his father but amusing to the onlookers.

"My father was doing a difficult trick with a bicycle," he said, "when a pedal came off. The audience roared. It all seemed so natural. My father was not amused, yet he did disguise his feelings. What should he do? Try to go on with the act minus the pedal and plus a grin, or call for another bicycle? He decided to go on. He laughed, too, making the most of a trying situation. The audience chuckled. There and then he resolved to make the incident part of his act in future."

It was not long before there occurred another incident which was to play a vital part in performances to come. One night, at a critical point in the act, the handle bars came off the bicycle. In the midst of a piece of showmanship that was mostly fun, there was no reason why the audience should assume the incident to be other than what was fully intended. It shouted with glee, particularly as it watched the antics of the performer endeavoring to "extricate" himself from the overturned frame. The conclusion was obvious. That should become part of the act, too.

One day Joe's father watched some boys eating cranberries out of a barrel, without using their hands. He could see, to his amusement, a big splash of red developing around their lips. Why not capitalize on the idea? He decided to use it in his make-up, coloring his mouth cranberry red the next time he went on the stage. The effect was immediate. So he made the idea a fixture, and it has figured in the make-up of father and son for more than 25 years.

It would be too much to expect a cyclist to do his tricks with skates on, so Joe deftly kicks them off, as if it were all part of the fun. And then in the center of the spotlight he brings to his act all the "spontaneity" which has characterized the act from the beginning, and which has carried it to the top ranks of vaudeville when other acts have dropped by the wayside.

Serge Flash is another performer on ice whose act has come from the vaudeville stage. He is a native of Vienna. But Europe is no longer a flourishing place for entertainers of his class. Nor has it been for some time. So he resolved to come to America and submit his juggling act to the test of the Western Hemisphere. He was an immediate success. He toured the country from coast to coast. Then someone suggested he try his act on skates. The changeover was not too easy, yet it was worth the effort since it enabled him to play to much larger audiences. He joined the new venture of vaudeville on the ice, with a success apparent to all who have attended the performances of the Ice Capades.

An acrobatic act has this year been added to the show, an indication of a tendency to dig still deeper into the vaudeville field. The act is entitled the Hub Trio, and is performed by three boys from Nashua, N. H.

It would be misleading, however, to convey the impression that a single ice show has gone wholly over to vaudeville. Far from it. One of its most graceful features is drawn from the ballet—Belita Turner. Belita is the star of the show. She has transferred her art from the stage to the rink. An expert on skates, she follows in the footsteps of the great Charlotte, whose performance in the Hippodrome in New York 25 years ago is still a vivid memory, and Belita has already made a name for herself on two continents, although she is still in her teens.

Belita is a child of the dance. She starred with Anton Dolin, and belongs to the school which believes:

The dancer should learn to skate.
The skater should learn to dance.
And they both should learn to act.

She brings grace, beauty and poise to the ice, just as Sonja Henie did before her. She fulfills her mission in this, leaving the acrobatics and stunts to others. The modern show on ice would not be what it is without a touch of the ballet, with its effects heightened by enchanting color schemes.

Norman Frescott, who has had much to do with spectacles on ice, says:

"We have taken vaudeville and applied

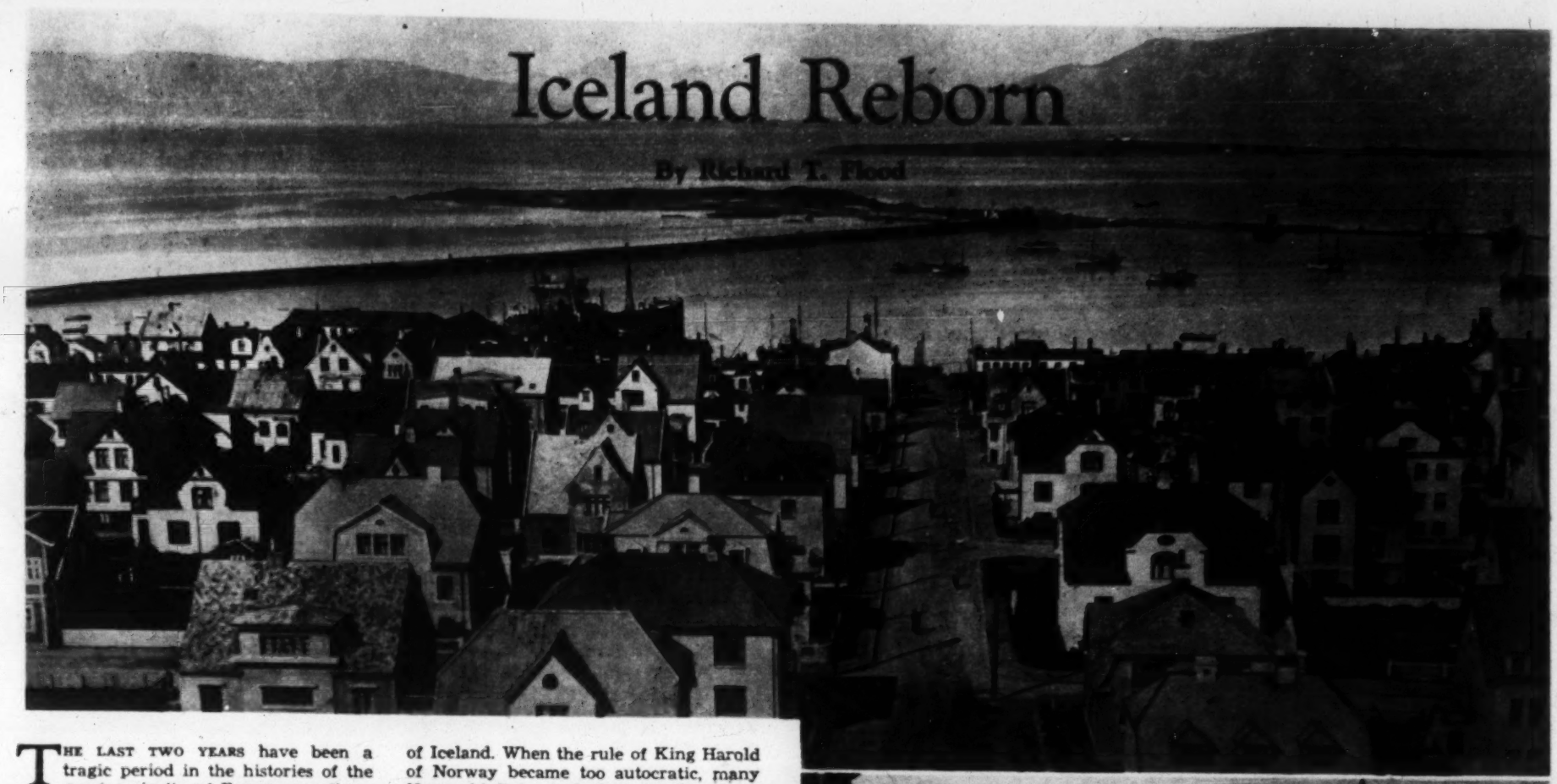
(Continued on page 15)

IT HAPPENS ON ICE

Belita, a Child of the Dance (Top), Lends Enchantment to the Ice Show; George Byron (Left), Master of Ceremonies; Joe Jackson on His Ice Bike

Iceland Reborn

By Richard T. Flood



THE LAST TWO YEARS have been a tragic period in the histories of the great majority of European nations. Eight of them have been overrun by the power of the Nazi war machine; at least six of them have sacrificed their coveted independence under the threat of similar treatment in the hope that by such action a better place will be made for them in the "new order" in Europe. Those nations that still retain their 1939 standing live in a continuing fear that their turn will be next. One small nation, however, can look back on 1941 and mark it down as a positive year in its history.

Far up north in the Atlantic Ocean, touching, in fact, the Arctic Circle, on an island of less than 40,000 square miles, only one fifth of which is habitable, a republic has been reborn. On May 17, 1941, the Icelandic Althing voted to dissolve the political union between Iceland and Denmark. By such action, this small nation of just over 120,000 population satisfied a yearning for independence that has been present on the island for centuries.

The circumstances under which the break was made bear a striking resemblance to the circumstances under which Iceland took its previous big step toward independence. In 1918, when World War I was in its last year, Iceland achieved the standing of an independent sovereign state, allied only in minor matters to Denmark. If we look back further in history to the first of the modern world's wholesale conflagrations—the Napoleonic Wars—we see again that a large-scale war caused the setting up of a temporarily independent Iceland and gave the island its first taste of the lifting of Denmark's yoke, which was particularly heavy at the time. In other words, all three of the modern world's major wars have had an important repercussion on the life of this small island nation of the north.

This repetition of history may be traced to two factors: the geographic position of Iceland, which places the island in a position of dependency on the nation or nations controlling the seas, and the deep-felt love of the Icelander for freedom and independence. Iceland, even more than most island nations, is dependent on its trade for existence. In as much as large-scale modern warfare quickly becomes economic as well as military, would-be neutrals are very likely to be drawn into its mesh. England's policy of establishing immediate control of the Atlantic automatically has placed Iceland under British influence. Fortunately for Iceland, English ideas of life are congenial to the Icelander. It seems quite paradoxical that British control of Iceland should further Iceland's progress toward independence, but such seems to have been the case.

* * *

Historically, Iceland is unusual in that it has no prehistoric period. Iceland was settled not by primitive savages but by cultivated men, men of great mental as well as physical capacity. This singular fact allows historians to trace the island's history back through more than one thousand years to its very start.

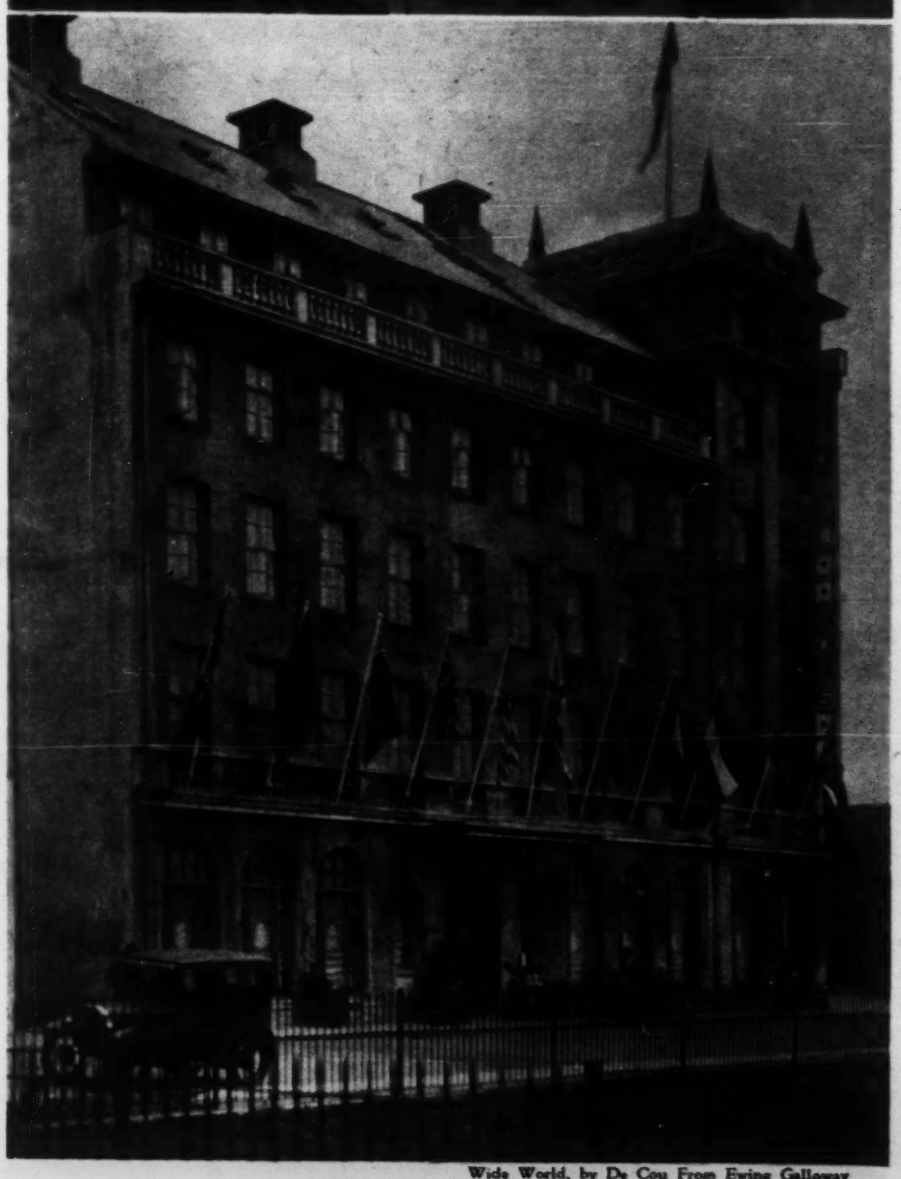
After the age of Charlemagne, a growing despotism seemed to sweep over Europe. This precipitated the settlement of Iceland. When the rule of King Harold of Norway became too autocratic, many Norse chieftains took their families, livestock, and other possessions and sailed to Iceland, the island that had been first visited by Viking adventurers about 850 A. D. They found there a few Celts who had come to the island about a half century earlier, also seeking seclusion and freedom. This colonization started in 870.

Sixty years later the population was around 50,000. In that year, 930, Iceland was organized as a republic, and the Icelandic Althing, the world's oldest Parliament, met for the first time on the plains of Thingvellir. For 331 years Iceland was to enjoy the rich life of a prosperous republic. These were the heroic years when the Vikings roamed the seas establishing trading contacts. It was the Saga Age, when the voyages of adventure carried the boats to Greenland and America. They were the years of literary output, when Icelandic poetry became fashionable in northern Europe. While the western world was floundering in darkness, Iceland was a shining light of progress and culture. It is to this period in its history that Icelanders look back with pride. It is this republican age that Icelanders hope is being reborn in 1941.

* * *

Unfortunately for Iceland, there was no provision in the government of the republic for executive authority. The result was that when the balance of power between the influential families was upset, internal disorder arose. In 1261 Iceland, worn out by feuds, agreed to unite with Norway and place the executive power in the hands of the King of Norway. That was the start of Iceland's decline. From this point to the middle of the nineteenth century, Iceland's history is one of the saddest of all national histories. It is filled with internal calamities such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, famines, and epidemics. It is a period of an increasing loss of political and economic liberty. The Althing continued to lose power until 1798, when it was abolished. In the seventeenth century, Denmark, who took over both Iceland and Norway in 1380, established a trade monopoly on the island which was to be Iceland's burden for 185 years. The population at the end of the eighteenth century had dropped to almost one half of what it had been when Iceland ceased to be an independent country.

Such was the sorry picture of the once proud little independent nation at the start of the nineteenth century. Yet the few visitors that did venture to the island were amazed to find there a surprisingly educated group of people who still clung to the belief that their present low position was not a permanent one. That was the chief impression gained by Sir Joseph Banks, the English scientist, in his trip to Iceland in 1772. While in Iceland, he not only studied the natural history and culture of the island, but he also observed the Icelanders' discontent with the Danish rule and their desire to break with it for the alternative of coming under the English. He never forgot this impression, and as a member of the Privy Council did everything he properly could to cause



Wide World, by De Cou From Ewing Galloway

STARS AND STRIPES OVER ICELAND

The City of Reykjavik and the Harbor; Borg Hotel, a Modern Hostelry in the Capital

the English acquisition of Iceland during the Napoleonic Wars.

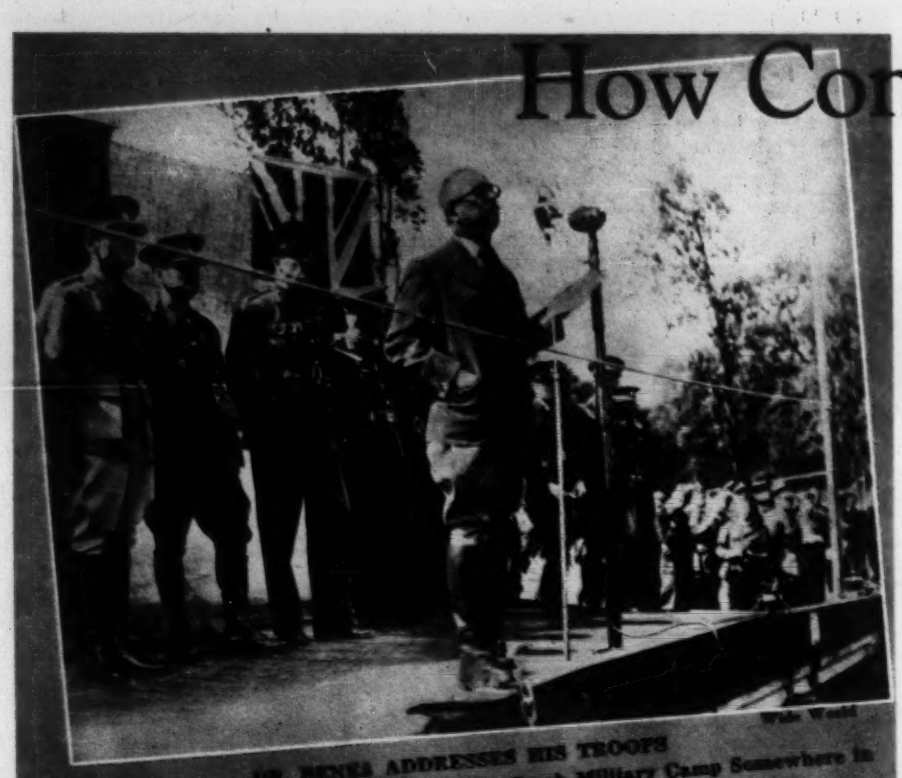
There have been several comparisons drawn between the present world conflict and the Napoleonic Wars. Hitler's invasion of Russia has been compared to the disastrous campaign in 1812; his present European Empire has been called an over-expansion similar to Napoleon's. Yet no comparison is more valid than the one that draws the parallel between the British attempt to isolate Hitler economically in the same way and with the same results that Napoleon was isolated. The problem is far more complex today than it was at the start of the nineteenth century, but the goal and the far-reaching effects of such economic warfare are the same. England, for example, had given little or no thought to far-off Iceland for centuries, and yet, during the Napoleonic Wars, English Government officials on three occasions entertained the thought of annexing Iceland. A letter from Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, to Sir Joseph Banks has today a very familiar ring to it when it asks the latter to find out whether "the island of Iceland could be secured to His Majesty at least during the continuance of the present war."

Iceland at that time was not valuable for strategic reasons. The reasons for the contemplated annexation measures were, first, the possibility of humiliating Denmark—which at different times was drawn by Napoleon into his circle—by taking one of its colonies; second, the advantage of cornering the Icelandic exports; third, the desire of a few Englishmen—Sir Joseph Banks in particular—to improve the lot of the Icelander and help him to return to his earlier way of life. The victorious arguments against annexation were that Denmark was never a natural enemy of the English and therefore was not a real object of attack. Furthermore, many English were not

(Continued on page 14)

How Conquered Europe Fights

By Martha Sharp



DR. BENEŠ ADDRESSES HIS TROOPS
The Former President of Czechoslovakia at a Czech Military Camp Somewhere in England

THE EXILED CZECHS JOIN HANDS WITH RUSSIA
Jan Masaryk, Czech Foreign Minister, Signing the Agreement Renewing Diplomatic Relations With the Soviet. Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London, Stands at the Left

THEIR FLAG IS STILL THERE
The Czech National Colors With the Guard of Honor Drawn Up for Inspection at Headquarters in England

PRESIDENT BENEŠ WITH HIS GENERALS
This Picture Was Taken During the Conference in England on the Forming of a Czech Legion

"EVEN THE LARGEST FORCE is insufficient to subdue a strong and resolute people." So wrote Count Palacky of the victory of Zižka and a small band of Czech patriots over the trained armies of King Sigismund in the fifteenth century. The Nazis are now discovering in their turn the unhappy lot of any self-appointed protector of the Czechs. A "Reichsprotector," a garrison of 250,000 soldiers, and secret police headed by a Sudeten German Gestapo chief are powerless to subdue sabotage and resistance in Bohemia and Moravia. Reinhard Heydrich, second only to Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, has recently been detailed to bring the Czechs under control. From what I saw in Czechoslovakia from February, 1939, until the outbreak of the war, I am certain that this latest "Protectorate" will be as unsuccessful as earlier occupations.

But the punishment for this resistance to Heydrich will be the most hazardous the Czechs have yet known. Assassinations without trial, torture, persecution, expropriation, enslavement have been the policy of German "protection" to date. Heydrich will go much further. A reign of terror has begun.

* * *

Bohemia and Moravia are in a position to hamper important German war industries and to start the conflagration which seems ready to burst forth in all the countries conquered by the Nazis. Members of the Czech national government in exile are bidding their countrymen to bide the day of revolt lest their leadership pay the price of their impatience. Beneš will give the signal when the hour comes.

Resistance through 300 years of Hapsburg oppression has equipped the Slavic Czechs to deal with this latest Teutonic tyranny. They paid the price of the Hussite wars that Protestantism might live. At Munich they gave up their freedom that Europe might have peace. Today they are ready to pay *any* price to overthrow Naziism.

Clever, courageous, self-controlled, good-humored, ingenious, and passionately democratic, the Czechs are the Yankees of Europe. "Sweik the Good Soldier," by Frantisek Hasek, has provided the Czechs with a picaresque hero. Sweik was a Czech in the Austrian army, who knew how to perform the most exquisite sabotage but could never be caught. "Doing a Sweik" means committing any sort of annoyance or illegal act against the Nazis without being discovered. Every Czech knows how he can best "do a Sweik." It might be merely painting the word *Robber* in Czech on the German trucks which I saw carrying away $700,000,000 worth of Czech property from warehouses in the first six weeks of the occupation. If the Czech were a government official, he might connive with 50 of his colleagues to visit the new German in charge of their division to beg him to explain the new regulations. After successive waves of these "dumb" Czechs had taken all his time for several days, the German would rewrite his regulations. But these were also incomprehensible to the "Sweiks." As a result nothing went forward.

* * *

The greatest difficulties which face the uprising in Bohemia and Moravia will be caused by the lack of heavy artillery, and the fact that the little Maginot line was destroyed by the Nazis on entering the country. Every weapon, including the decorative swords which had hung on the walls of ancient hostels for centuries, was commandeered by the Germans. It was amazing how many people "lost" theirs. And in some villages there were frequent funerals. Clergy, mourners, and undertakers co-operated to lay coffins in many a grave where now greased machine guns wait for the signal to rise!

While waiting for the signal, the Czechs have been systematically damaging German interests. They began by organizing and disciplining the people to act in unison. Underground radio stations, letters, and lightning whispering campaigns directed the people and told them what to do.

Communication has been cleverly handled by the Revolutionary Committee. There are two underground radio stations, Nazdar and Liberation, which keep the Czechs informed, direct their activities, and warn them of traitors and traps. When I was in Prague, one of the underground stations was constructed in an old automobile, which could be driven around for the broadcast to be sent from a different forest every night. Most of the stationary ones were discovered and their operators shot at their posts. Underground letters, speeches by Beneš, all sorts of news, are left in mail boxes unsigned. The only injunction is to make five copies and distribute them after destroying the typewriter ribbon. Anyone caught with one of these letters faces death. The Gestapo were so anxious to discover these that one evening when I returned to the cloakroom of the Slavia coffee house to get my coat I found the lining slit. Every coat there had been searched.

* * *

Sabotage of industry has been the greatest weapon in the hand of the Czechs. A large part of the manufacturing of German war materials has already been transferred to the Protectorate to escape the RAF. In spite of German workmen introduced into the Škoda Works, the disappearance of machine-gun parts goes on. A list of the achievements for the month of September, 1941, will give an idea of its extent.

1—Explosions and fire wrecked the bomb-filling plant of the Vlasim munitions works. Ninety workers were hurt; the number of severer casualties was not disclosed. From the same factory, 30 German soldiers, placed there as guards, deserted and escaped to the Bohemian-Moravian forests.

2—A fire at the Škoda works, Pilsen, was followed by an explosion in the electrical plant of the factory. Some 900 were reported injured. Thousands of tons of oil were rendered useless by the addition of sulphur.

3—Damage to the main Pylon at the Poldi Foundry, Kladno, interrupted coal deliveries.

4—Part of the electrical works at Trebénice, North Bohemia, were destroyed.

5—At the Kralupy oil refineries, delicate parts of the machinery were destroyed.

6—Strikes on account of the food shortage have broken out in the Walter automobile and airplane motor factories at Jinonice, Lodenice, Prague, and Hradec Kralové.

7—Strikes have been called in the textile mills in Hradec Kralové, Upice, and Policka. Members of the workers committees have been arrested, but the workers refused to be intimidated even by threats that their arrested comrades would be executed if they continued to strike. In Nachod the wives of workers walked through the town displaying empty shopping baskets.

* * *

8—German military telephone and telegraph cables were cut at Stamerice, near Kromeriz.

9—During the last two weeks in July there were 11 train wrecks; 250 German soldiers and officers were killed.

10—Grain has been burned in storage and in the fields to such an extent that the Provincial President of Bohemia has decreed that those caught will be given military punishment, including the death penalty.

11—The "Go Slow" campaign started in August has spread fast, under the sign of the Tortoise. Czech production for German war needs has already been cut 50 per cent.

12—On Sept. 21 all Czechs began a boycott of all newspapers or periodicals printed in the Protectorate or Slovakia. The Revolutionary Committee is anxious to make the public conscious that their newspapers are no longer an expression of Czech or Slovak opinion.

Czech soldiers are fighting with the armies of Great Britain and Russia. But the Czech people at home are playing as daring and courageous a game as any pilot in the RAF. It is the harder task to do the little things at home. The tension, hunger, misery, and persecution seem to have no end. But the Czechs have faith in their motto given them by the Father of Czechoslovakia, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, *Pravda Vitezi*—Truth Conquers.

Chalkway, Kemsing, Nr. Sevenoaks

To the Editor of the
Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

It was in the autumn of 1641, on Sept. 22, that Comenius came to London. His visit meant so much to us that the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Manchester—possibly others—are to celebrate the centenary. At Cambridge, in the last week in October, the Vice-Chancellor presides in the Senate House, where Dr. Beneš and Jan Masaryk are to speak. At Rylands Library, Manchester, there is to be an exhibit of Comenius's books, and side by side with them by way of contrast the old school textbooks which Comenius superseded, including the oldest illustrated book for children, *Orbis pictus* (the World in Pictures), which anticipated Arthur Mee's Encyclopedia for Children. I am to lecture at the opening, Sept. 23, with the Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University in the chair. I am also asked to contribute an article to the Contemporary Review.

I am much struck by the interest Comenius took in the Christianization of the Red Indians. He drew up a full scheme for their education. He was, I believe, asked to be the first principal of the Indian College. At any rate, his name was mentioned in this connection. I hope to verify my impression that Winthrop did definitely propose to him that he should be the head of it. But the British Museum is closed, and the National Students' Library, and the Library of University College was destroyed. It is hard to look up things.

To guarantee my bona fides I subjoin my record, which may be verified from Who's Who. And may I request you, in case you cannot print the enclosed, if you will pass on my typescript to some U. S. A. review which might think it worth while.

Yours "in suppliant guise."

J. L. Paton

Liberator of Learning

By John Lewis Paton

Late Fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge, England

The Universities of England are celebrating this autumn the visit of Comenius to London in 1641. He came in answer to an invitation of Parliament to advise them as to the reform of English schools. The spirit of the Renaissance had put a new life into the universities and into religion. Precious little of this new life got into the schools. Latin was the staple of their teaching. But the method of teaching made it abhorrent, and for that reason futile. Many leading thinkers of the seventeenth century criticized the schools. But the man who thought out new and reasonable methods of teaching, who brought real things into the curriculum, history, geography, music, and the knowledge of natural science, applying them to the betterment of human life, was John Amos Comenius, the Moravian Bishop who wrote the first pictorial textbook.

Comenius thought out a new system beginning from birth and from stage to stage through the university, and translated this new system into practice, writing the textbooks, working himself as teacher, and directing the work of other schools that followed out the new Man.

Already at the age of 49, when he came to England, his textbooks had been translated into other languages and were spreading over the continent. France and Sweden, as well as England, had asked for Comenius to pay them a visit. He came to England on Sept. 22, 1641, and remained till the following August. By then the Civil War had broken out. Education was put on the shelf and it was practically 200 years before any Parliament, Whig or Tory, bothered its head about it.

But the visit of Comenius was not fruitless. Under the hospitable roof of Samuel Hartlib, who was to his generation what the Prince Consort was in a later age, Comenius mingled freely with the leading thinkers of that day.

Primarily they would discuss his ideas for schools, which were to be opened to girls as well as boys, and to physical science as well as Latin. But they soon discovered that their Moravian guest had an outlook on life as wide and all-inclusive as the human race. He had a vision of a great world university, in which the professors should be the best scholars of all countries and its function not only to store up and pass on from generation to generation knowledge already acquired but to go on continually adding to the sum of knowledge by means of research—in short, a clearing house of thought.

It was a wonderful vision for a scholar to conceive who had for so many years eaten the bread of exile, who belonged to a small sect, narrowly Puritan and specially excluded from the tolerance secured for all other Protestants by the Treaty of Westphalia. It might be inferred that his outlook would be that of a mind wearing blinkers. Not so, such an inference leaves out of account one essential fact. This man was brought up on the Bible. Having himself no schooling, till he was 16, the Bible took the place of all the textbooks. And there is no book which has so broad an outlook on the whole of humankind. A reference to the Concordance will show how constantly the word "world" recurs, especially in the Gospel of St. John. And in all the publications of Comenius (there were no less than 127) his appeal is always to the Bible and it is final. The foundation of the Royal Society, founded in 1662, followed by the foundation of similar scientific societies in other capitals, all of them corresponding freely with each other in wartime as well as peace, was really the outcome of these discussions of 1641-1642.

But there was another reason for Comenius's breadth of outlook. Poor as they were, persecuted, driven from one land to another, the Moravians from the first were well known for their missionary zeal. The Moravian missionaries, when they found they were forbidden to work in the sugar plantations, sold themselves as slaves so that they might carry on their work of evangelization. It was this that saved their church from parochialism. Their parish was the world.

Wherever there are Christian missionaries, there are schools. Converts must be disciples, that is learners. Faith is without roots if it is not according to knowledge. Comenius had read about the work done by Spanish missionaries among the natives of South America. When he came to England, he would hear from Samuel Hartlib about the efforts the English colonists in America were making to educate the Red Indians. Soon after the foundation of Jamestown in 1607, 15,000 acres were set apart to endow a college for both Colonists and Indians. Unhappily, the first Superintendent, sent out specially from England, was killed and with him 340 colonists. This was a serious check, but in 1697 the College of William and Mary was founded and from the estate of the Hon. Robert Boyle, whom Comenius met in the London circle, a leading scientist and one of the founders of the Royal Society, an endowment was provided for the maintenance and education of Indian scholars.

But it was the work in New England which evoked the chief interest of Comenius. John Winthrop, the younger, was in London in the autumn of 1641. He was keenly interested in science and had corresponded with Robert Boyle. He was also a friend of Samuel Hartlib, who had been more than anyone else instrumental in bringing Comenius to England. There is evidence that Winthrop had correspondence with Comenius. They can hardly have escaped foregathering in Hartlib's home. Not only so, but Winthrop was one of those who first formulated the plan of the Royal Society. He became its chief correspondent in the West. He took

(Continued on page 14)

(4)
Cornix cornicatur. die Krähe krechzet. áá Aa
Agnus balat. das Schaf blöcket. béé Bb
Cicáda stridet. der Heuschreck zitschert. cicí Cc
Upupa, dicit der Widhopf/ruft dù dù Dd
Bos mugit ejulat. das Rind weinet. éé Ee
Ventus flat. der Wind wehet. fff Ff
Anser gingrit. die Gans gackert. gágá Gg
Os halat. der Mund haucht. háh háh Hh
Mus mintrit. die Maus pfipfert. ii Ii
Anas tetrinnit. die Ente schnackert. khá khá Kk
Lupus úlulat. der Wolff heulet. lu ulu Ll
Ursus múrmurat. der Beer brummet. mum mum Mm

(5)
Felis, clamat die Katz mauzet. nau nau Nn
Aurigo, clamat der Fuhrmann/rufft óó Oo
Pullus pipit. das Hüchlein pipet. pi pi Pp
Cúculus cúculat. der Kuckuck kucket. kúk ku Qq
Canis ringitur. der Hund marret. rrr Rr
Serpens sibilat. die Schlange zischet. ſi Ss
Graculus, clamat der Heher/ schreyet tar tar Tt
Bubo ululat. die Eule uhuhet. ú ú Uu
Lupus vagit. der Hase quäcket. vú Vv
Ranacoaxat. der Frosch quacket. coax Xx
Asinus rudit. der Esel ygart. ÿ ÿ Yy
Tabanus, dicit die Bremse summet. dz dz Zz

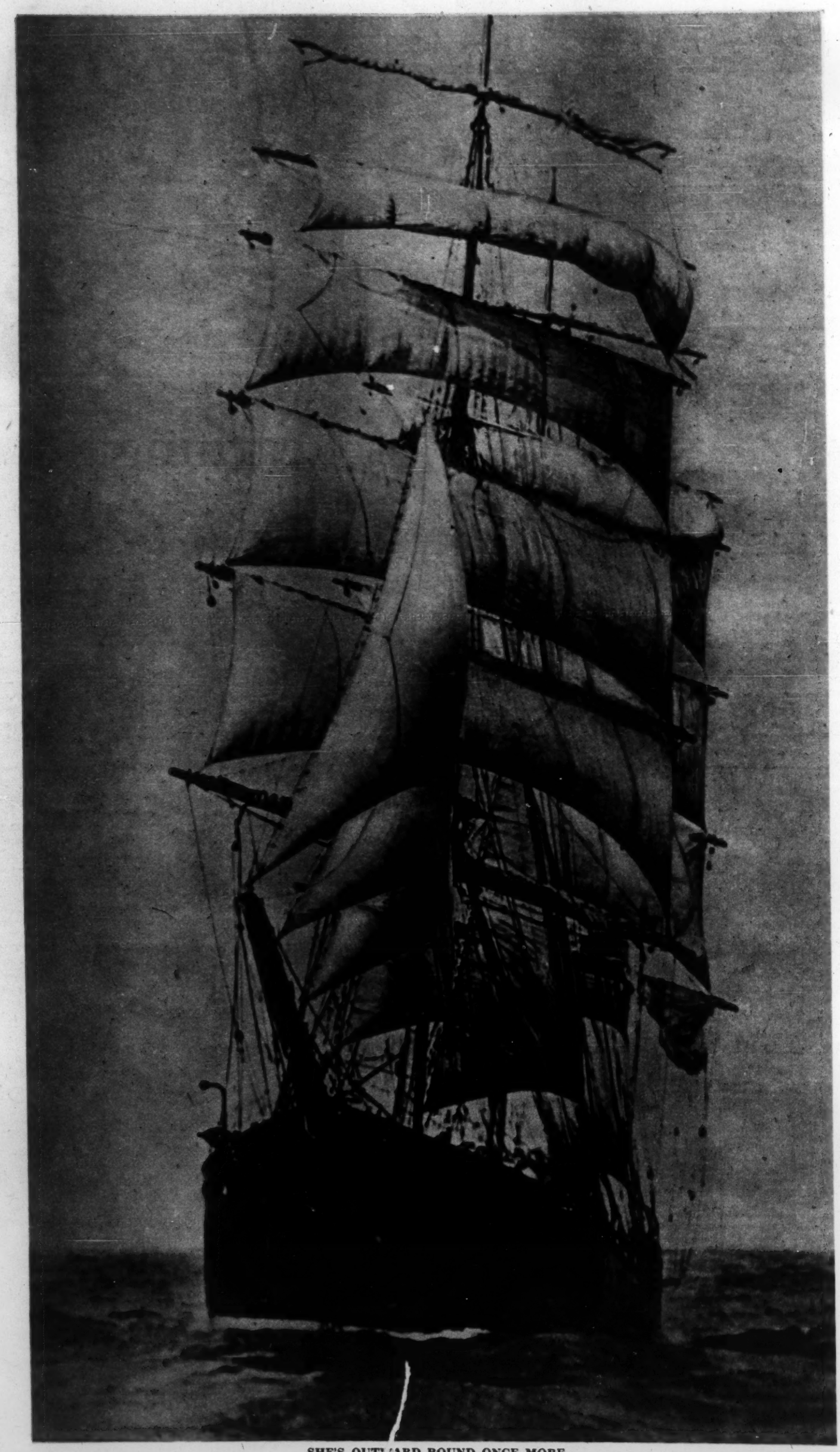
PAGES FROM THE FIRST EDITION OF "ORBIS PICTUS"
Comenius's "The World in Pictures" Was Probably the First Illustrated "Juvenile"

Courtesy Harvard College Library, Boston Public Library

THREE CENTURIES AGO HE URGED EDUCATION FOR ALL
Johan-Amos Comenius (Above) and (Top) Frontispiece of "Opera didactica omnia"

Windjammers, Hail or Farewell?

By Harlan Trott



SHE'S OUTWARD BOUND ONCE MORE

The Old Alaska Salmon Packer, Star of Finland, Now Fitting Out for Active Deep-Sea Service. This Lovely Little Steel Bark —Christened the Kaiulani as She Kissed the Kennebec in 1899—Was Built by the Great Shipping House of E. & A. Sewall at Bath, Maine, for the Hawaiian Sugar Trade

MUCH PLEASANT conversation and some wishful thinking have been evoked by numerous signs that the old-time bluewater sail trader is coming into use again.

The romanticists—and that means most of us landsmen—may be reaching at straws. Certainly there are many in the wind. Just the other day two square-riggers dipped ensigns to each other off the approaches to Portland harbor, a glorious sight such as the lightkeeper at Cape Elizabeth surely had not seen for many years.

This meeting of Capt. Oscar Malmberg's fine bark Abraham Rydberg of Stockholm, out of Portland for Newport News in ballast, with the Massachusetts Nautical School's bark Nantucket may have been something of a coincident, but it lends color to the fact that the few scattered relics of the once-great clan of sail are gathering again for service outside combat zones to help meet an urgent need for ships.

Some weeks ago, the schooner Zebedee Cliff dropped anchor in Portland's busy roadstead in tow from Boothbay Harbor to refit for service in the South American trade. She had been lying forlornly for many years in a quiet, spruce-wooded backwater of the port where she was launched on the crest of the First World War shipping boom.

Word comes that the American bark Star of Finland, launched as the Kaiulani by the Sewalls at Bath 42 years ago for the Hawaiian sugar trade, is being put into commission to load lumber at Seattle for South America. More recently the German Government, making a virtue out of necessity, presented Chile with the training-trader Priwall, a tall, four-masted bark lying at Valparaiso.

The Santiago Government reports that the old Hamburg nitrate clipper will again be used to transport nitrate cargoes—this time to the United States.

Readers with a feeling for ships that sail will sense from the mere recital of such names as Abraham Rydberg, Zebedee Cliff, Star of Finland, Priwall, something of the magic spell Masefield imparts in words inspired by the passing of their lordly kind:

> These splendid ships, each with her grace, her glory,
> Her memory of old song or comrade's story,
> Still in my mind the image of life's need,
> Beauty in hardest action, beauty indeed.

Sail was gradually being dropped astern by the inexorable 10-knot efficiency of the steam-tramp trade when the Abraham Rydberg, the oldest of these sailing relics, was launched upon the Clyde. That was in 1892, when many ship owners still believed that sail could compete indefinitely with steam in carrying bulk cargoes like lumber, grain, coal. Ocean freight rates dropped sharply with the coming of steam; but here was a challenge which sailing ship designers tried hopefully to meet. Sailing vessels had to be built big and bluff to make up with bulk what they lacked in regulated speed. Often they compromised over the matter of speed, but never entirely with beauty. There is no liner afloat today to compare with Captain Malmberg's lovely old training ship.

* * *

Masefield speaks with a real sailor's knowledge of the thrill of seeing "a thousand tons of clipper running free." But there have been times when one could point as enthusiastically to the picture presented by one of our twentieth century windjammers smoking along in half a gale with all sails set. The bark Herzogin Cecile, built as a training ship for the North German Lloyd, was said to have done 20 knots in a gale off the Skaw, north of Jutland, a few years ago.

When she puts to sea from Seattle, the Star of Finland will have a chance to improve upon a reputation for speed she made before the World War as the Kaiulani. In 1905, this handsome little bark finished second among a large fleet in a race from Newcastle, N. S. W., to San Francisco in the fair time of 83 days.

The Erskine M. Phelps, another of the later-day Bath windjammers, once knocked off 19 knots in a Cape Horn breeze. A few years later this same ship sighted the German five-masted bark Potosi ahead off the Horn about daybreak and at five o'clock that evening Potosi was barely in sight astern.

Potosi and Preussen were steel five-

Noah L. Stebbins, Peabody Museum

THE SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER, THOMAS W. LAWSON, CLOSE-HAULED ON THE STARBOARD TACK

With the Launching of This Mighty Windjammer, the Largest Ever Built, the Evolution of the Schooner Rig Reached a Spectacular Climax

masters, the latter the only full-rigged "five" ever built. Some authorities believe these two ships were the finest all-round sailers of all time. Preussen's best outward passage in the nitrate trade was 57 days, from Ushant to Iquique. Potosi's best passage was one of 55 days from Isle of Wight to Valparaiso. Her maximum effective speed was 17 knots—with 6,000 tons of nitrate under the hatches.

Like the Priwall just acquired by Chile, Potosi was one of the crack Flying P Line of nitrate clippers running out of Hamburg to the South American west coast. Among these were Prompt, Padua, Parma, Pamir, Preussen, Penang, and Pommern. Pamir and Padua are still listed in Lloyds. As late as 1935, Priwall went out from Lands End to Talcahuano in 74 days.

Another superb big sailer was the five-masted training bark Kobenhavn which the British built for the Danes at Leith in 1921. Once she startled shipping folk with a 67-day run from the Lizard to Port Adelaide. That was only four days over the ethereal Thermopylae's classic run from London to Melbourne.

For a few years the Kobenhavn tramped the seas, training boys, and trading in cargoes to help make big ends meet. Then one day she loaded wheat at Buenos Aires and quietly sailed away with her 60 boys to the port of missing ships.

The last word on bigness in sailing ships has not been said until one mentions the Thomas W. Lawson. Although the evolution of the square-rigger stopped with five-masters, the typically-American schooner category boasted one seven-master and 10 "sixes." The Thomas W. Lawson, largest sailing vessel ever built, is still a legend among American seafarers. The sailing idiosyncrasies of this seven-masted monster which could swallow 9,200 tons of coal at one loading are still a part of the sea lore of New England coast towns. And even to this day, boys and girls with the tradition of the sea in them can reel off the names of those seven incredible sticks—FORE, MAIN, MIZZEN, SPANKER, JIGGER, DRIVER, PUSHER—as easily as boxing the compass.

B. B. Crowninshield, her designer, says that when fully loaded this 395-foot schooner handled like a yacht on a draft of 29 feet, 10 inches. Trimmed light, it was a different story. She carried 1,069 tons of water ballast in tanks built into her bottom and in fore and aft peak tanks. This gave her a draft of 12 feet, which Mr. Crowninshield says made her abundantly stiff to carry her rig. To tack the empty schooner in light air took anywhere from 10 minutes to forever.

* * *

Here is his recollection of the usual light-weather process of getting the empty ship about, told in his fascinating history of the "Fore-and-Afters":

"On her first trip, Boston to Philadelphia with no cargo, the tug dropped us off Boston light about 10 a. m. in a light southeast breeze, and by noon we had weathered Halfway Rock and were abreast of Magnolia. I asked the skipper how long it would take to tack; his reply was, 'Well! You go below and eat your dinner, and when you come on deck she may be off on the other tack.' My dinner was postponed and she did 'come in stays' and gathered way on the port tack in about 10 minutes. The order was given: 'Stand by to tack'—'Ready about'—'Hard a-lee,' and as the wheel was put down the head sheets were slacked up and at the same time the after boom was hauled to weather as she came into the wind, acting as a sort of aerial rudder. When she was head to wind and her way almost stopped, the head sails were sheeted full aback and first the foreboom, then the main boom were hauled to port, and with no further trouble she paid off almost wind abeam and gathered way.

"But on the back side of Cape Cod the following morning in a very light southerly wind she simply would not do it. At the end of the offshore hitch we wore her (gybed), losing almost half a mile dead to leeward, and when she came onto the beach on the port tack the anchor was dropped when she lost headway; after she swung so that the head sheets were full aback on the starboard side, it was hoisted, and this was one of the many times when the steam engine came in handy: as the British say, we 'club-hauled her.' When loaded she handled like a yacht, in fact much better than some yachts." The Lawson had a steam engine for getting up anchor and setting sails, but she depended on sails alone for propulsion.

The four-master was the handiest of the larger schooners. No less than 448 of them have been built in the United States. The last was the Josiah B. Chase, launched at Boothbay Harbor in 1923. She was sold to the Finns in 1934, and renamed the Jaan.

The Zebedee Cliff, now fitting out at Portland, is almost the last of this large company of fore-and-aft rigged windjammers. She and the four-masters Herbert L. Rawding, owned and operated by Capt. Harold G. Foss, veteran Boston schooner-man, and Capt. Bennett Coleman's smart little Anna Heidritter which survived a torpedo attack in the last war, still keep the American flag flying from the spanker gaff of this peculiarly Yankee type of wind ship. For years the softwood schooner was the backbone of the Atlantic coastwise coal, ice, lime and lumber trade. Her rig was especially suited to windward work along the coast and a dozen men could handle the largest of them where a square-rigger required two or three times as many hands.

Schooners have some fast passages to their credit, too. The George W. Wells, first of the six-masters, once went from Philadelphia to Havana in 6 days with Capt. Arthur L. Crowley offering a tow line to everything but the Cuba mail steamer all the way down the Gulf Stream.

Is sail coming back to the point where men will find it profitable to build new ships to supplement the few remaining sailers now in commission or fitting out for active service? Experienced sail operators such as Captain Foss, men who have stood by the sailing ship through goods times and slack, believe that the building boom of the first World War such as saw many fine schooners launched from American shipyards is not likely to repeat itself.

Unquestionably there are skilled men who could build these ships, master builders such as J. J. Wardwell of Rockland, Maine, who built the George Wells. But their ranks are thinning out. Captain Foss thinks the real hitch would be in trying to find capable sail-handlers to man them.

With a fine fleet of training ships which includes the full-rigged ships Tusitalla and Joseph Conrad, the bark Nantucket, and the schooner Vema, the United States is engaged in sound sail training on a large scale. But it takes time to mold marlinespike seamen.

Captain Malmberg of the Abraham Rydberg says, "You can't make sailors in a year."

Among the New Books

Historical Sketches From the Life of Mary Baker Eddy

Historical Sketches From the Life of Mary Baker Eddy and the History of Christian Science, by Clifford P. Smith, Editor, Bureau History and Records, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society. $3.

THIS HANDSOME VOLUME just off the press contains material formerly published in The Christian Science Journal, later in two large pamphlets, and two additional chapters, all now for the first time presented in an attractive and enduring form. The subject matter, which deals with the life of Mrs. Eddy, her discovery of Christian Science, and the organization of the Christian Science movement is divided into three parts, namely, Biography, Organization, History. Under each heading are presented facts collected through many years of intensive research and careful investigation, and analyzed by the author, Clifford P. Smith.

This persistent and patient research by the author has brought to light many interesting facts regarding Mrs. Eddy which were carefully substantiated before being given to the public. Judge Smith's well-known habit of exact and precise statement finds perfect exemplification in the pages of this book. For this reason it will long remain as the authentic record of the life, character, and works of the many-sided Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The author traces her lineage from the early appearance of her ancestors in America, deals with her kinsmen and immediate family, and thus provides a substantial background against which is projected the marvelous story of the development of a precocious little child into the woman who became the Founder of a great religious movement, the Church of Christ, Scientist. Mrs. Eddy's early years, the transitional mental stages through which she passed, the years of trial and hardship, and the final triumph of her discovery as the true means of healing sickness and sin are all forcibly and appealingly set forth.

* * *

The chapters, "The Sick Are Healed" and "Mrs. Eddy as a Practitioner," are of especial interest to students of Christian Science, since they relate many experiences which befell Mrs. Eddy during the early years when she was establishing irrefutable proof of the efficacy of the method of spiritual healing which she had discovered and was presenting to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health." Her thesis presented, the next step was to prove the accuracy of her assertions. The material contained in these chapters is of such a character as to convince any receptive thought of the accuracy of the claim that Christian Science was the most successful healing method, that it was, in fact, a restatement of primitive Christianity together with the revelation of the Science of the Master's teachings. The direct, carefully authenticated statements of persons healed make special appeal to the reader of this volume.

This portion of the book also contains experiences of Mrs. Eddy as an author. Her contributions appeared in an impressive list of periodicals, including Godey's Lady's Book, the most popular publication for women of that day. She also wrote acceptable poetry. Two of her poems appeared in "Gems for You," a volume of collected poetry of the times.

Part two of the volume passes from purely biographical material to the history of the founding and development of the Christian Science Church. Here is presented sequentially the story of the early Church and its development into the present comprehensive movement. Again, the subject matter is a record of great importance to Christian Scientists as well as to the student of comparative religions, for it contains the account of the extraordinary growth of the movement from small beginnings into a world-wide organization.

This part also records the history of the Christian Science Association, made up for the most part of persons whom Mrs. Eddy had instructed. This Association promoted the early Church of Christ, Scientist, and also The Christian Science Journal, which became the nucleus of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Because of its many activities, its history has an important place in the story of the early development of the Christian Science movement. A chapter under the heading "Other Interesting Episodes" contains accounts of several incidents which well illustrate the activities entered upon to promote the development of the young Church and its allied interests.

Part three deals with the various publications by Mrs. Eddy, including her first published pamphlet, "The Science of Man"; "Science and Health," and her shorter writings now incorporated in Prose Works. Here is also recorded the story of the appearance of the "Christian Science Series," some account of the office of the Journal and of the appearance of the final volume from her pen, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," containing several articles which, although from her pen, Mrs. Eddy had not designated for it. Here also appears the story of the "Quarterly" with the weekly Lesson-Sermons.

* * *

The final chapters deal with the advent and establishment of the Christian Science Church in England and Germany, a record of inspired endeavor which has borne much fruit. A news story of "Mental Healing in Boston, U. S. A.," which appeared in the London Times, attracted wide attention, and soon adherents to Mrs. Eddy's teachings appeared. In Germany the Christian Science movement developed from specific healings which attracted ever-widening groups until it became a formidable part of the religious activity of that country.

The volume contains as its frontispiece an excellent portrait of Mrs. Eddy, two other portraits of her, and a dozen illustrations of places intimately associated with her life and work. It is a volume that can scarcely be overlooked by those interested to gain authoritative information regarding the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the religious movement which she established.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

'Afar Beyond the Stars'

Where Stands a Winged Sentry, by Margaret Kennedy. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

FOR THE TITLE of her book, Margaret Kennedy has referred back to the poet, Henry Vaughan, who belonged to the seventeenth century and had no suspicion of the conditions under which, 300 years later, his lines might be quoted:

> My soul, there is a country
> Afar beyond the stars,
> Where stands a winged sentry
> All skillful in the wars . . .

These beautiful lines are, as a matter of fact, extraordinarily applicable to the England of today. For the English have found their way into that "country afar beyond the stars." Into it they retreat in the midst of their torments.

This book Margaret Kennedy, novelist and playwright, has based chiefly upon the diary which she kept during the days immediately following the collapse of France, when England waited to learn what would be demanded of her and expected it to be the utmost. It would be easy to set her book down as just another war book; but that would not be entirely fair. This reviewer, at least, has read no other quite like it.

* * *

During most of the time her diary was kept, Margaret Kennedy was in Wales, in a place of comparative safety to which she had retreated with their four children while her husband remained behind in London. So, in a small Welsh watering-place, her children could bathe happily and straggle in reluctantly to their lessons, while she could carry on as normally as her heart would let her and not wonder too much what was happening in London. She had charge, too, of the motherless child of a friend; and always the quandary was with her as to whether it might have been wiser to have sent the children to America, thus depriving them of the uplifting, strengthening experience of living through England's testing-time.

There was, of course, the wireless to bring news of events in more stirring places. There was Nurse Ross, a determined Scotchwoman who tore down the black curtains at the evening windows as fast as her mistress adjusted them. There were all the usual problems of the "Vaccies," all the rumors and sounds of distant planes, the vision of a young, ruddy-haired flier walking in the High Street, and, finally, the too vivid actuality of what disaster can overtake a city like London subject to the Nazi fury.

It was more and more difficult to sleep. In the night came so many thoughts—it might be of the probability that one's London house would be ruined. What seemed worst of all was that the dining-room chairs would perhaps be lost. "There were eight of them, eighteenth-century mahogany, and I bought them with some of our wedding-present cheques at a sale in Canterbury. They came from some manor house in Kent. Five years ago I decided to turn them into a lasting memorial to myself and work the seats in *gros point*. They have nice, ample seats and graceful, slender, fluted legs. . . . It took me five years to work them." And now there was not much hope that they would survive.

* * *

Margaret Kennedy, being a sensitive, intelligent, and courageous Englishwoman, will not permit herself to stipulate what America should do. And yet she hopes "they realize that war is not the very worst thing that can happen to a country. It is nearly the worst, but not quite. We see that very clearly over here. I think that we are in some ways happier now than we were when we suspected that we were paying too high a price for peace. To do that is worse than war. I have wanted to say this to comfort my friends across the sea in case this awful calamity should befall them. But I haven't known how to put it without seeming to suggest that they have been paying too high a price for peace—which I don't think at all."

Some of those Americans will value her inspiring book—more of them each month. Reading Margaret Kennedy's diary jottings, one understands better how ordinary people meet this challenge which is "nearly the worst, but not quite." One understands how it is that England "can take it" as magnificently as she does—because of the possibility of retreat into that "country afar beyond the stars."

M. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The World of Poetry

SEVERLY CRITICIZED by some of my acquaintances as narrow-minded, unprogressive, and noticeably unintellectual, I hereby run the risk of further squelching by openly questioning the value of a newly arrived volume of "modern" verse. It is "What Are Years," by Marianne Moore (New York: Macmillan. $1.50).

This poet, states the blurb on the jacket of the book, "has won the praise of the most exacting critics and has caught the attention of all who are concerned with what may have lasting weight, what of our present efforts will influence the poetry of years to come." Now I should like to support any work that is going to mean something to future generations, but it would trouble me to think that our English language and our modes of expression are destined to undergo such changes that the norm will be discernible, for example, in the following:

> Another armored animal—scale
> lapping scale with spruce-cone regularity until they
> form the uninterrupted central
> tail-row. This near artichoke
> with head and legs and grit-equipped gizzard, the night miniature artist-
> engineer, is Leonardo's
> indubitable son. Impressive animal
> and toiler, of whom we seldom hear.
> Armor seems extra. But for him,
> the closing ear—
> ridge—or bare
> ear lacking even this small
> eminence—and similarly safe.

The proofreaders have my sympathy, but I have tried to be accurate in the spacing and hyphenating. They are evidently intended to count. It is possible that such lines are offered in all sincerity, and not intended as an insult to public intelligence, but they reach me at a moment when just average human beings like myself are confessing their need of more time for poetry. And what they mean is not word-puzzles but something which, in my old-fashioned estimation, inspires and feeds. They need truth and, if they can get it, beauty as well. It is a happy fact that throughout the ages the two have appeared more or less conjoined. How joyfully the reader finds again and again Browning's spontaneous exclamation, "O world, as God has made it! All is beauty."

In an article significantly entitled "Art for Our Sake," published some two years ago in the New York Times, Brooks Atkinson wrote, "Art is moribund unless it is firmly rooted in our common heritage and growing out of the needs of human beings." Art, he continued, "is not a separate chamber of life or the exclusive property of cultivated people. . . . There is nothing occult about art."

As one of the arts, definitely intended for the "people," there seems to me to be no place for the occult, the cabalistic, the esoteric, in poetry. If it is to be a sort of concealed message like a war dispatch, intelligible to those only who possess the key to the code, or some mysterious sixth sense of divination, its doom is certain. I do not believe that it is.

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The Countryside, Too, Shares in the Battle of Britain—A London Letter

The Oaken Heart, by Margery Allingham. London: Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d. New York: Doubleday. $3.

Village at War, by Anthony Armstrong. London: Collins. 7s. 6d.

War in the Air, by David Garnett. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. New York: Doubleday. $3.50.

English Villages, by Edmund Blunden. London: Collins. 3s. 6d.

British Statesmen, by Ernest Barker. London: Collins. 3s. 6d.

LONDON

IT IS PERHAPS not unnatural that during the last twelve months life in the towns has dominated English literature. It is the great raids on London, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Hull, and the other big centers of population and armed endeavor that have attracted chief attention in both Britain and the United States. It is over city streets that the terror by night has been unloosed. It is there that the great heroisms have been displayed and the great victories over fear been won.

Yet the countryside, too, has had its tensions. The villages and hamlets of the eastern half of Britain have to listen, night after night, to the curious broken hum of the German machines as they zoom towards their targets. This is no light nor easy ordeal. In the theater it is the moment before the blow falls, rather than the blow itself, that holds the audience tense and expectant. Apart from an occasional bomb dropped at random by some raider returning baffled to his base, the moment in the countryside is indefinitely prolonged: the agony knows no resolution. Margery Allingham and Anthony Armstrong both write of villages in the war. They have therefore each important and excellent stories to tell. And excellently do they tell them.

* * *

Mr. Armstrong is a humorist. He is one of the leading contributors to Punch. In the main it is the lighter side of village life under the stress of war that appeals to him—the irritation of being summoned for showing an unscreened lamp through a keyhole, the joys and trials of personally digging for victory, and the tumults of evacuation. Verbal wit is easy enough to accomplish, but Mr. Armstrong has a genuinely comic vision, and "Village at War" is a most entertaining and lively book.

Miss Allingham's "The Oaken Heart" is more serious stuff. It is the first non-fiction work that Miss Allingham, whose detective stories are well known, has written, and she has brought it out especially for the benefit of American readers. In the most exact, patient, and loving detail Miss Allingham sets before us the village of Auburn in East Anglia, looking over the gray estuary of an Essex river towards the European coasts where the German hosts lie ready—though perhaps not quite so ready as once they were—for invasion. Auburn takes it all very calmly, prepared for anything that may happen, and in vivid, arresting words Miss Allingham gives form and pressure to the stubborn, inarticulate determination of her neighbors to show the mettle of their pasture if the call is actually ever made upon them to throw the Nazis back into the sea.

* * *

Only the other afternoon I had tea with Miss Allingham in the lovely old eighteenth-century house called the Old Doctor's in her book. She emphasized that every name of a person in "The Oaken Heart" is literally accurate. There is a butcher in Auburn, and his name really is Mr. Doe, as Miss Allingham calls him in her text. I saw the name myself, as large as life over the plate glass window of his shop. Christine really is the name of Miss Allingham's maid, as the book says it is. There could hardly be a better guarantee of the truthfulness of "The Oaken Heart."

One point emerges with great force from Miss Allingham's book. That is the instant change that came over the temper of this country immediately Winston Churchill succeeded Neville Chamberlain. As a villager remarked of Chamberlain's speech declaring war, with its note of personal regret, it seemed to be the address of a man who was only "schoolmasterish angry, not fighting riled." There is exhilaration and enthusiasm in being "fighting riled"; and no one who has ever listened to Mr. Churchill can doubt that he goes into battle with zest and a high heart. Miss Allingham does not mean that Mr. Churchill indulges in easy optimism. Far from it, indeed. It was not he, but his predecessor, who said that Hitler had missed the bus. Mr. Churchill came into office with the words that he had nothing to offer but blood and tears, toil and sweat: and they rang round the country like a trumpet. It is this trumpet note that Miss Allingham stresses in her book.

* * *

David Garnett, too, from a somewhat different point of view, in "War in the Air," emphasizes the vital effect which the resignation of Chamberlain had on the conduct of the war. Under Chamberlain, he maintains, the British air force had been allowed to get into a position of most dangerous numerical inferiority to the German. Yet the Government was afraid to confess this to the people. In Mr. Garnett's view it was in the position of a bankrupt company, brought to the edge of ruin by maladministration, yet unable to admit its incompetence because of fear of arousing panic.

The result of this was that, until Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister, the number of British aeroplanes produced monthly actually declined from the figures for the summer of 1939, and for the first nine months of the war the Luftwaffe not only held, but increased, its lead. In quality, of course, there was a very different tale to tell, and probably the most valuable part of "War in the Air" is the author's analysis of the reasons for the technical superiority of the RAF, which he finds to reside mainly in the fact that no man is admitted into it unless he is definitely keen to join, and that the higher direction is ready to accept every provable technical improvement.

Edmund Blunden's "English Villages," which, along with Ernest Barker's "British Statesmen," is the latest addition to the admirable Britain in Pictures series, has no breath of war in it. Undisturbed peace reigns over it, and, like every volume in this excellent collection, it is beautifully illustrated.

HAROLD HOBSON

Story of a Social Climber

Angels Fell, by Anne Miller Downes. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

ANNE MILLER DOWNES, whose earlier novels, "So Stands the Rock" and "Until the Shearing," dealt largely with rural life—the first in Vermont, the second in northern New York—has used an urban and suburban setting for her new book, "Angels Fell." In the environment of Greenwich Village and sophisticated Westchester County she has portrayed the course of a marriage wrecked by the wife's ambition.

When Stephen Blyth first saw the girl he married she was standing behind a weatherbeaten fence on an Iowa farm, her arm encircling two bulky cabbages. She had managed four years of college, helping her father on the farm in vacations. Apparently because Irene was golden-haired and wistful-eyed, Stephen rescued her from the cabbages. He took her to New York and to the house where he and his uncle kept a book shop.

* * *

Capable as she was beautiful, Irene settled into domestic life, but at once began to seek "the right kind of friends," friends that in time gave Stephen the business opening she hoped for, which would take him away from books into something supposedly more lucrative. She was continually taking stock, to see how far they had come up the social ladder, whether the friends they made would help them in the right direction. Sweetly but with deliberate strategy, she asked for more and more—for a house on the Sound, a car, servants, invitations from the right kind of people, membership in the right kind of club, the right kind of schools for her children. "The right kind" was always on her lips, and she had no hesitancy about dropping old friends who did not measure up to her requirements; though, to do Irene justice, she was a dutiful wife and mother until the crisis came and ambition o'erleapt itself.

* * *

Stephen, music-loving, book-loving, and secure in his consciousness of inherited breeding, cared little for the things that meant so much to his wife, but for several years he struggled to give her what she wanted. The business expansion of the Twenties helped, the crash that followed brought them to a point where they were forced either to submit to drastic retrenchment or make compromises that Stephen could not tolerate. Neither could Irene endure retrenchment, and accordingly she chose a way out by means of divorce and a glittering second marriage.

The author expresses her theme in Wolsey's warning to Cromwell, "I charge thee, fling away ambition: By that sin fell the angels . . ."

Irene's kind of ambition is so familiar, superficially so harmless—a desire for congenial society, beautiful surroundings, and the best of everything for her children—and yet so disastrous in its control over her, in the schism it made between her and her husband, and in the price it exacted from all whose lives were intertwined with hers, that this lively story of social life has more than a touch of tragic significance.

It is evident that Mrs. Downes is making decided progress in the control of her technique and in the firmness and pliability of her writing. Not only do the two principal characters seem worth reading about, but the interplay of minor characters is convincing. There would have been still greater gain if Irene's inner conflicts—which surely existed, otherwise she were but a two-dimensional being—could have been revealed. As it is, she is presented wholly in the objective manner.

W. K. R.

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Touring River Towns by Boat

Flowing South, by Clark B. Firestone. New York: McBride. $3.

IN THE BOOKS Mr. Firestone has written about the valleys and uplands of the Great Valley, he has developed a means and method of self-expression which must be as much a source of satisfaction to him as it is to his readers. He travels—in this book on steamboats—and records anything he sees which happens to strike in him any chord of personal interest. Then he compares what he has seen with what he has read of that place.

In his chapter, "River Port," he looks, for instance, at that natural center for the visitor to Cincinnati, Fountain Square. He notes the "refined baroque style" of the bronze fountain group; he remarks, also, that, appropriately enough for a fountain in a river town, the south panel of the base shows a side-wheel steamboat lying up to a river bank. But he remembers also that Fountain Square was once the site of a market, and that tradition has it that the model for one of the figures in the fountain was Lola Montez, the Irish adventuress who was for a time virtual ruler of Bavaria. Time was when travelers in America recorded only the wonders of the present. That our travelers have become history-conscious and now record the past as well as the present is one of the many signs that America has come of age.

* * *

In this book Mr. Firestone steamboats the great Y of the Mississippi and its two greatest tributaries, from St. Paul on east to Sioux City on the west. Riding the last two packets—the Gordon C. Greene out of Cincinnati and the Golden Eagle out of St. Louis—he views with friendly, sympathetic eye the vast moving pageant of the inland river. He watches towboats pushing their tows on the broad and placid Ohio ("Them loaded barges make 'er strain!").

He rides a Government boat down the turbulent Missouri, admiring the improvements wrought in "the orneriest river God ever made." He remembers the forgotten beauty of the Upper Mississipi—sites like Grand Tower and Maiden Rock. He trips on excursion steamers gay with strung lights and buoyant bands. He climbs up to the romantic river towns of the Lower Mississippi—Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge—and at Antoine's and Arnaud's eats the good food of the most interesting city in America. And some of the time he simply steamboats, eating three good meals a day, chatting with fellow-passengers, sitting on deck in the sun to watch the passing show of farm and forest, island and river mouth, hill and bottom land, sky and water. Thus he travels the heart of America, charmingly recording its present appearance and past events.

* * *

It may seem of little consequence to the general reader that the Golden Eagle was not born in 1907, that she is not of "less tonnage than the first steamboat that went down the Mississippi," that the engraving reproduced between pages 32 and 33 is not Cincinnati in the eighties but in the seventies. But these errors and others like them will have repercussions beyond their apparent consequence; the steamboat fan is a stickler for accuracy in all that concerns his beloved river. The general readers, however, will glide over such small ripples of error, as the Gordon C. Greene now glides over once-dreaded Letart Falls in the upper Ohio or the Golden Eagle the now dam-drowned rapids at Des Moines and Rock Island. There's a grist of smooth sailing and pleasant reading in this book for both river rat and general reader.

R. M. H.

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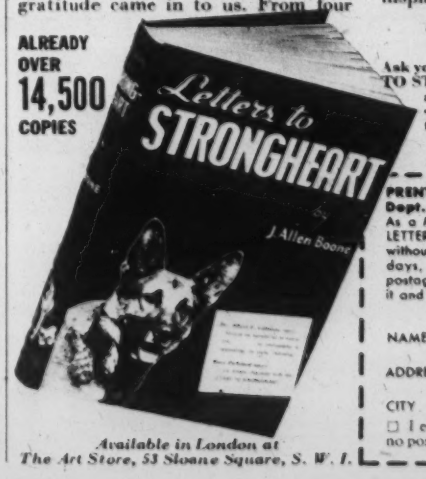

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When Dean Sperry Was a Boy in Maine

Summer Yesterdays in Maine, by Willard L. Sperry. New York: Harpers. $2.50.

DEAN SPERRY, in "Summer Yesterdays in Maine," celebrates the region he knew as the vacation land of his boyhood. His is not a shore of deep bays and tidal rivers, where a lacework of forest and ledge comes down to the water and a bristling barricade of islands lies between mainland and open ocean. It is not the far "down east," but that which lies just a little over the state line in York County. There in the boyhood of the man who has become Dean of Harvard Theological School, his father, who was first a preacher, then president of a small Congregational college in Michigan, used to come every summer with his wife, his son, Willard L., and two daughters. The son remembers it most vividly in the years between 1885 and 1900, and out of memories of those years has written "Summer Yesterdays in Maine."

What has come to him since those years, his churchly learning, his tolerant philosophy, and his way of expressing himself with cultivated and kindly humor has combined with those backward glances to make a full-textured though unobtrusive book, a book to own and re-read—its form enhanced by illustrations from pencil drawings by the late Charles H. Woodbury.

Dean Sperry knows that some readers may regard York as merely an afterthought of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, just something to go through on U. S. 1. The shore is not so bold, the pines not as thickly clustered, the tide not so strong as they are a hundred miles farther east, but he likes it that way, likes to think there is nothing but ocean between him and Connemara, for example.

In his boyhood the place was unalloyed New England, and difficult of access. Life was bare of superfluities in the little red cottage, without inside finish or running water. The cottage was a place to sleep and eat in, to start forth from for play among the rocks, on the bridge, at the Harbor; for walks along the shore after a storm to see what one could pick up; for fishing offshore or following the fleet into the sunrise; for a real picnic with a clambake; for the trip to church, which was the only kind of boating allowed on Sunday, and for imbibing the lore of sea and weather and some of the salty wisdom of the "natives," a term used in profound respect.

There is much in the book about boats, too much if one knows nothing about boats. There is much about fishing, but most of it so amusing that a person who never so much as baited a hook can read it and like it. There is able defense of the climate of New England, which, he maintains, "is not the only place in the world where the weather is unusual, as well as usual." There is everywhere that sense of the homogeneity of past and present, of man, boy, and nature, that is not merely professional, but genial, scholarly, unaffected. He even hints that his Maine yesterdays helped him to acquire that point of view. "The world seen from the water is an entirely different thing from a world seen on land. The detachment from solid and substantial things unsettles the mind's conventionality and makes for a fresh dispassionateness."

Journey Through Time

Pray for a Tomorrow, by Anne Parrish. New York: Harpers. $2.50.

ANNE PARRISH'S deft and satiric rebukes of human weakness have been embodied in a series of novels that have won deserved acclaim. In her newest work, "Pray for a Tomorrow," she continues her exposure of the sins which seem so easily to beset mankind, but here all resemblance to her earlier work ceases. The cool satire, the skillful characterization, the well-knit conventional narrative, give place to a fragile tale in which religion, fantasy, and philosophical speculation commingle while the author seeks by vivid imagery and parable to show the age-long conflict between human hate, intolerance, and cruelty, and the Christian ideal of compassion and brotherly love.

The everyman of the story is Andrew, a young fisherman, native of an island off southern England. The internal evidence of twists of dialect and the traditional *Tre, Pol,* and *Pen* apparently narrow the locale still further, to the Cornish coast, an appropriate setting indeed for the tale which is to follow, imbued as it is with an unmistakable atmosphere of Celtic mysticism adumbrating the Biblical symbolism upon which the story is based.

* * *

The opening chapters show Andrew befriending a German refugee, only to betray him later to his persecutors, in the stress of one moment of fatal thoughtlessness. What follows might be a dream, or the shadow of a dream; yet it is, paradoxically, Andrew's awakening. He meets another fisherman, Peter, who tells him that he, too, once betrayed a friend, but he was forgiven and resolved that from that time on he would atone for his deed by ministering to mankind.

Peter then takes Andrew on a journey backward through the centuries, showing him all the periods when the recrudescence of hate, tyranny, and fear constitutes mankind's betrayal of man. Through it all, he urges Andrew to pray for a tomorrow when such things will cease, when men will learn instead the necessity of love and fidelity.

* * *

Andrew promises, faithfully and earnestly, to do his share, but at the end, when he has returned to his own island once again, he finds the moment—the thousand years—of exaltation dulled by the immediate clamor of the intruding details of everyday existence. He recalls vaguely only that there was something he had promised to do. Perhaps, tomorrow, he will remember what it was. The book itself thus becomes a prayer for that tomorrow, when Andrew and all mankind will fulfill the promises made in their periods of inspirations, and remember Peter's command that they love one another with a pure heart fervently.

Opinions may differ as to the effectiveness of some of the means Miss Parrish has employed in setting forth this appeal—the dubious blending of religion and fantasy, the emphasis on the violent scenes of horror which have blotted history, the touch of incoherence which is what Milton would have called "the palpable obscure." Nevertheless, there can be no doubt as to the depth of the author's sincerity, and the worth of the fundamental message she is endeavoring to convey.

M. W. S.

Odyssey of a Refugee

Splendor and Shame: My German Odyssey, by Otto Zarek. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

IT ALWAYS INVOLVES a violent wrench to take up arms against one's own country. Yet in times of stress and turmoil, such as we are now experiencing, men have done it with a reasonably good conscience when they felt that their native land was in the grip of an odious tyranny. It was by this process of reasoning that the author of the present book, a German Jew and a refugee in England, decided to join the British Army with the reflection: "It is a soldier's life I have to live, and I hope to continue until the only aim is reached: the destruction of Hitlerism and any other 'ism' which makes life intolerable."

* * *

The life story which leads up to this climax is one of considerable interest, and Mr. Zarek tells it vividly and entertainingly. He was the son of a manufacturer and his father was an admirer of the Imperial régime and of the prosperity, order, and stability which it seemed to assure. He named his son Otto after Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor."

The author came of age during the period of political and economic and social confusion that followed defeat in the war and the downfall of the old Empire. Living in Munich at this time, he saw the highly bohemian Soviet Republic which was set up for a short time in the old Bavarian capital.

Later he could describe the small beginnings and the gradual spread of Naziism. With other members of the literary and theatrical group to which he belonged (he was a writer and producer himself), he sometimes sat in the same café with Hitler and his associates, among whom Goering and Roehm were then conspicuous.

Over the life of the German Republic, which was outwardly gay, full of experimentation in the theater and the arts, the grim shadow of Naziism grew steadily longer. Mr. Zarek recalls how people of the most diverse social classes came to follow Hitler. An ex-officer with no commission in the reduced Army of the Republic looked to Hitler to restore Germany's military power. Bankers felt that he would make an end of Communism. Stagehands in the theater with which the author was connected accepted Hitler as a genuine Socialist, with more energy than the leaders of the Social Democratic Party.

There was a curious vogue of what might have been called parlor bolshevism in those days. Not only was the intelligentsia inclined to be "red," or at least "pink," in its outlook; it was no uncommon thing for bankers and businessmen in evening dress to appear at theaters which were giving plays of the most revolutionary character. This was true in the case of Ernst Toller's "Feuer aus den Kesseln," a drama dealing with the revolt of the German Navy in 1918.

* * *

Mr. Zarek was in close touch with many prominent figures in the German theater and in arts and letters. He gives intimate sketches of such men as Gerhart Hauptmann, Franz Werfel, Lion Feuchtwanger, Emil Jannings. After the Third Reich came into existence he worked for a time as a journalist in Hungary and he gives an interesting description of Nazi methods of commercial and propaganda penetration in that country.

A problem to which the author has evidently given much thought is the co-existence in the German nature of high receptivity to culture, of genuine appreciation of the music of Beethoven and the poems of Goethe, with capacity for the utmost ruthlessness. He gives a striking illustration of this tendency from personal experience when he tells how a young violinist who had been playing admirably in a Beethoven quartet in a private home suddenly got up and left. The next morning it was learned that he had taken part in a nocturnal brawl between Nazis and Communists in which two workers had been killed.

The author attributes this dualism in the German character to the "Faustian soul," on which the Nazi-influenced younger generation lays so much stress.

Marriage Is Co-operative

Two Ends to Our Shoestring, by Kathrene Pinkerton. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

THE MANY READERS who have enjoyed Kathrene Pinkerton's two previous books on the adventures of the unconventional "Pinks," will be glad to find that she has now told the whole story in "Two Ends to Our Shoestring." Their five years in the Canadian bush were unforgettably described in "Wilderness Wife." "Three's a Crew" subsequently took up the narrative again to tell of their seven years of cruising in Alaskan waters and exploring the fiords on the British Columbia coast.

The present volume, being a complete record of all that they have done, necessarily includes chapters which bring in a brief repetition and summary of this earlier material; but it tells also the exciting story of the years between, and the period following, in a record which brings the Pinkerton travels up to date.

* * *

The net result is a wholesome and invigorating tale of a happy marriage, wherein the proverbial shoestring is shown to be capable of being stretched to fabulous lengths when two people of imagination and courage take hold of the ends and pull together. Lean periods, when discouragement and doubt seemed to threaten, were invariably surmounted when the Pinkertons refused to succumb to a sense of frustration.

Thus they found that they could obtain a solid satisfaction out of paddling doggedly forward in rough waters, which was fully as rewarding as the blithe freedom they experienced when they were riding the crest of the wave. In any case, the Pinkerton crew, when they were two, and later when they were three—knew how essential it was to work together. The story of how they did it, and what they achieved as a result, is the theme of the present book.

The publishers claim that Mrs. Pinkerton here gives us the autobiography of a couple who made a success of not settling down. Such a statement is open to debate. Settling down need not mean a passive subsiding into humdrum routine while the rest of the world goes by. It may mean instead the establishment of a home on a solid foundation bolstered by love and mutual endeavor, steady progress toward a common goal, and the achievement of serenity.

* * *

The Pinkertons have made a success of doing precisely this, in their 30 years of marriage. The fact that their total possessions are at present two typewriters and a few pieces of luggage is beside the point. As Mrs. Pinkerton maintains, home is a state of consciousness, and she and her husband rejoice that therefore they can feel at home wherever they are together: camping in the deserts of the Southwest, roaming the highways from coast to coast, refurbishing a house in a deserted mining town, swinging at anchor in an Alaskan inlet.

Add to this the fact that through the years they have clung persistently to their chosen career of writing and have made a success of it, and their story actually exemplifies the best type of settling down: knuckling down—and enjoying it.

The Book Window

How to Select and Direct the Office Staff, by Edward A. Richards and Edward B. Rubin (New York: Harper & Brothers, $2.50), advises business managers on the accepted routine for engaging clerks, typists, stenographers, and secretaries and for organizing their work and for regulating their relations to one another and to the company. Questions of pay and promotion are discussed in the light of modern administrative practise.

The Lord of the Lyrebird, by Ambrose Pratt (Melbourne: Robertson and Mullens), is a fifth edition of the remarkable story of "James," the Australian lyrebird, and its strange relationship with Mrs. Wilkinson of Mount Dandenong—a story that has made history in the realm of bird lore — together with detailed information about this shy and eccentric bird.

The Hero in America, by Dixon Wecter (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50), sets forth brief sketches of men whom America from exploration and pioneer times till now has acclaimed, giving quotations from contemporary documents and later writings. The present worth of each figure is noted with impartiality. Portrayals are enlivened with humor, and when need be, satire.

Hell-Bent for War, by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50), presents reasons why the United States should keep out of war, arguing that even to win means to incur vast loss, and at the same time notes things that must be done in case war befalls, and points out how in that event efficient preparations can be made.

Our Country's National Parks, in two volumes, by Irving R. Melbo (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Book I, $2; Book II, $2). The story of the founding and the growth of the National Parks of the United States. The author has chosen a fine selection of photographs to illustrate each park.

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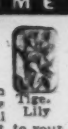

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IN THE SUNNY SOUTH BELOW THE EQUATOR

It May Be Winter in the United States, But It's Summer Once More in Rio de Janeiro, Capital of Brazil, as This Scene on Famous Copacabana Beach Shows. The Sidewalk, in a Mosaic of Ocean Waves, Runs the Length of the Beach, and Is Bordered by Fine Hotels and Apartments

. . An Expert Looks at South America

(Continued from Page 2)

velopment of light industries, which would reduce Argentina's dependence on exports of wheat, corn, and meat; the spread of public education; and greater concern with the social welfare of the masses, both in the country and in urban centers—may all be expected to create a political climate favorable to the effective functioning of parliamentary institutions.

If the Government of Argentina is chiefly preoccupied, at the present time, with the political complications produced by the parliamentary deadlock, the Popular Front government of Chile, headed by President Aguirre Cerda, is faced with grave social problems. Santiago, except for its palms, reminds one to a remarkable degree of Moscow. Everywhere one sees poverty and dilapidation side by side with sincere efforts to build fine hospitals and provide workers with social insurance.

* * *

The political situation in Chile remains in a state of rapid flux. The Popular Front government is opposed to the old-line Conservatives; but bitter as the Conservatives are in their objections to Popular Front policies, they adhere to strictly constitutional methods, and no coup against the Government is expected from this side. Political influence has passed from the hands of the Conservatives to the middle- and lower-class groups represented by the Popular Front, but the Conservatives still hold strategic positions in agriculture, industry, commerce and finance, and consequently continue to exercise a powerful social and economic influence.

The Radicals, the largest party in Chile, once occupied the central, middle-of-the-road position in the country's politics, but have gradually yielded this position to the Socialists, who, under the leadership of Oscar Schnake, able Minister of Public Works, have displayed more dynamic energy. Today the Socialists hold the balance of power in the Popular Front, and have a whiphand over the Government. Oscar Schnake used to favor Communist ideas, but on his return from a six-months' trip to the United States in the winter of 1941 he publicly broke with the Communists, and is now openly pro-United States. He has the support not only of Socialists and many Radicals, but also of the Conservatives, who now consider him sound in his economic and financial views; and is regarded as the most probable presidential candidate in the election of 1944. It is thought that he could work closely with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rossetti, son of an Italian grocer, an energetic, self-made man, who reminds one of a young La Guardia, and who since coming to office has urged collaboration with the United States.

In case of a political crisis, the principal menace to the Government might come from two sources: the Communists and the National Socialist Vanguard. The Communist Party, ably led by Carlos Contrera Labarca, who has considerable influence on Communists outside of Chile, registered a marked advance in the elections of 1941, when it captured approximately 10 per cent of the seats in both the Chamber and the Senate. Some observers believe that the Communists, owing to their remarkable organization, might prove the most dangerous political force in the country unless social reform removes some of the social ills which foster Communism, especially in the coal, copper, and nitrate mines, where living conditions are admitted to be difficult. The one political group which has successfully opposed the Communists at the polls in the mining regions is the *Falange Nacional* (which has no connection with the group of the same name in Spain), often described as the "radicals of the Right." This group, which claims 25,000 members, is drawn largely from young Conservatives who have repudiated their elders' reactionary views, and urge advanced social reforms on a basis of clerical teachings.

* * *

The other party which might prove a danger for the Government is the National Socialist Vanguard, headed by Jorge Gonzales von Marees, who proclaimed national socialist ideas in Chile in 1933, a little before Hitler came to the fore. His movement claims between 20,000 and 30,000 adherents, most of them young, fearless, and determined men. This party is active largely in industrial centers—Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta—and in case of political crisis might be able to seize control of key industries. Von Marees denies he has any connection with the German Nazis, which may be true, but the activities of his movement could serve the Nazi cause in Chile.

The agitation of both the Communists and the National Socialist Vanguard might conceivably be checked by courageous social reform, which is favored, in varying degree, by all parties. The Government's own aspirations are expressed by its sincere and profound concern to raise the standard of living of the workers, improve their housing and education. One of the objects of the Popular Front, to quote the Socialist Minister of Health, Dr. Salvador Allende, is to save the country's "human capital." There is no lack of desire to forge ahead with social welfare, and Chile already has on its statute books some of the most advanced social legislation in the world. What it still lacks are men and women who would have not only vision and the spirit of self-sacrifice—these are found in all fields of Chilean life—but also the technical knowledge and organizing skill to carry out their ideas.

Political corruption in some of the South American countries, and the failure of elected governments in others to come to grips with pressing economic and social problems, have created a reaction, especially on the part of the young generation, against democracy in general, as already pointed out in the case of Argentina. In every country of South America can be found groups which combine violent antidemocratic sentiments with acute nationalism, and denounce the "imperialism" of the "plutodemocracies," Britain and the United States.

* * *

It is often difficult to distinguish the views of these antidemocratic and nationalist groups from outright support for German Naziism. Yet this distinction must be made. Nazi propaganda, in spite of skillful organization and generous financing, has made relatively little headway except in military and upper-class circles. Even these circles admire the Nazis not because of sympathy for Hitler's aims in Europe, but because they favor a "strong government" in their own countries, and have been impressed by the efficiency of the German war machine. The astonishing thing, in fact, is not that Nazi propaganda has succeeded in winning adherents in South America. The astonishing thing is that, in countries which are in a state of profound political and economic ferment, the Nazis have so far converted so few to their cause.

The Nazis themselves, realizing the limitations of their propaganda, have tried to win sympathies in South America by using the appeal of Franco Spain through the *Consejo de la Hispanidad* (Council of Spanishness), created in 1940. Many North Americans had believed that this propaganda, which emphasizes the glories of the period when the countries of South America were colonies of Spain, might prove more effective than that of the Nazis. But that does not seem to have been the case. Lecturers from Spain have tried to arouse South American countries against what they describe as Anglo-Saxon and Protestant domination, urging them, instead to re-establish their solidarity with Catholic Spain, and praising the accomplishments of the Spanish *conquistadors*, notably Francisco Pizarro.

* * *

This propaganda appears to have had the opposite effect from what had been anticipated. The memories of the Spanish *conquistadors* have not stirred the emotions of many people in South America, outside of a small section of the upper class, who are proud of their Spanish ancestry, and frown on mixing either with the Indians, as in Peru, or with newly settled immigrants, as in Argentina. The masses of South America, who, on the whole, have been sympathetic to Republican Spain, find propaganda by the Franco regime extremely repugnant. Moreover, most South Americans resent the implication that their countries were once "colonies" of Spain, and oppose any attempt by Madrid to direct their destinies. Franco propaganda has had some influence in clerical circles which have accepted the theory that General Franco saved the Roman Catholic Church in Spain from communism. But even among churchmen there are a number of liberals like the Archbishop of Santiago who understand that Communism cannot be defeated by force alone, and that social revolution can be prevented only by social reform.

This does not mean for a moment that we should underestimate the influence of Nazi Germany and Franco Spain in South America. On the contrary, Nazi influence may yet prove very dangerous, because it is concentrated among key people, especially in military circles, who in a crisis might seize control of strategic positions in each country affected. But it is important to realize that the problem of large German (and Japanese) colonies in South America must be treated as a condition which can be cured only by gradual assimilation of these colonies. And, above all, it must be realized that, despite the efficient efforts deployed by the Nazis, the people of South America remain prodemocratic and antitotalitarian by temper and tradition. The extent to which this attachment to democracy affects the attitude of South America toward the United States will be discussed in another article.

This is the second of three articles on current political and economic conditions in South America. The third article is to be printed in an early issue.

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They Hold Key Posts in Washington

TODAY, WITH UNCLE SAM calling countless women to service in the defense industries, the country as a whole may overlook the fact that there are as many or more helping him run the Government.

In Washington, one cannot overlook them, for there are literally thousands serving in the various departments, bureaus, and agencies. In December, 1940, there were 62,588 women in Government jobs in the capital, and since the launching of the defense program they have been pouring in from all sections of the country to fill new jobs which have come into being in connection with it. It is estimated they may number now a quarter of a million. They easily outnumber men ten to one, but only a few of them hold key posts in the Government.

Mme. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, of course, heads the list of those at the top. In the Labor Department, which is the youngest executive department in the Government, women also head two of the most important divisions. Miss Mary Anderson, who heads the Woman's Bureau, is called the "Grand Champion of Women in Industry." The work of her bureau is credited with an amazing advance in the working conditions, hours, and wages of women in the United States. Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, daughter of the late Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, heads the Children's Bureau, which has been instrumental in bringing about many protective measures for children and has become a model for similar bureaus in other countries. The personnel of this bureau is composed of women.

Intense interest in their work characterizes all of the women holding these Government posts. Mrs. Lucille McMillin, one of the three United States Civil Service Commissioners, claims that her work keeps her young, because it constantly centers her attention on something outside herself.

In the Department of Justice, as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, is Stella Aiken, whose job is defending the Government in civil cases before the Court of Claims. She is youthful, blonde, and animated.

The Director of the United States Mint is Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming. The Treasury Department, under which this office comes, is a pioneer in the employment of women and still has thousands at work, some in routine tasks and others in more exacting and interesting ones.

Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the Passport Division of the State Department, entered the department in 1914 as a "career woman." After ten years of faithful work, she was appointed as its head by Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, "in recognition of the exceptionally valuable work she has rendered." JESSIE ASH ARNDT

Wide World, Harris & Ewing, Brown Brothers

Left: Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins Heads the List of Women at the Top in Their Particular Fields of Labor. Right (Top): Mrs. Lucille McMillan, One of the Three United States Civil Service Commissioners. Right (Below): Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint

Top: Miss Catherine Lenroot, Director of Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Below: Miss Stella Aiken Is a Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Miss Mary Anderson (Top) Heads the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor; Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley Is Chief of the Passport Division of the State Department

. . Iceland Reborn

(Continued from Page 5)

convinced that Iceland would not be a burden, and the successive cabinets could not see the island being of great advantage to England.

Although no official action was taken, an unofficial coup d'état linked with England's name did occur at this time on the island. Because of their navy's control of the seas, the English had more and more quite illegally taken over the Icelandic trade. On one of these trading expeditions, an Englishman, Samuel Phelps, brought along a Danish adventurer, Jorgen Jorgensen, as interpreter. He had been to the island once before on a trip for his new employer. There he had sensed the spirit of the time, and felt that with Denmark out of the picture because of the war, the island was ripe for revolution. Accordingly, on June 26, 1809, Jorgensen and his few English followers seized the Government, proclaimed Iceland independent of Denmark, and declared himself protector. Iceland was now to be at peace with the world under the protection of Great Britain.

* * *

The new government lasted less than two months. The English Government wished to have nothing to do with this unofficial adventure. The only positive result that did come of it was that trade was opened up for Iceland in 1809, trade which was really far from free, as the British stifled all outside competition. In the following year, the British issued an Order in Council which made Iceland neutral for the duration of the war, even though its parent country, Denmark, was still an enemy nation. Iceland for the first time in more than 500 years was thus treated as an independent unit. As in 1914 and in 1940, it was war that drew the island into the British orbit. For Iceland, the Napoleonic Wars meant a period of temporarily increased hardship when the British blockade cut off their Danish imports, but as the war progressed Iceland found in it a change from the Danish oppression. Iceland for a while entered the international picture. For the first time since the days of Eric the Red, contact was even made with America.

One hundred years was to elapse before another international war focussed world attention on the island to an even greater degree. It was a far different Iceland that in 1914 found its life again being altered by large-scale economic warfare. In the period from 1815 to 1914, Iceland had gone a long way toward returning to the prosperous, democratic life of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Visitors to the island discovered that the Icelanders' love of liberty had caught fire. One such visitor wrote that he found in the Icelanders "born republicans" and that, using Milton's words, he saw "a noble nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep." This spirit had found leadership on the island itself, and it was the Icelander's own agitation that brought the end of the Danish trade monopoly and gradual home rule for Iceland, if not independence.

* * *

The Icelanders were never satisfied with the speed with which these improvements occurred. Out of disgust with the Danish rule, one of the Icelandic papers in 1872 went so far as to recommend trying "to enlist the sympathy of other nations or seek union with some other country. If they failed in this, they should emigrate to America to escape the oppression of the Danish overlord." So it was that the comparatively large-scale emigration of the Icelanders to the Middle Western United States and Canada occurred in the period from 1870-90.

A few years before, in 1868, the United States had entertained the thought of annexing Iceland, as an economic and defensive measure. William H. Seward, an ardent imperialist who was then Secretary of State, had favored the idea, but Congress had scoffed at it.

The second half of this article is to appear in these pages on Nov. 1.

New Navy Blimp Base

WPA workers have set a construction schedule of three months to complete one and one-half miles of 22-foot paved roadway which will connect the new blimp base the Navy is building at Elizabeth City with the State highway system. The WPA work is sponsored by the State Highway Department of North Carolina.

. . Poland

(Continued from Page 3)

a message to the American citizens of Polish descent through the columns of your newspaper, which I regard as one of the most enlightened and open-minded of the press today. When I was recently in America I was able to establish contact with American Poles. From this contact I carried away the best impressions. I am sure that these Americans of Polish descent are prepared to do everything in their power for the victory of the Allied cause, and that they are ready to make great sacrifices for Poland. We have now formed a recruiting center for volunteers for the Polish army, and training camps in Canada, close to the United States frontier. I have sent one of my best officers, General Duch, the hero of last year's battles of the Polish Army in France, to head the Polish Military Mission in America. President Roosevelt has included Poland among those nations 'whose resistance is vital to the defense of the United States,' and has authorized the transfer of war material under the Lease-and-Lend Act to the Polish troops training in Canada. This action, the President said, would give material support to the 'fighting determination of the Polish people to establish once again the independence of which they were so inhumanly deprived.' I have no doubt that the Polish Army will receive the greatest active help from American Poles.

"Fully aware of the importance and influence of The Christian Science Monitor, I shall be grateful for anything your paper can do for the cause of Poland in America."

. . Learning

(Continued from Page 7)

back with him a large private library which included several of Comenius's works. These facts, among others, justify us in assuming that the two men had met in London and talked over matters which they both had at heart.

John Winthrop, the elder, Governor of Massachusetts, had been interested in the education of the Indians. He writes in his journal of a free school built in Boston in which Indian children were to be taught free of cost. John Eliot of Roxbury translated the Bible into an Indian tongue. Winthrop the younger sent a copy of it to the Royal Society through Robert Boyle. Eliot took care that schools should be planted "among the praying Indians."

When Harvard College was opened in 1643, the Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel, with funds provided by the Long Parliament in 1649, built within the precincts of Harvard an "Indian College" for native students. It was built with brick, the rest of the Harvard buildings being of wood. It provided accommodation for some 20 Indians. But it failed "by reason of the death and failing of the Indian students." The only Indian whose name appears on the list of graduates is Caleb Cheesechaumuk in 1665.

In 1655 Comenius heard that a class of Indian students were using his Latin textbook for the learning of Latin either at Harvard or at one of the Latin schools in Boston. The book was *Janua Linguarum Reserata*—"the Gateway of Language unbarred." This book was by this time used in more than half the schools of Europe. There is to be seen in the Harvard Library a copy of the *Janua Linguarum Reserata*, in which an Indian fellow student of Caleb Cheesechaumuk has written his name in two places.

This book is a link between Harvard and the author of the Great Didactic, whom the Universities Oxford, Cambridge, and Manchester have agreed to commemorate—the member of a despised and outcast sect and of a downtrodden nation, but one of the world's foremost thinkers and reformers. It was he who unbarred the gate and brought the Revival of Learning into the schools.

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ON THE NEW GUINEA SHORE — H. Armstrong Roberts Photo

Water Hole of the Papuan Village of Hanuabada, at Port Moresby, New Guinea

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

More About Vermont . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The recent article by Pearl Strachan on "Vermont Is America—Or Is It?" I have found most interesting, especially since I am in the process of doing a similar article. Perhaps I have one advantage over Miss Strachan in that I have lived in Vermont and have known quite well some of her people. So I would take exception to her statement that "If you leave your purse on a store counter or someone's verandah . . . you will find it there when you return. Nobody would think to take it." Like many general statements, this one is open to argument. There are probably as many sticky fingers in Vermont as elsewhere, but, as this is truly characteristic of the State, such failings are treated there in the fashion described by Robert Frost in his poem "The Star-Splitter":

> Our thief, the one who does our stealing
> from us,
> We don't cut off from coming to church
> suppers,
> But what we miss we go to him and ask
> for.
> He promptly gives it back, that is if still
> Uneaten, unworn out, or undisposed of.

It happens that we lived one winter in Robert Frost's own home village, and knew of just such an incident. A housewife, shopping at the butcher's, missed a package of meat afer returning home. She remembered that a village character, known for a certain inability to recognize property rights, had stood beside her in the shop. Forthwith she marched off to the man's home, knocked on his door, and said briefly something to the effect that she had come for her meat. Meekly but unashamedly he brought the package to her, still tied up in its paper. There were no scoldings, recriminations, or apologies. The housewife had her meat and the incident was closed. She bore no grudge and neither did the erring one.

It happened that this same family was involved in another incident. Another neighbor, knowing the family's habits, was in the habit of entering the unlocked house late at night and abstracting cash from the desk in the living room. At length the victims decided such a custom must be stopped for the man's own sake, so they left a marked bill in the desk, and when it had been taken the thief was apprehended. He was sentenced to prison, but his family bore the other one no ill-will. Nor, for that matter, did he himself. His term over, he came home again, and seeing the head of the house from whom he had obtained his pin-money, he hailed him cheerily and gladly with a resounding "Hello, Charlie!"

And that is Vermont as we know it. No grudges, no bitterness, no hating of individuals for small weaknesses. There is rather a tolerance and a simple acceptance that others, perhaps, would do well to emulate. Real crime, of course, is something else again. . . .

EDRIE VAN DORE
Canaan, Conn.

* * *

Cumquats and Quandongs . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the article entitled "Australian Epicure," which appeared in the Magazine Section of June 28, my mind ran ahead of my pen and I wrote of Cumquats, the tiny, decorative mandarins, and thought of Quandongs, tiny, hard fruits we gathered as children in Central South Australia and called wild peaches. Both Cumquats and Quandongs make a good jelly.

The Cumquat is in fashion at present in Sydney. We have seen little of it for some time, because it is not a dessert fruit, nor is it of much use for pies and fillings. It is the tiny, bright, orange-colored citrus fruit with smooth skin and a bitter taste. With its dark green citrus leaves it is charming for table decoration and for wall and mantel vases. It is also excellent for marmalade and jellies.

In making the marmalade, the Cumquats are washed and sliced. Two pints of water are added to every one pound of fruit, and the mixture should stand for 24 hours. Next day, boil the fruit until tender and stand again overnight. Weigh this cooked mixture, and to every one pound add 1½ pounds sugar. Boil until it jells when tested on a cold saucer. Bottle and seal.

There have been inquiries from readers about the Toheroa soup mentioned in the same article. This soup is extremely popular in the Eastern States of Australia. It is a rich, creamy soup of palatable green color and an excellent fish flavor. It is made from the New Zealand Toheroa or "long-tongued" shellfish, which is only on the Australian market as tinned soup. It is comparatively inexpensive and, in addition to its service as a soup, is delicious served in sauce form with vegetable or spaghetti entrees.

OLWEN FRANCIS

Contributors . .

COMENIUS, pioneer just three centuries ago in many of the modern methods of teaching, is being honored by educators in many places this autumn. He advocated the teaching of languages by the conversational method, maintained that educational opportunities should be open to women as well as men, and that instruction should be in the vernacular instead of in Latin. John Lewis Paton, M. A., who writes of Comenius in this issue of the Magazine Section, was educated in Nottingham, England, at Shrewsbury School (head boy), and at St. Johns College, Cambridge (Fellow, 1887), receiving special distinctions in classics, history, and languages, and was Senior Classic Chancellor Medallist. He was Sixth Form Master at Rugby School, 11 years; Headmaster of University College School, London, five years; Highmaster of Manchester Grammar School, 21 years; First President of Memorial University College, Newfoundland, eight years; writer of Report for British Board of Education on "Teaching Classics in Reform Schools of Germany," and numerous other publications.

Robert Powell, a London journalist of many years' European experience, recently obtained a special statement from Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, as the basis for the article printed in this issue of the Magazine Section.

Walter W. Cunningham, New England Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, has long enjoyed the performances of vaudeville entertainers; so he took special pleasure in finding that many phases of his favorite diversion has been transferred to the ice shows which are now so popular in the United States.

Martha Sharp, who returned recently from Central Europe, writes with the sympathy of long friendship for the peoples now under the Hitler yoke.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, dips again into his store of knowledge of ships and the men who sail them in his article about windjammers.

Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, in her second article in a series of three on current South American political and economic conditions, discusses the pressing problems of markets now facing Latin-American countries.

Iceland is being profoundly influenced in its politics by the war trends that have cut her off from political kinship with a Denmark that is under Nazi control. What the events of the past two years have meant to the island democracy that is so vital a means of communication between Britain and North America is told by Richard T. Flood. He is an instructor in history at the Noble and Greenough School, Dedham, Mass.

. . Ice

(Continued from Page 4)

it to this field, and it has become an ice extravaganza.

"I believe in the future a story will be woven into this form of entertainment, which started as a demonstration of skill. I find in certain cities, it appeals to sports lovers. But our audience is found among theatrically-minded people who like musical comedy, revues, spectacles and extravaganzas. We cull from all the arts, adapt them.

"This entertainment has not yet found its permanent form. It will become an extravaganza—or whatever—

"We are allowing it to evolve. It may become an entirely new form of Thespian art."

No matter what direction it takes there would seem to be a definite place for vaudeville in the ice show of the future. It lends itself admirably to this kind of entertainment. Al Surette, one of the best clowns of the ice, has shown that the circus too has a place on the ice. But the possibilities of vaudeville have yet to be exhausted. The single number has apparently come to stay. This is likely to expand into something more ambitious, yet retaining the elements of the best of the variety stage.

Vaudeville intends to be not merely a figure whirling past in a cloud of ice dust, but a permanent part of the ice show of the future.

Mended for Soldiers

More than 1,000 books of the Post Library at Fort Knox have been mended and repaired by WPA workers. All of the books at the Post Library have been catalogued and classified, and three WPA workers are on duty assisting in the circulation of books.

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½ cup cabbage, finely shredded
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces
1 pimiento, cut in small pieces, or 2 tablespoonfuls sweet red or green peppers

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add sugar, salt and hot water, and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and lemon juice. Turn into tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control. Do not freeze. (If no mechanical refrigerator is available, put bowl of mixture in ice-box.) When mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water and lined with canned pimientos. Chill. To serve, remove from molds to bed of lettuce leaves or endive, and garnish with mayonnaise dressing. Or cut salad in cubes and serve in cases made of red or green peppers.

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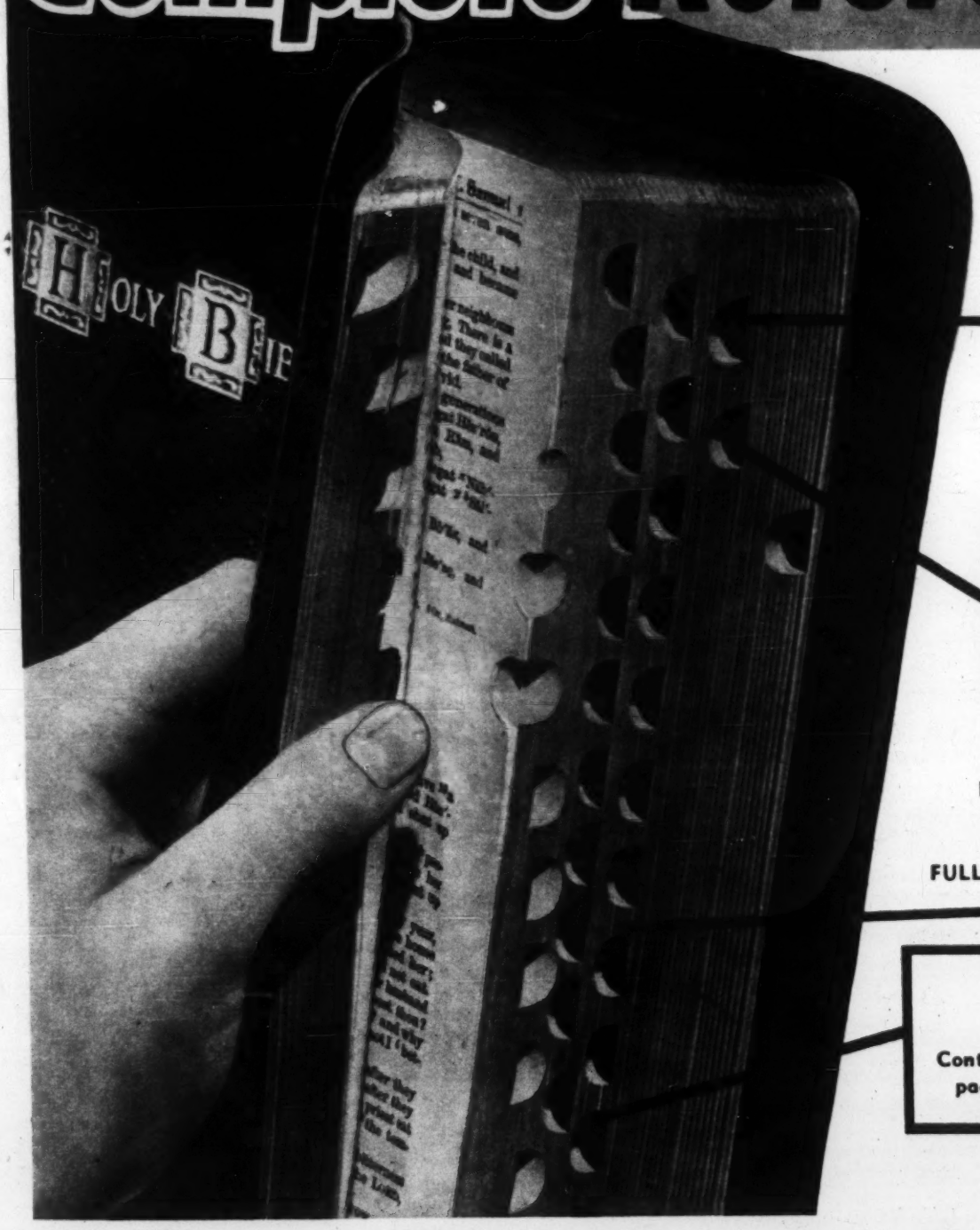

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